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ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

PLANNING COMMISSION, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN,
ISLAMABAD

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PART I

ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER 1

OUTPUT, INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS

I. REVIEW OF 1980-81

Economic performance during the fiscal year 1980-81 marks further consolidation of the process of recovery which has been underway for the past four years. The level and pattern of growth, investment and saving show encouraging improvement. Even though performance was deficient in some areas and overall growth in output was subdued as compared with the heady advance in 1979-80, growth did continue at a respectable pace and important measures were taken to restructure and stabilize fiscal and commercial operations. On balance, the performance gives rise to guarded optimism.

2. The Annual Plan for 1980-81 was prepared against the backdrop of real gains in output combined with significant financial difficulties and uneasing pressures in the external sector. The plan was designed to consolidate gains and make concerted efforts to overcome financial imbalance. The plan envisaged a growth rate of 6.6 per cent in real terms, the target for agriculture sector being 5 per cent and that of manufacturing 10.6 per cent. Gross fixed capital formation was projected to increase by 13.3 per cent in current prices and by about 6 per cent in real terms. Simultaneously, efforts were proposed to be made with the help of various measures to increase the level of public savings by 64 per cent. A moderate growth was initially forecast for the external sector, both exports and imports being projected to increase by 10 per cent only; subsequently, both exports and imports growth targets were revised to 16 per cent when an IMF facility enabled relaxation of stringent import controls on raw materials and capital goods. Against these objectives, the performance has been mixed but on the whole reasonably satisfactory.

3. The gross domestic and national products at factor cost increased by 5.7 and 5.5 per cent respectively, thus allowing a 2.6 per cent increase in *per capita* income. Export receipts rose by about 20 per cent as against 15 per cent increase in import payments. On the other hand, fixed investment registered a small increase of 2.6 per cent in real terms. Another disturbing feature of the performance during the year was a resurgence of inflationary pressures. Cost of living increased by almost 14 per cent and GNP implicit deflator by 11.6 per cent as against an overall rate of inflation of 7.5 per cent assumed in the Annual Plan.

Gross Domestic Product

4. Gross domestic product is estimated to increase by 5.7 per cent as against the planned target of 6.6 per cent. Shortfalls have occurred in various output targets which have been less than fully compensated by gains elsewhere. The decline in growth compared to 1979-80 and the shortfall from Annual Plan targets pertain mainly to major crops, large scale manufacturing, construction, trade and transport. Comparative growths in these sectors are :

TABLE 1

Growth in Value-Added in major Sectors

(Per cent annual increase)

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Actual	Target	Estimate
Major Crops	9.3	5.8	4.9
Large Scale Manufacturing	10.4	12.0	10.0
Construction	11.5	12.0	5.8
Trade & Transport	7.5	7.2	6.4

5. The commodity producing sector achieved a growth rate of 6.3 per cent which was once again in excess of growth in service sector's incomes. As such, its share in GDP rose to 56.2 per cent while its contribution to incremental GDP was 61.4 per cent. Although respectable and quite ahead of service sector expansion, the commodity sector growth rate fell short of the 7.2 per cent target and was significantly lower than the 8.4 per cent increase attained last year. The 5.1 per cent growth in service sector incomes was also below target but close to the 5.2 per cent increase in the previous year.

6. In the agricultural sector, major crops demonstrated mixed performance. Output of rice recorded a significant shortfall from target. It was even lower than the 1979-80 crop due to a pronounced fall for the second year running in the output of Punjab IRRI-6 variety. Cotton output also fell short of the target registering little change over the bumper harvest of 1979-80. On the other hand, sugarcane production, after two lean years, surpassed the plan target and touched a record level of 32.2 million tonnes. Firm figures are not yet available on the size of wheat crop but it is clear that output will at least meet and probably exceed the revised target of 11.34 million tonnes. This is the third successive good crop, each crop being better than the previous one. As a result, output of wheat over the last three years has increased by 35 per cent and domestic output exceeds demand.

7. In recent years, growth in the use of inputs has significantly exceeded growth in crop output, principally because of a rapid expansion in fertilizer application. This trend was, however, reversed in 1980-81 as fertilizer use more or less stagnated. In the aggregate, output of major crops rose by 4.0 per cent while its inputs decreased by 2.3 per cent. As a result, value added in production of major crops increased by 4.9 per cent. The output and targets are shown in Annexure I.

8. Significant diversification in production mix has also taken place during the last few years and a number of minor crops have, in fact, become important. The output of fruits and vegetables has risen sharply, which, after meeting the local demand, generates sizeable export surplus.

9. The performance of minor crops, livestock, fishing and forestry, which together account for over 42 per cent of the total output of the agriculture sector, was slightly behind target. Minor crops increased by 3.5 per cent, livestock by 3.4 per cent and fishing by 5.0 per cent. The value added in the agriculture sector as a whole increased by 4.4 per cent compared to the Plan target of 5.0 per cent and previous years' growth of 6.9 per cent. The relative share of agriculture in the total gross domestic product also declined from 30.9 per cent in 1979-80 to 29.9 per cent in 1980-81.

10. Value added in the large scale manufacturing sector is estimated to increase by 10.0 per cent as against a target of 12.0 per cent and an average of 7.9 per cent over the preceding three years. Sharp increases were recorded in the output of sugar and fertilizer while some other industries did not perform so well. The virtual stagnation in cotton ginning and cotton yarn output and the decrease in mill sector cloth production, which accounted for about one third of value added in large scale manufacturing, has been mainly responsible for the slow growth in this sector. It may be mentioned, however, that cloth production declined only in the large scale mill sector. Total cotton cloth production including the non-mill sector, has not declined, as a shift in production from the mill to the non-mill sector is presumably taking place over the past few years. The performance in the non-textile group has been mixed but mostly encouraging. Although output of cement increased over the year, it fell short of the Annual Plan target. On the other hand, sugar has performed very well. With an expected output of 852 thousand metric tonnes it has surpassed the target by more than 13 per cent and the output of last year by 45 per cent. Production of vegetable ghee, fertilizer and mild steel products have also exceeded their respective targets. With the completion of Pak-Saudi Fertilizer Factory and the improvement in capacity utilization of Pak-Arab Factory, fertilizer output increased by 35 per cent. The value added in small scale manufacturing is estimated to have increased by 7.3 per cent. Output and targets of major industrial products are given in Annexure I.

11. Growth in the trade and transport sector is determined by the growth in marketed agricultural products, output of manufactured goods and imports of cement, fertilizer and consumer goods. As a result of decline in the output of rice and cotton and slower growth in manufacturing sector as a whole, value added in Trade and Transport fell considerably short of the planned target. Construction activity which depends on levels and pattern of investment is often constrained by the availability of cement, increased by 5.8 per cent only as compared to the planned target of 12.0 per cent.

12. In spite of the Government's efforts to restrict public expenditure, the external uncertainties and the influx of Afghan refugees has pushed up expenditure on public administration and defence to 3.6 per cent during the year under review as against 2.9 per cent in the previous year.

National Resources

13. Gross National Product at current market prices registered a 18.3 per cent increase during 1980-81. While GDP at factor cost increased by only 17.2 per cent, indirect taxes less subsidies increased by 26.0 per cent and net factor income from abroad by 23.1 per cent resulting in a much higher increase in GNP at market prices relative to GDP at factor cost. These growth rates are no longer comparable with the Annual Plan target figures for 1980-81 because in the first place the base year figures have since changed and in the second place actual price increase (of 13 per cent) has far exceeded the plan assumption of 7.5 per cent.

14. Determined fiscal management during the year yielded higher returns from indirect taxes and substantial reduction in subsidies, resulting in a net increase on this account of 26.0 per cent in nominal terms and of 11.9 per cent in real terms. Net factor income from abroad increased by 23 per cent in current prices, but in real terms the increase has been actually wiped out by a substantial increase in import price index over the year. As a consequence, in real terms GNP at market prices has grown at the same rate as GDP at factor cost. Foreign resource inflow during the year as measured by the current account balances of payments deficit was lower than anticipated; in fact, it dropped below the previous year's level. Total resources available for investment and consumption within the country thus increased by 17.4 per cent.

15. On the expenditure side, performance during the fiscal year 1980-81 does not measure up to the plan target in that consumption expenditures have grown in excess of the forecast while fixed investment has lagged behind. The difference is partly attributable to price trends which were assumed to increase by 7.5 per cent all round. While the realised increase in investment price index is close to the assumed increase, consumer prices have risen at a much higher rate. In contrast with the previous year, however, both consumption and fixed investment have grown at a lower rate than the gross national production; total consumption increased by 17.4 per cent while fixed investment by 11.5 per cent only. The rate of consumption thus fell from 88.0 per cent of GNP in 1979-80 to 87.4 per cent in the following year and the rate of fixed investment from 15.7 per cent to 14.8 per cent of GNP. Government consumption, however, was somewhat higher than targetted, increasing by 17.9 per cent during the year. The influx of Afghan refugees was larger than anticipated resulting in unavoidable increase in government consumption expenditure. Enhanced expenditures were also necessitated for defence purposes. Keeping these factors in mind, the increase is compatible with the policy of restricted public consumption being pursued. Private consumption, on the other hand, increased at a much lower rate than GNP, leading to a fall in the rate of private consumption from 77.6 per cent to 77.0 per cent of GNP over the year. Taking into account the increase in consumption generated by growing home remittances from abroad and also by the growing number of Afghan refugees, the country's consumption rate indicates restraint. Details of national resources and their uses are given at Annexure III.

Investment and Savings

16. Total gross investment in current prices was Rs. 48.3 billion during 1980-81 recording an increase of 16.9 per cent over the previous year. Stocks have been estimated to increase by 125 per cent, a sharp increase reflects the inventory build up in respect of wheat, sugar and fertilizer and the partial impact of import liberalization measures announced in December, 1980.

17. Performance of gross fixed investment remained disappointing, increasing by only 11.5 per cent in current prices during the year. In real terms the year recorded a 2.6 per cent increase; almost the same rate as the year before. As a proportion of GNP, fixed investment declined from 15.7 per cent in 1979-80 to 14.8 per cent in the year under review. However, in view of the decline in foreign resources availability even this growth is commendable. Privates ector investment recorded a higher growth than public sector investment but still fell somewhat short of the plan targets.

18. National savings as a major source of investment financing in the country has registered an increase of 25.0 per cent during 1980-81. This increase (alongwith the decline in foreign resource inflow during the year) has resulted in an improvement in the share of national savings in financing of total gross investment, from 72.6 per cent to 77.6 per cent for the year under review. In fact, national savings have financed all incremental investment besides compensating for the reduction in foreign resources.

19. Notably, savings in the public sector have increased by more than two-fold reflecting the improved standards of financial performance and management of public enterprises in recent years as well as the significant advances made towards improving the fiscal situation. Although public savings constitute less than one third of total savings, 96 per cent of incremental savings were contributed by the public sector. By contrast, private savings rose by marginally above 1 per cent but this should not be construed as an indicator of weakenig propensity to save. The very small increase recorded in private savings for FY 81 really reflects a substantial reduction in bank borrowing for budgetary support which represents transfer to the public sector of savings indirectly forced from the private sector. Overall financing of total gross investment is placed at Annexure IV.

20. With the increase in domestic effort towards capital formation during the year under review, the economy has taken a step towards self-reliance. National savings have increased not only in relation to investment but also relative to the national product as well. Thus the rate of national savings to GNP increased from 12.0 per cent in 1979-80 to 12.6 per cent for the year under review. This rise in the level of national savings mirrors a fall in the rate of consumption to GNP. The marginal rate of savings at 16.3 per cent is still substantially higher than the average rate thereby leading to an increase in the rate of savings for the year under review.

21. Foreign savings flowing into Pakistan, which are measured by the current account balance of payments deficit, declined from Rs. 11.3 billion in 1979-80 to Rs. 10.8 billion in the following year as against a target of Rs. 11.8 billion thus reducing its share in financing of investment to 22.4 per cent. As exports growth continued to outpace the increase in imports and home remittances climbed for yet another year, the dependence on the outside world was reduced in absolute nominal terms. A much steeper decline took place in real terms or in relation to GNP and investment.

Public Investment

22. Faced with persistent budgetary and balance of payments problems, the government has been constrained to continue the policy of restricting development as well as non-development spending. This was reflected in a low growth of 10.8 per cent in public investment during 1980-81. As Investment Goods Price Index increased by 8.8 per cent during the year, public investment has recorded an increase of just about 2 per cent in real terms. It may, however, be noted that this low rate of growth stems to a large extent from an unusually high figure of investment in the previous year (1979-80) pertaining to the bunched purchase of several foreign credit financed PIA aircrafts.

23. Conceptually, public investment differs from the development expenditure of the Government to the extent that (i) it excludes the development expenditure which does not constitute capital formation such as subsidies, transfer payments; (ii) it includes non-ADP investment of public secor Corporations and local bodies as well as capital formation classified as a non-development budget outlay. Of the total public investment, about three fourths is administered through budgetary channels. Estimates of fixed public investment are given at Annexure V. Sector-wise details are shown in Annexure VI. Details of Annual Development Programme (ADP) are presented in a separate chapter.

24. Public savings (details in Annexure VII) have demonstrated a high degree of resilience and have grown more than two-fold during 1980-81. This has been achieved mainly through revenue surpluses of Federal and Provincial Governments which have recorded an increase of over two hundred per cent. Government's policy to restrict public consumption, on the one hand and its increased efforts to augment public revenue on the other, have yielded positive results. Public savings are estimated at Rs. 12.3 billion for the year 1980-81, constituting about 40 per cent of the total public sector investment, which compares very favourably with a corresponding figure of 20 per cent for the previous year, and 10 per cent for the year before. The increase in self-financing and a decline in bank borrowing are indicative of good financial management and are the result of a major effort by the government to stabilise the internal financial stituation. This is particularly creditable in view of lower foreign resources availability and pressures of Afghan refugees and enhanced defence requirements on the expenditure side.

Private Investment

25. Over the last few years, many steps have been taken by the government to promote private investment to restore investor's confidence and improve the environment of private sector investment decisions, in line with national policy of greater private participation in investment and growth.

These initiatives range from a streamlining of administrative procedures to provision of incentives aimed at protecting the competitive advantage of export-oriented industries through the instrument of compensatory rebates, etc. In 1980-81 alone, many incentives and facilities like import liberalisation, special fiscal concession for backward areas and extension of tax holidays to some additional areas were given. Besides, customs duty concessions on import of machinery for backward areas were allowed, sanctioning procedures were simplified, export concessions were extended and borrowing facilities from banks were expanded. Three investment companies have been promoted in collaboration with Kuwait, Libya and Saudi Arabia in order to diversify the sources of foreign assistance, with the first two having already started their operations. Private investors have responded to these facilities but not as strongly as envisaged.

26. A growth of 13.6 per cent in investment is recorded for 1980-81. With investment price index up by 8.8 per cent, real investment has increased by only 4.4 per cent. In the Annual Plan (1980-81), Rs. 14,500 or 32.6 per cent of the total fixed investment was provided for the private sector, with highest share of 24.4 per cent allocated to housing, followed by manufacturing (22.5 per cent), agriculture (20.7 per cent) and transport (16.8 per cent), respectively. Preliminary estimates show that over 97 per cent of the planned target has been realised in current prices but this conceals the fact that prices of investment goods have increased by 8.8 per cent compared to 7.5 per cent anticipated in the Plan; thus the realised investment was significantly lower in real terms. The sectoral performance was mixed. While investment exceeded the targets in manufacturing sector by 16.7 per cent (large scale 24.3 per cent and housing sector by 16.3 per cent), in other sectors it fell short of the plan targets.

27. There was a significant improvement in the performance of two sectors of investment. The sharp increase of 30 per cent in industrial investment portrays the emergence of a optimistic revival of private enterprises in this sector. However, the poor rate of disbursements of PICIC loans suggested the presence of lingering hesitancy or unresolved problem.

28. In the transport sector, investment decreased by 18.5 per cent over the previous year, and fell short of the plan target by 30 per cent. One reason for this behaviour is the abnormal investment in the base year 1979-80, which increased by nearly 50 per cent in one year alone. Sectoral details of private investment are shown in Annexure VIII.

29. Main source of finance for investment in the private sector is domestic saving (more than 90 per cent) for FY 81, equally contributed by bank credit and the sector's own savings as equity. Foreign participation is of the order of 10 per cent mostly in the form of loans. Total private savings are estimated at Rs. 25.2 billion for FY 81. These are described as a residual and are an amalgam of corporate savings, household savings and forced savings, generated by transfer of private deposits to public sector credit expansion. About a quarter of the private savings were directly invested in the private sector, the rest were transferred to the banking and government sectors. With a substantial flow back from the banking sector in the form of credit to the private sector about half of private savings were absorbed in the private sector in FY 81, the remaining half transferred to the public sector. Private savings registered a nominal 1.2 per cent increase in the year under reveiw, largely due to smaller forced savings, as a result of considerably lower deficit financing during the year. Annexure IX presents details of financing of private investment.

II. TARGETS FOR 1981-82

30. The Annual Plan for 1981-82 endeavours to consolidate and build upon the progress achieved in recent years through a continuation and, where necessary, reinforcement of policies which have worked well in restoring growth momentum. The policies and programmes for the year have been influenced by a mixed environment of financial advantages and difficulties. While the resource mobilization efforts of the Government supplemented by some favourable developments like the increased access to foreign capital will help improve conditions for economic reform and growth, recent geopolitical developments entailing massive defence and refugee expenditures are having a counter effect. The year 1981-82, however, is expected to carry forward the growth momentum to another year.

Domestic Product

31. Gross domestic product is forecast to grow at 6.1 per cent in 1981-82 as against an achievement of 5.7 per cent in the previous year ; commodity producing sectors will grow at the rate of 6.9 per cent compared with 6.3 per cent in 1980-81 and services sectors at 5.2 per cent or approximately the same rate as in 1980-81.

32. A fairly broad-based advance is projected for the agriculture sector. Targets for major crops show moderate gains in most major crops with biggest increase expected in production of rice reflecting an element of recovery from 1980-81, the poor crop as well as normal increase in productivity. Wheat output is projected to increase to 12.2 million tonnes, which if attained, would mark the third successive year of surplus production over domestic demand. Since sugarcane production has touched a record level in 1980-81, a relatively modest increase of 4.2 per cent is targetted for the next year which will raise the output to 33.5 million tonnes. Thet arget for cotton has been set at 4.4 million bales indicating a growth of 9.7 per cent, and that for rice at 3.4 million tonnes or an increase of 10.7 per cent over the crop harvested last year.

33. The production targets for agriculture assume that increases announced in support prices for rice and cotton and expansion in credit facilities will lead to a 10 per cent increase in fertilizer use. Qualitative and quantitative improvements in other inputs also are a likely outcome of Government programmes and response by farmers. Barring harsh natural adversities, the envisaged continuation of growth momentum should materialize. Value added by major and minor crops is expected to increase by 6.1 and 3.8 per cent respectively, and the total value added in the agricultural sector as a whole is expected to be 5.1 per cent higher than the level attained in 1980-81.

34. The performance of large scale manufacturing sector in recent years continues to be below historical standards and lower still in comparison with the Fifth Plan target growth rate of 12 per cent. Nevertheless, the element of dynamism which has emerged in recent years which lends support to the expectation that a basis for resurgent progress has been laid. With the liberalisation of imports of industrial inputs and expected increase in domestic capacity, large scale manufacturing will at least maintain its present growth. Following a 10 per cent growth in 1980-81, the Annual Plan projects a growth rate of 10.4 per cent in this sector. A significant part of the projected growth comes from enhanced output of fertilizer, cement and iron and steel as a result of the commissioning of new factories and of higher capacity utilization in certain recently set-up plants.

35. Cement production is expected to go up by 13.6 per cent from 3.52 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes due mainly to the commissioning of three new public sector plants. Fertilizer production is expected to increase by 27 per cent during the year. During 1979—82 fertilizer output will have risen from 443 thousand metric tons to 761 thousand metric tons, or from a situation in which domestic production met 43 per cent demand to one in which the production is expected to meet 66 per cent demand. This Annual Plan will witness the beginning of significant operations at Karachi Steel Mills, which had already started producing coke in 1980-81.

36. On the other hand, fairly modest increases, less than 5 per cent, are being provided for sugar, textiles and some other products and target increases of 5 to 10 per cent have been set for vegetable ghee, cotton ginning, paper and board and certain chemicals. Small scale manufacturing activity is projected to increase at a flat rate of 7.3 per cent per annum. As a result, the manufacturing sector as a whole is expected to yield a growth rate of 9.5 per cent as against an estimated achievement of 9.2 per cent in 1980-81.

37. Against a planned growth rate of 6.9 per cent for the commodity producing sector, a growth rate of 5.2 per cent is forecast for the services sector. Within the commodity producing sector, about 82 per cent of the growth will be contributed by the agriculture and manufacturing sectors and the rest will emanate from construction, electricity and gas and mining sectors. In the services sector, over 60 per cent of the growth will come from trade and transport. The targets for output of major crops and main industries are given at Annexure I while the projected gross domestic product, sector-wise, is given at Annexure II.

National Resources

38. On the twin assumption that the pace of inflation will be relatively slow and that home remittances will stabilize in real terms, GNP at current market prices is forecast to increase by 17.0 per cent during FY 82 as compared to an estimated growth of 18.3 per cent in the previous year. However, with a substantial increase expected in net inflow of foreign resources over the previous year's low level (a 16.7 per cent increase as against a 4.4 per cent decline in the previous year), total resources available for financing domestic consumption and investment are forecast to rise by 17.0 per cent in current prices—not much below the 17.4 per cent increase in the previous year. In fact, the projections imply a relatively greater real increase because a lower rate of inflation is assumed for FY 82. The Plan thus, provides for a sharp increase in investment.

39. Consumption rate of the national product is placed at 86.9 per cent, slightly lower than last year, expecting private consumption rate to register a further fall to 76.5 per cent from an estimated 77.0 per cent in the previous year. Private consumption expenditure is projected to increase by 16.3 per cent signifying an improvement in overall living standards of about 3 per cent over the year. In comparison, real private consumption increased at a lower rate during the previous year. Estimate of general Government consumption expenditure of FY 82 is placed at 16.8 per cent higher than the year before. A higher defence bill, emphasis on social services and the wage award to government employees are the main reasons for the increase. Nevertheless, as a ratio of GNP, government expenditure will remain constant at 10.4 per cent. Targets of national resources and their uses are detailed in Annexure III.

Investment and Savings

40. The aggregate level of investment is proposed to be raised to 16.7 per cent of GNP from 16.3 per cent in the previous year. Higher growth rate is thus envisaged for the plan year 1981-82. Total gross investment in current prices is planned to register a 20.1 per cent increase as compared to 16.9 per cent in the year before. Assuming the rate of increase in investment prices to be of the same order as last year (9 per cent), a 10 per cent growth in real investment is visualised. Inventory build-up which is expected to continue at a high rate during 1981-82 as a consequence of liberalisation of imports and increasing stocks of wheat, sugar and fertilizer is the main factor responsible for raising total investment to this level. Gross fixed investment is projected to grow at a moderate rate of 16.4 per cent, enabling it to maintain its proportion to GNP. It is expected that private sector investment, which has shown distinct signs of recovery, will expand by 24 per cent largely as a result of the implementation of past sanctions of new projects. Public investment is planned to grow by only 12.8 per cent.*

41. On the financing side, a further improvement in national effort is anticipated. In line with present trends, the bulk of incremental investment more than 80 per cent will be financed from national savings during 1981-82. National savings are planned to increase by 21.1 per cent ; public and private savings are expected to contribute equally to the growth, each increasing by 21 per cent. Net Foreign resources are placed 16.7 per cent higher. With total gross investment planned to grow by 20.1 per cent, the share of national savings in total investment is expected to increase further to 78.3 per cent. The rate of self-financing has demonstrated a rising trend during the past few years, which is indicative of a definite move towards the goal of self-reliance. Projections of sources for financing of investment are given at Annexure IV.

42. National savings rate, as per cent of GNP, has also shown a steady increase during the recent past and is programmed at 13.1 per cent for 1981-82, yielding a marginal rate of 15.7 per cent. Although this marginal rate of savings is lower than that attained in the previous year, it still exceeds, and thereby allows a gradual increase in the average saving rate of the economy. A higher marginal rate of savings would be desirable but does not appear feasible in the light of the pressing consumption needs of the population and enlarged government commitments to certain current expenditures.

43. Since the volume of investment to be undertaken should be matched by the available level of non-inflationary savings both to bring the current account balance of payments more under control and to ensure that the imbalances in the domestic economy and attendant inflationary pressures are mitigated, forced savings cannot be increased indiscriminately. This places an upper limit on national savings and therefore on investment. There is, however, a lower limit also below which investment cannot fall without significant costs in terms of current welfare and future growth.

Public Investment

44. The public sector development programme (ADP) for 1981-82 has been formulated within a Three-year Public Sector Development programme (1981—84). The preparation of the Three-year programme was necessitated by significant shortfalls in implementation of the Fifth Plan's public sector programme. The shortfalls emanated from a variety of factors including unforeseen delays and cost over-runs, persisting troubles at Tarbela requiring expensive repairs and sharp escalation in fertilizer subsidies as a consequence of abnormal rise in world prices. But the chief cause of

* There is an evident need for increasing the ratio of fixed investment to GNP but this has not been possible so far given limited Public Sector resources and pressing requirements of defence and certain other current expenditures.

shortfalls was shortage of resources allocated for the development programme which in turn, had resulted from steep fall in net aid flows. Thus instead of rising at a planned rate of 10 per cent per annum in real terms, the volume of development spending actually declined in the first three years of the Plan. The strategy of the Plan to speedily complete on-going industrial projects and shift the emphasis to agriculture, energy, social sectors and backward regions could not be fully implemented. In particular, the allocation to social was substantially below the planned levels.

45. The Three-year programme aims at restoring the priorities of the Fifth Plan within a revised framework of resource availabilities. The task of making an orderly and determined move towards implementing the desired shift in emphasis has been facilitated by a reduction in the pre-emptive needs of large on-going industrial projects and the expectation of a partial restoration in aid inflows and access to foreign capital. The public sector development programme for 1981-82 bears the stamp of a redirection in priorities, firstly, from the industrial sector to energy, agriculture and social sectors and secondly, within the agriculture sector, from the dominance of fertilizer subsidies to a more broad-based support to farmers.

46. An investment of Rs. 33.5 billion is planned for the public sector for 1981-82 indicating an increase of 12.8 per cent over the last y ar. Annexure V gives the public investment targets while Annexure VI shows its sectoral distribution.

47. As in the last year, about three fourths of public investment is proposed to be administered through the budget and the balance to be invested outside the budget. Almost 85 per cent of total allocation goes to seven sectors, *viz.* agriculture, water, fuels, power, manufacturing, transport and communications and physical planning and housing. While the relative shares of manufacturing, fuels, transport and communications and physical planning and housing have been reduced, those of agriculture, water and power have been increased. The share of agriculture sector (excluding fertilizer subsidies) in public investment is planned at 5.2 per cent. Major emphasis will be laid on agricultural research and food grains storage. The agriculture and water sectors together account for 16.8 per cent of the total public sector investment.

48. In accordance with the present policy of encouraging manufacturing industry in the private sector, public sector allocation to manufacturing has been cut down in absolute as well as in relative terms. Major portion of this allocation is earmarked for Steel Mills and for completion, balancing, modernisation and expansion of on-going fertilizer and cement projects.

49. In view of the rising cost of imported energy, the Government accords high priority to the rapid development of indigenous sources of energy. Thus more than 25 ceper cent of total investment expenditure is allocated to the fuels and power sector. One of the first priorities in this sector is the generation of hydro-electric power and its efficient transportation particu arly to the southern regions.

50. Next to fuels and power, second highest priority will be given to the Transport and Communications Sector, which accounts for more than 20 per cent of total public investment. A large amount has been earmarked for works on Port Qasim, rehabilitation of railways track, replacement of locomotives, and construction of bridges at Ghazi Ghat, D.I. Khan and Dadu-Moro. A sizeable increase has also been made in allocation for the telecommunication system in order to cater to the growing demand in this area.

51. In terms of financing, about 45 per cent of total public sector investment and 68 per cent of the incremental investment is proposed to be financed from public savings and the rest from foreign capital receipts, transfer from the private sector and, to a limited extent, through bank borrowings. In comparison, about 41 per cent of previous year's investment in public sector was self-financed. Public savings projections are given at Annexure VII. A 21 per cent increase in public savings is envisaged for 1981-82. Bank borrowing is also expected to be higher as compared to the previous year.

Private Investment

52. A target of Rs. 17.50 billion or 34.3 per cent of the total fixed investment representing about 24 per cent increase over the preceding year is being proposed for the private sector for 1981-82. The sectoral share of projections for 1981-82 largely conform to the pattern of previous years except for the manufacturing sector, which is planned to expand faster than average in view of the response of investors to policies inducing a revival and greater role of private enterprise in the industrial sector. Four major sectors account for about 88 per cent of the total private investment. These are : Agriculture (19 per cent), Manufacturing (30 per cent), Ownership of Dwellings (27 per cent) and Transport (12 per cent).

53. In the agriculture sector, increase in procurement/support prices and improved performance is likely to result in higher investment in this sector. Major portion of capital formation in agriculture will consist of tractors and tubewells. It is expected that about 20,000 tractors and related implements and about 18,000 tubewells at a total cost of Rs. 2,400 million altogether will form the largest part of investment in this sector. The targets of investment in agriculture are :

TABLE II

Investment Targets in Agriculture Sector, 1981-82

(Million Rupees)

	Nos.	Unit Price Rs.	Investment
Tractors	20,000	75,000	1,500
Tubewells	18,000	25,000	450
Implements	—	—	450
Land Developments	—	—	400
Others	—	—	450
		Total ..	3,250

54. In the manufacturing sector, a proposed increase of 37 per cent over the previous year is supported by the industrial investment schedule and is reflected in a sharp increase in expected sanctions and disbursements by PICIC and IDBP. Actual figures for 1980-81 and projections for 1981-82 are given below :

TABLE III

Sanctions and Disbursements by PICIC/IDBP

(Million Rupees)

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 (Projections)
Sanctions	841	1,200
PICIC	341	498
IDBP	300	702
Disbursements	296	657
PICIC	82	307
IDBP	214	350

For the year 1981-82, an investment of Rs. 5,200 million is being proposed in the manufacturing sector (Rs. 4,000 million in large scale and Rs. 1,200 million in small-scale) which is about 37 per cent higher than the year before. A higher rate of increase is projected as large sanctions made in the recent past are expected to start materialising into physical investment during the year 1981-82. The potential of the private sector investment in industry is, however, much larger and it is hoped that the private sector will respond more vigorously to the recent measures and incentives provided for the revival and improvement of investment climate. In order to induce investment, additional incentives have been provided in the Budget 1981-82 in the form of concessions in the rate of depreciation. Until now initial depreciation was admissible on new machinery at a rate of 25 per cent. In view of the high initial investment cost and the larger cash flow needs of new enterprises, the rate of initial depreciation has been increased to 40 per cent. It is hoped that this concession will have a positive effect on investment, particularly in the industrial sector.

55. An investment of Rs. 2,050 million has been proposed for the transport sector which is about 20 per cent higher than previous year but still below the record investment in 1979-80. The projections envisage a return to trend after two abnormal years. Investment in this sector mainly comprises motorised vehicles. Adequate number of buses and trucks have been provided for in view of a shortfall during the previous year. Housing sector is targetted to increase by 23 per cent over the preceding year. Nearly 46,000 new houses are expected to be constructed. In order to further encourage investment in housing it has been decided that income from houses completed between 1st July, 1981 and 30th June, 1983 and having an annual rental value of not more than Rs. 18,000 (in case of Islamabad Rs. 24,000) shall be exempted from income tax for 5 years. Where annual value exceeds these limits exemption shall be restricted to Rs. 9,000 only. Investment in Services/Other sector is placed at Rs. 2,200 million against Rs. 2,028 million estimated for 1980-81 which shows an increase of about 13 per cent. This represents investment in hotels, entertainment facilities, dispensaries/clinics and other such social and community services.

56. The above projections of investment reflect a combination of priorities and policies for the private sector. These projections are no ceilings in any sense and there is no bar to actual private investment exceeding these projections in any sector or in the aggregate. The relatively higher targets for manufacturing sector are geared in particular to the policy objective of revival of private initiative in industry.

57. About 92.5 per cent of private investment is likely to be financed through domestic resources and the balance 7.5 per cent through external resources. Over 60 per cent of foreign resource will consist of credits to meet import requirements of industrial sector. Half of the domestic resources are expected to consist of own savings and the other half borrowing from the banking system. Own savings form a major component in the financing of Housing and Transport sectors. Projections of sources of financing of private investment may be seen at Annexure IX.

58. Private savings are forecast— at Rs. 30.5 billion for FY 82, which yields a 21.0 per cent increase over the previous year. The unusually low level of private savings in the base year 1980-81 has led to this relatively high rate of growth. When compared to 1979-80, the forecast yields an average annual growth of 10.7 per cent over the two years. About 26 per cent of total private savings will go straight into investment as equity of the private sector. As in the previous year, more than half (52.8 per cent) of private savings will be absorbed in the private sector.

Annexure I

MAJOR CROPS PRODUCTION

Items	Unit	1979-80	1980-81 (Target)	1980-81 (Estimate)	1981-82 (Target)
Wheat	Million Metric Tonnes.	10.80	11.44*	11.34	12.20
Rice	Million Metric Tonnes.	3.22	3.47	3.07	3.40
Maize	Million Metric Tonnes.	0.88	0.94	0.95	0.97
Sugarcane	Million Metric Tonnes.	27.50	29.67	32.16	33.50
Cotton	Million Bales	4.10	4.40	4.11	4.40

*Later refixed by HPAC at 11.34 million Metric tons.

LARGE SCALE MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Items	Unit	1979-80	1980-81 (Target)	1980-81 (Estimate)	1981-82 (Target)
Sugar	000 M. Tonnes.	586	750	852	880
Vegetable Ghee	000 M. Tonnes.	452	480	516	568
Cotton Yarn	Million Kgs.	363	380	372	390
Cotton Cloth	Million Sq. Met.	1742	1844	1805	1946
(Mill Sector)	Million Sq. Met.	(342)	(360)	(335)	(350)
Soda Ash	000 M. Tonnes.	79	84	96	100
Caustic Soda	000 M. Tonnes.	40	42	39	42
Cement	000 M. Tonnes.	3343	3700	3520	4000
M.S. Products	000 M. Tonnes.	421	450	490	550
Fertilizer	000 N. Tonnes.	443	560	600	761
Basic Steel	000 M. Tonnes.	—	—	—	150

Annexure II

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(Per cent Annual Growth)

	1979-80	1980-81 (Target)	1980-81 (Estimate)	1981-82 (Target)
A. Commodity Sector	8.4	7.2	6.3	6.9
1. Agriculture	6.9	5.0	4.4	5.1
Major Crops	9.3	5.8	4.9	6.1
Minor Crops	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8
Others	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9
2. Manufacturing	9.5	10.6	9.2	9.5
Large Scale	10.4	12.0	10.0	10.4
Small scale	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
3. Mining	13.1	5.0	9.6	9.8
4. Construction	11.5	12.0	5.8	7.5
5. Electricity & Gas	12.1	5.6	10.6	8.9
B. Services Sector	5.2	5.8	5.1	5.2
1. Trade and Transport	7.5	7.2	6.4	6.5
2. Public Admn. & Defence	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.7
3. Others	3.6	5.2	3.9	4.0
Gross Domestic Product	7.0	6.6	5.7	6.1

Annexure III

NATIONAL RESOURCES

(CURRENT PRICES)

(Billion Rs.)

	1979-80	1980-81		1981-82
		Target	Estimate	(Target)
Resources				
GDP at factor cost	212.5	241.4	249.0	290.6
Indirect taxes less subsidies	22.3	28.0	28.1	35.1
GDP at market prices	234.8	269.4	277.1	325.7
Net factor income from abroad*	16.0	18.9	19.7	21.5
GNP at market prices	250.8	288.3	296.8	347.2
External resources	11.3	11.8	10.8	12.6
Total Resources	262.1	300.1	307.6	359.8
Expenditures				
Private consumption	194.6	224.4	228.4	265.7
General Govt. consumption	26.2	28.5	30.9	36.1
Total consumption	220.8	252.9	259.3	301.8
Gross fixed investment	39.3	44.4	43.8	51.0
Public	26.8	29.9	29.7	33.5
Private	12.5	14.5	14.1	17.5
Changes in stocks	2.0	2.8	4.5	7.0
Total gross investment	41.3	47.2	48.3	58.0
Total Expenditures	262.1	300.1	307.6	359.8

*Excluding imputed value of non-recorded baggage import.

Note : (1) 1980-81 figures of external resources and investment appearing in this table are budget estimates. Subsequently revised estimates are lower.

(2) A 10 per centeincrease in prices is assumed for 1981-82.

Annexure IV

FINANCING OF INVESTMENT

(Rs. Billion in Current Prices)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Projection)
Total Gross Investment	41.3	48.3	58.0
Financed by :			
1. National Savings	30.0	37.5	45.4
(a) Public Savings	5.1	12.3	14.9
(b) Private Savings	24.9	25.2	30.5
2. Foreign Resources	11.3	10.8	12.6

Annexure V

PUBLIC INVESTMENT

(Million Rs.)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Annual Development Programme	21916	26431	28854*
Less			
(i) Development Subsidies	4160	4743	4334
(ii) Oil Exploration	2468	2543	2084
(iii) Other Non-Investment	192	400	250
Investment Component in ADP	1500	1800	2000
Plus :	17755	21688	24520
(*i*) Investment portion in current account	9078	8006	8980
(*ii*) Investment Outside ADP	800	900	1000
(*iii*) PIA and PNSC	3709	4287	6000**
(*iv*) Local Bodies	3500	1222	—***
(v) Banks and Insurance	817	1313	1500
	252	284	480
Total	26834	29694	33500

*Adjusted for 2.5 per cent cut.
**Includes investment under the Special Development Plan of Baluchistan and FATA not included in the ADP.
***Rs. 782.5 million included in Investment Outside ADP.

Annexure VI

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT

(Million Rupees)

	1980-81 (Revised)			1981-82 (Budget)		
	Through Budget	Outside Budget	Total	Through Budget	Outside Budget	Total
Agriculture*	1414	60	1474	1716	22	1738
Water*	2065	—	2065	3881	—	3881
Power	4020	1315	5335	5009	1793	6802
Fuels**	1100	954	2054	1449	496	1945
Manufacturing	4074	1140	5214	2845	1806	4651
Mineral	96	8	104	171	11	182
T&C	4868	1642	6510	5626	1350	6976
PP & H	1831	390	2221	2058	22	2080
Local Bodies	—	1313	1313	—	1500	1500
Banking & Insurance	—	284	284	—	480	480
Others	4020	—	4020	3765	—	3765
Unallocated	—	—	—	—	500	500
Investment portion in current account	900	—	900	1000	—	1000
Non-investment portion in ADP	(—)1800	—	(—)1800	(—)2000	—	(—)2000
Total Fixed Invstmesnt	22588	7106	29694	25520	7980	33500

*Excluding subsidies.
**Excluding Oil Exploration.

Annexure VII

PUBLIC SAVINGS

(Million Rupees)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. Revenue Account	6149	11693	12798
(i) Federal Revenue Surplus	2509	6492	7721
(ii) Provincial Revenue Surplus	79	1290	1054
(iii) Repayment of Foreign Loans	2660	2466	2667
(*iv*) Repayment of foreign guaranteed loans	901	1445	1356
2. Net Accretion to Reserve Funds	—325	130	94
Reserve Funds receipts	1236	1526	1713
Reserve funds disbursements	1561	1396	1619
3. Self-financing by Public Corporations	1752	2966	3634
(*a*) Through Budget	1507	2019	2633
(*b*) Outside Budget	245	947	1001
4. Self-financing by local bodies	681	1094	1250
5. Self-financing by Banking and Insurance	252	284	480
6. Investment in current account	800	900	1000
7. Total	9309	17067	19256
8. Less	4160	4743	4335
(*a*) Development Subsidies	2468	2543	2085
(*b*) Non-Investment Development Outlay	1500	1800	2000
(c) Oil Exploration	192	400	250
Public Savings (7-8)	5149	12324	14921

Annexure VIII

PRIVATE INVESTMENT

(Million Rupees)

Sectors	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Agriculture	2466	2757	3250
Manufacturing	2995	3808	5200
Large Scale	(2177)	(2832)	(4000)
Small Scale	(818)	(976)	(1200)
Fuels, Mining and Quarrying	49	53	60
Transport	2100	1712	2050
Ownership of Dwellings	3003	3777	4650
Services/Others	1828	2028	2290
Total ..	12441	14135	17500

Annexure IX

FINANCING OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT

(Million Rupees)

Items	1990-91 (Provisional)	1991-92 (Projection)
Foreign Resources	1389	1384
(i) Loans	913	786
(ii) Foreign Private Investment	396	518
Domestic Resources	12826	16896
(i) Transfer from the public sector	44	70
(ii) Financial institution	2967	3452
HBFC	832	1478
ADBP	704	970
IDBP	227	150
PICIC	85	50
ICP	153	220
Others	966	584
(iii) Commercial Banks	3300	4691
(iv) Own Savings	6515	7983
Total	14135	18280

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

REVIEW OF 1980-81

The Public Sector Development Programme for 1980-81 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 30,964 million, out of which Rs. 26,464 million was to be financed from the budgetary resources and Rs. 4,500 million from sources outside the Annual Development Programme through the credit budget, foreign loans, equity and savings by the public sector corporations/agencies. According to preliminary information 1980-81 ADP has been implemented 98.8 per cent, but there is a shortfall in achieveing the investment target of the public sector corporations/agencies. This shortfall is reported to be due, mainly to less than expected availability of foreign assistance. The allocation and utilization by executing agencies during 1980-81 are summarised below. More details are given in Annexure I.

TABLE I

Allocations and Utilization by Executing Agencies during 1980-81

(Million Rupees)

Executing Agency	Allocation	Utilization	Percentage Change (col. 3 of col. 2)
1	2	3	4
A. National ADP 1980-81			
(i) Federal	21,574	21,501	99.7
(ii) **Provincial**	**4,890**	**4,636**	**94.8**
Punjab	2,602	2,403	92.3
Sind	1,062	1,078	101.5
NWFP	818	780	95.4
Baluchistan	408	375	92.0
Total (i + ii)	26,464	26,137	98.8
B. Outside ADP	**4,500**	**4,000**	**88.9**
C. Total Public Sector (A+B)	30,964	30,137	97.3

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1981-82

2. The Public Sector Development Programme for 1981-82 envisages a total outlay of Rs. 34,387 million, of which Rs. 28,854 million is to be financed through the ADP and the remaining amount of Rs. 5,533 million is expected to be financed from sources outside the ADP. The total Programme for 1981-82 shows an increase of 11.1 per cent over 1980-81, comprising 9.0 per cent for the ADP and 23.0 per cent for outside ADP, as shown below: (Sector-wise details are given in Annexure II, III, IV & V).

TABLE II

Allocations by Executing Agencies during 1980-81 *and* 1981-82

(Million Rupees)

Executing Agency	1980-81	1981-82	Percentage Change (col. 3 of col. 2)
1	2	3	4
A. National ADP			
(*i*) Federal	21,374	23,101	7.1
(*ii*) **Provincial**	**4,890**	**5,753**	**17.6**
Punjab	2,602	3,120	19.9
Sind	1,062	1,164	19.8*
NWFP	818	981	19.9
Baluchistan	408	488	19.6
Sub-Total (A)	26,464	28,854	9.0
B. Outside ADP			
(*i*) Federal	3,880	5,391	38.9
(*ii*) Provincial	620	142	(—)77.1
Sub-Total (B)	4,500	5,533	23.0
C. Total Public Sector (A+B)	30,964	34,387	11.1

3. The Annual Development Programme for 1981-82 has been formulated within the overall framework of the Three-Year Public Sector Development Programme (1981—84) which reinforces and reiterates the strategy as laid down in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. A total size of Rs. 28,854 million has been targetted as the public outlay against the 1980-81 ADP of Rs. 26,464 million implying an acceleration of 9 per cent. In line with the Fifth Plan strategy, the Public Sector Programme for 1981-82 has initiated the process of bringing about the desired structural shift in the pattern of investment by increasing the shares of agriculture, energy and social sectors in the total national ADP, as indicated in the following table.

*Adjusted for Rs. 90 million of special grant in the base year 1980-81 to Karachi in respect of the Hub Dam Water Supply Scheme.

TABLE III

Share of Major Sectors in National ADP

(%)

Sectors	ADP 1980-81	ADP 1981-82
Fertilizer Subsidy	9	7
Agriculture, including Water and Rural Development	18	22
Energy including Power and Fuels	20	22
Industry and Minerals	16	10
Physical Planning and Housing	7	6
Transport and Communications	18	19
Social Sectors	9	10
Special Areas Programme	3	4
Total ..	100	100

4. As shown above, the share of the two infrastructure sectors *i.e.* energy and transport constitutes 41 per cent of the total allocation in 1981-82 which has been raised from 38 per cent in 1980-81. Similarly, the share of agriculture, water resources and rural development has been raised from 18 to 22% and also the allocation for the social sectors from 9 to 10%. In view of the stringent resource availability for development this has been made possible by a deliberate policy of reducing the shares of fertilizer subsidy and the industrial sector from 25% in 1980-81 to 17% in 1981-82.

Sectoral Programmes and Priorities

5. Among the major sectors, largest acceleration has been given to agricultural development schemes and projects pertaining to such important areas as the construction of storage facility for foodgrains and cotton, improving water management, agricultural research and development of fisheries. For this purpose the sectoral allocation has been raised from Rs. 1429 million in 1980-81 to Rs. 1725 million in 1981-82 which means an increase of nearly 21 per cent. Major physical targets in this sector include plant protection coverage of 3.46 million hectares, distribution of quality seeds of 95,899 tonnes and 579 thousand tonnes of additional capacity for foodgrain storage during 1981-82.

6. An allocation of Rs. 1950 million has been made as fertilizer subsidy in 1981-82 against Rs. 2448 million in 1980-81 showing a decrease of about 20 per cent. This is in line with the strategy of the Fifth Plan which is more explicitly enunciated in the Three-Year Public Sector Investment Programme. The target of fertilizer off-take for 1981-82 is 1145 thousand N/tonnes.

7. Development of agriculture is directly linked with the development of water resources. Substantial allocations have, therefore, been made for Water Resources Sector which have been raised from Rs. 3153 million in 1980-81 to Rs. 3968 million in 1981-82 showing an increase of about 26 per cent. Funds have been earmarked for such important projects as the repairs of Indus Basin/Tarbela, completion of Hub Dam and Khanpur Dam. Chashma Right Bank Canal, installation of 523 tubewells in the SCARP areas, laying down of 245 M. cft. of surface drains, improvement of

594 water courses, and laying of tile drains covering an area of about 4400 acres shall also be undertaken. Besides, 248 miles of canals will be remodelled to augment water supplies for farms. These measures are expected to increase water availability at farmgate to more than 100 million acre ft. in 1981-82 which was less than 98 million acre ft. in 1980-81.

8. In the Power Sector, one of the first priorities is the generation of hydro-electric power at Mangla and Tarbela Dams and its efficient transportation to the southern parts of the country. The main programme of WAPDA envisages the advanced stage of completion of gas turbine stations at Kotri, Quetta and Faisalabad and major work will be done on the projects like Tarbela Hydro-electric Power Stations (units 5—8) and Guddu Thermal Power Station Stage-II. In addition to these, Mangla Hydro-electric Power Station (units 7-8) and Warsak Hydro-electric Power Station (units 5-6) would be completed during 1981-82. Feasibility studies of Kalabagh Dam and Lakhra Coal Fired Station shall also be carried out during the year.

9. Major physical targets in this sector include the work on 500 KV Tarbela-Faisalabad, 500 KV Faisalabad-Multan-Guddu-Karachi, 220 KV Tarbela-Wah, 220 KV Tarbela-Mardan, 220 KV Faisalabad-Sahiwal and setting up of secondary grid stations. Main sectoral targets also include electrification of 1400 villages.

10. In Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas, the work will remain in progress on small hydel stations, erection of transmission lines, setting up of sub-stations, etc.

11. The allocation for Fuels Sector has been raised from Rs. 1500 million during 1980-81 to Rs. 1719 million during 1981-82 implying an almost 15 per cent increase. Physical targets envisage total drilling of 29,950 meters including the development of 23,050 meters at such stations as Zinda Pir, Dohkari, Toot, Pirkoh and Dhodak. In addition, surveys to the extent of 1,800 KM (seismic) and 900 KM (geological) shall be carried out.

12. In line with the Plan strategy, allocation for Industry Sector has been reduced from Rs. 4,074 million in 1980-81 to Rs. 2,845 million in 1981-82. However, within the reduced allocations adequate funding has been made for the Steel Mills, Fertilizer and Cement Plants both from the ADP and outside-ADP. Adequate allocations have been made for completion, modernisation and expansion of various projects in the automobile and textile sub-sectors and for the setting up of an export processing zone.

13. The allocation for Minerals Sector has been raised from about Rs. 96 million in 1980-81 to about Rs. 172 million in 1981-82 mainly for the schemes of Geological Survey of Pakistan, Gemstone Corporation for the exploration/development of emerald deposits at Mingora, Charbagh Alpurai areas of Swat and PIDC schemes for extension of Geological Investigation for proving iron ore reserves at Panchikoh.

14. Transport is another high priority sector which accounts for nearly one-fifth of the total National ADP for 1981-82. The allocation for this Sector has been raised from about Rs. 4,858 million in 1980-81 to Rs. 5,625 million in the ADP for 1981-82, implying nearly 16 per cent increase. The programme for 1981-82 includes the development of Railways, Ports and Shipping (including Port Qasim), Post Offices, Telephone and Telegraph, Civil Aviation, Roads and Bridges and Urban Transport. An allocation of Rs. 876 million has been made for works on the construction of Port Qasim which has already become partially operational. It is expected that the first phase of this project, which includes 7 general cargo berths apart from the berth for the Steel Mills, will be completed by 1983-84. The allocation for Railways will be mainly spent on rehabilitation of the overage track, replacement of locomotives and improved signalling works. Rupees 876 million have been allocated for roads, bridges and highways during 1981-82. It is expected that Attock and Dadu-Moro bridges will be completed and commissioned. A sizeable increase in allocation has been made for the telecommunications system in order to cater to the growing volume of traffic and meet the backlog of demand for telephones. About 30,000 new telephone connections will be provided during 1981-82 as compared to 20,000 actually installed in 1980-81.

15. As part of the Government social welfare programme, highest consideration has been given to such important activities as the supply of water both in the urban and rural areas, improvement of sewerage in major cities, primary and secondary education, vocational training, special development programme for women and comprehensive population welfare programme.

16. In conclusion, it may be observed that efforts are underway for decentralizing the process of development. As mentioned in the earlier part of this chapter, provincial allocations are being raised by about 18 per cent which is about a two and half times the increase for the Federal ADP over the preceding year. It is the provincial governments which implement the programmes of basic social infrastructure. Indeed this role will devolve on local institutions which are expected to participate more and more in the process of planning and execution of development programmes in the near future.

(Federal and

Sl. No.	Sector	Federal		Provincial		Punjab	
		ADP allocation	Revised Estimates	ADP allocation	Revised Estimates	ADP allocation	Revised Estimates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture	708.226	625.903	721.070	532.170	454.262	280.689
2.	Fertilizer subsidy	2448.334	2181.800	—	—	—	—
3.	Water	2605.000	2530.476	547.530	315.290	316.550	126.143
4.	Power	4015.836	3850.698	4.000	—	—	—
5.	Fuels	1500.000	1592.219	0.300	—	—	—
6.	Industry	3967.231	4393.757	107.175	82.676	53.542	39.852
7.	Minerals	83.669	56.906	12.317	11.015	1.500	1.802
8.	Transport and Communications	4147.527	4215.097	720.331	788.601	258.200	303.700
9.	Physical Planning and Housing	561.086	694.384	1270.210	1228.158	684.074	656.804
10.	Mass Media	111.458	121.755	0.610	—	0.610	—
11.	Education and Training ..	693.975	575.370	597.605	617.790	271.956	284.772
12.	Health	413.655	364.556	528.803	541.470	320.750	330.600
13.	Population Welfare Programme.	160.000	130.970	—	—	—	—
14.	Social Welfare	7.796	7.796	30.538	23.477	21.666	16.227
15.	Manpower and Employment.	13.100	21.842	31.700	28.590	23.700	20.380
16.	Rural Development ..	65.544	65.090	441.538	392.920	348.538	297.420
17.	Earthquake Recont. Programme	72.000	72.000	—	—	—	—
18.	Block allocation	—	—	74.318	74.318	44.652	44.652
	Total (Gross) ..	21574.437	21500.619	5088.000	4636.385	2800.000	2403.041
	Operational shortfall ..	—	—	198.000	—	198.000	—
	Total (Net) ..	21574.437	21500.619	4890.000	4636.385	2602.000	2403.041

Annexure I

PROGRAMME 1980-81

Provincial)

(Million Rupees)

Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Grand Total	
ADP allocation	Revised Estimates	ADP allocation	Revised Estimates	ADP allocation	Revised Estimates	ADP allocation	Revised Estimates
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
108.818	99.611	93.270	75.942	64.720	75.928	1429.296	1158.073
—	—	—	—	—	—	2448.334	2181.800
97.500	92.703	62.210	34.515	34.492	61.929	3152.530	2845.766
—	—	4.000	—	—	—	4019.836	3850.698
—	—	0.300	—	—	—	1500.300	1592.219
12.837	8.933	18.796	20.091	22.000	13.800	4074.406	4476.433
—	—	10.317	9.213	0.500	—	95.986	67.921
219.000	256.448	158.331	169.453	84.800	59.000	4867.858	5003.698
379.930	365.148	144.293	144.293	61.913	61.913	1831.296	1922.542
—	—	—	—		—	112.068	121.755
128.000	143.298	159.190	152.543	38.459	37.177	1291.580	1193.160
70.415	67.129	117.500	123.603	20.138	20.138	942.458	906.026
—	—	—	—	—	—	160.000	130.970
1.500	1.079	5.000	5.471	2.372	0.700	38.334	31.273
1.000	1.120	3.793	3.790	3.207	3.210	44.800	50.342
30.000	30.000	41.000	41.000	22.000	24.500	507.082	458.010
—	—	—	—	—	—	72.000	72.000
13.000	13.000	—	—	16.666	16.666	74.318	74.318
1062.000	1078.469	818.000	779.914	408.000	374.961	26662.437	26137.004
—	—	—	—	—	—	198.000	—
1062.000	1078.469	818.000	779.914	408.000	374.961	26464.437	26137.004

Note.—The revised estimates shown in the budgets add up to Rs. 26,431 million. The latest information based on sectoral reviews is slightly lower than the revised estimates. These too are also subject to revision as and when actuals are available for all the sectors.

Annexure II

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT/INVESTMENT PROGRMMME 1981-82

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector	ADP	Outside ADP	Total PSDP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	1724.679	22.270	1746.949
2.	Fertilizer Subsidy	1950.000	—	1950.000
3.	Water	3968.233	—	3968.233
4.	Power	5008.294	1792.500	6800.794
5.	Fuels	1719.152	516.035	2235.187
6.	Industry	2845.168	1700.947	4546.115
7.	Minerals	171.895	11.417	183.312
8.	Transport and Communications	5625.153	1365.175	6990.328
9.	Physical Planning and Housing	2034.668	20.000	2054.668
10.	Mass Media	150.193	—	150.193
11.	Education and Training	1409.407	—	1409.407
12.	Culture and Sports	186.294	—	186.294
13.	Special Development Programme for Women	68.250	—	68.250
14.	Health	1076.301	—	1076.301
15.	Population Welfare Programme	190.125	—	190.125
16.	Social Welfare	46.443	—	46.443
17.	Manpower and Employment	109.246	—	109.246
18.	Rural Development	762.921	—	762.921
19.	Earthquake Reconstruction Programme	55.575	—	55.575
20.	Miscellaneous/Block Allocation	85.315	104.400	189.715
	Total (Gross)	29,187.312	5,532.744	34,720.056
	Less—Shortfall	333.476	—	333.476
	Total (Net)	28,853.836	5,532.744	34,386.580

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT

(Federal and

Sl. No.	Sector	Total		Federal		Provincial	
		ADP	FEC	ADP	FEC	ADP	FEC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture	1724.679	372.790	909.713	186.939	814.966	185.851
2.	Fertilizer Subsidy	1950.000	—	1950.000	—	—	—
3.	Water	3968.233	1020.750	3301.483	991.534	666.750	29.216
4.	Power	5008.294	1389.802	4847.984	1389.802	160.310	—
5.	Fuels	1719.152	812.170	1718.902	812.170	0.250	—
6.	Industry	2845.168	1235.430	2749.742	1233.470	95.426	1.960
7.	Minerals	171.895	45.732	137.612	44.243	34.283	1.489
8.	Transport and Communications	5625.153	1722.543	4823.892	1722.543	801.261	—
9.	Physical Planning and Housing	2034.668	187.425	722.786	31.977	1311.882	155.448
10.	Mass Media	150.193	28.974	149.393	28.974	0.800	—
11.	Education and Training ..	1409.407	196.445	654.021	166.683	755.386	29.762
12.	Culture and Sports	186.294	53.700	171.395	53.700	14.899	—
13.	Special Development Programme for women ..	68.250	3.000	68.250	3.000	—	—
14.	Health	1076.301	222.861	493.917	220.061	582.384	2.800
15.	Population Welfare Programme	190.125	80.000	190.125	80.000	—	—
16.	Social Welfare	46.443	1.000	14.625	1.000	31.818	—
17.	Manpower and Employment	109.246	40.380	64.980	39.900	44.266	0.480
18.	Rural Development ..	762.921	2.842	76.941	1.200	685.980	1.642
19.	Earthquake Reconstruction Programme	55.575	—	55.575	—	—	—
20.	Miscellaneous/Block allocation	85.315	—	—	—	85.315	—
	Total (Gross) ..	29187.312	7415.844	23101.336	7007.196	6085.976	408.648
	Less Operational Shortfall ..	185.976	—	—	—	185.976	—
	Total (Net) ..	29001.336	7415.844	23101.336	7007.196	5900.000	408.648
	Less—2.5 per cent cut ..	147.500	—	—(a)	—	147.500	—
	Total (Net-After cut) ..	28853.836	7415.844	23101.336	7007.196	5752.500	408.648

(a) The cut of 2.5 per cent has already been absorbed in the respective sectors.

(b) In addition, Punjab Govt. will spend Rs. 71.700 million in Physical Planning and Housing Sector out of deposit account.

Annexure III

PROGRAMME 1981-82

Provincial) (Million Rupees)

Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan	
ADP	FEC	ADP	FEC	ADP	FEC	ADP	FEC
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
461.844	93.022	132.900	16.568	106.622	7.206	113.600	69.055
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
334.832	13.600	115.000	—	140.418	12.121	76.500	3.495
150.100	—	—	—	10.210	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	0.250	—	—	—
32.198	—	9.526	—	28.480	—	25.222	1.960
14.584	—	2.474	—	9.725	0.892	7.500	0.597
271.700	—	269.391	—	165.270	—	94.900	—
702.662	145.048	362.560	10.000	176.760	—	69.900	0.400
0.800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
339.720	7.540	164.260	12.000	204.556	7.000	46.850	3.222
4.940	—	4.200	—	3.059	—	2.700	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
321.800	—	100.000	—	139.202	2.000	21.382	0.800
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.000	—	3.000	—	5.500	—	1.318	—
32.355	—	3.609	0.330	4.552	0.150	3.750	—
594.900	1.642	24.080	—	45.000	—	22.000	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65.565	—	3.000	—	—	—	16.750	—
3350.000	260.852	1194.000	38.898	1039.604	29.369	502.372	79.529
150.000	—	—	—	33.604	—	2.372	—
3200.000(b)	260.852	1194.000	38.398	1006.000	29.369	500.000	79.529
80.000	—	29.850	—	25.150	—	12.500	—
3120.000(b)	260.852	1164.150	38.898	980.850	29.369	487.500	79.529

Annexure IV

RELATIVE SECTORAL PRIORITIES IN ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1980-81 AND 1981-82

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector	1980-81		1981-82		Percentage Increase/ Decrease in 1981-82 over 1980-81
		ADP Allocation	Percentage share	ADP Allocation	Percentage Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture	1430	5.4	1725	5.9	20.5
2.	Fertilizer Subsidy	2448	9.2	1950	6.7	(—)20.4
3.	Water	3153	11.8	3968	13.6	25.9
4.	Power	4020	15.1	5009	17.2	24.6
5.	Fuels	1500	5.6	1719	5.9	14.6
6.	Industry	4074	15.3	2845	9.7	(—)30.2
7.	Minerals	96	0.4	172	0.6	79.2
8.	Transport and Communications ..	4868	18.2	5626	19.3	15.6
9.	Physical Planning and Housing	1831	6.9	2035	7.1	12.4
10.	Mass Media	112	0.4	150	0.5	33.9
11.	Education and Training	1082	4.0	1410	4.8	30.3
12.	Culture and Sports	170	0.6	186	0.6	9.4
13.	Special Development Programme for Women	40	0.2	68	0.2	72.5
14.	Health	942	3.5	1076	3.7	14.2
15.	Population Welfare Programme	160	0.6	190	0.7	18.8
16.	Social Welfare	38	0.1	46	0.1	21.1
17.	Manpower and Employment	45	0.2	109	0.4	142.2
18.	Rural Development	507	1.9	763	2.5	45.4
19.	Earthquake Reconstruction Programme ..	72	0.3	56	0.2	(—)22.2
20.	Miscellaneous/Block Allocation	74	0.3	85	0.3	14.9
	Toatl (Gross) ..	26662	100.0	29187	100.0	9.5
	Less—Shortfall ..	198		333		
	Total (Net) ..	26464		28854		9.0

Annexure V

SEMI-PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 1981-82

(OUTSIDE ADP)

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector/Agency	Total	Bank Credit	NDFC	Self Financing	Foreign Credit	Foreign Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	**Agriculture**	**22.270**	**22.270**	—	—	—	—
	(A) Federal	19.165	19.165	—	—	—	—
	(B) Provincial	3.105	3.105	—	—	—	—
2.	**Power**	**1792.500**	**609.811**	**20.189**	**613.000**	**549.500**	—
	Federal (KESC) ..	1792.500	609.811	20.189	613.000	549.500	—
3.	**Fuels**	**516.035**	**338.500**	—	**108.035**	**69.500**	—
	Federal	516.035	338.500	—	108.035	69.500	—
4.	**Industry**	**1700.947**	**1309.273**	**118.394**	—	**273.280**	—
	(A) Federal :						
	(i) PASMIC ..	740.000	740.000	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Other Corporations.	841.703	500.029	68.394	—	273.280	—
	(B) Provincial	119.244	69.244	50.000	—	—	—
5.	**Minerals**	**11.417**	—	**11.417**	—	—	—
	Federal (NFC) ..	11.417	—	11.417	—	—	—
6.	**Transport and Communications.**	**1365.175**	**300.000**	—	**280.000**	**785.175**	—
	Federal :						
	(i) NSC	636.537	—	—	—	636.537	—
	(ii) PIAC	445.969	300.000	—	—	145.969	—
	(iii) KPT	282.669	—	—	280.000	2.669	—
7.	**Physical Planning and Housing.**	**20.000**	**20.000**	—	—	—	—
	Provincial	20.000	20.000	—	—	—	—
8.	**Miscellaneous**	**104.400**	—	—	—	**104.400**	—
	Federal (NDFC) ..	104.400	—	—	—	104.400	—
	Total Outside ADP) ..	5532.744	2599.854*	150.000	1001.035	1781.855	—

Note :—The bank credit allocation of Rs. 2599.854 million is gross. After adjustment of principal repayments of Rs. 995.690 million, the net amount comes to Rs. 1604.164 million.

CHAPTER 3

FINANCING OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The original budget for 1980-81 attempted to consolidate the budgetary improvements made during the previous year, to control current non-development expenditure and to improve tax collections. Consequently the new fiscal measures taken by the Federal Government in the budget for 1980-81 were estimated to bring net additional revenue yield of Rs. 1436 million only which was substantially less than the additional effort made in the previous year.

2. The Annual Plan for 1980-81 envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 30,964 million on account of public sector development programme. Out of this outlay, a sum of Rs. 26,464 million pertained to the development expenditure to be implemented *via* the normal budget. The balance of the allocation amounting to Rs. 4,500 million related to the programme of public sector undertakings to be financed from resources outside the budget. The ADP of Rs. 26,464 million was expected to be financed by Rs. 12,970 million of external resources and Rs. 13,494 million of domestic resources including an uncovered gap of Rs. 3,500 million. Thus, the non-inflationary domestic resources for 1980-81 were estimated at Rs. 9,994 million.

REVIEW OF 1980-81

3. The major new measures taken during the course of the year are as follows :—

(a) In regard to price adjustments, it was announced in the budget for 1980-81 that the organisations dealing with public services could adjust the tariff rates and prices of their products as and when necessary, in order to meet the rising costs, subject to a scientific analysis of cost to save the consumers from undue burden. On the basis of this permission, an adjustment of power rates was made with effect from 1st November, 1980.

(b) In order to meet the additional expenditure arising out of the price increases of crude oil and other POL products, the POL prices were increased with effect from the 28th October, 1980. Care was however, taken to keep the price increase in the case of kerosene and light diesel oil which are items of common use, to the bare minimum.

(c) As a continuing policy to compensate the growers for higher cost of inputs, revisions were made in the procurement prices of wheat, rice, cotton and sugar.

(d) The imports were further liberalised resulting in an increase in the customs and sales tax revenue.

Revenue Receipts of Federal Government

4. The budgetary position underwent a change during the course of the year. The gross tax receipts of the Federal Government for 1980-81 are estimated to exceed the original budget provision of Rs. 36,803 million by Rs. 331 million due mainly to an increase in customs and sales tax revenue following liberalisation of imports and improved collections of taxes on income, partly offset by a decline in federal excise receipts. The non-tax receipts are estimated to increase from Rs. 9,263 million provided in the original budget to Rs. 9,804 million in the revised estimates for 1980-81 due mainly to an increase in trading profits and receipts under Import/Exports Act, 1950 partly offset by a decrease in interest receipts. Revenue assignments to the provinces have increased from Rs. 7,809 million in the original budget to Rs. 8,628 million in the revised estimates for 1980-81. After deducting payment to provinces out of gross tax receipts, the net revenue receipts of the Federal Government are placed at Rs. 38,310 million in the revised estimates, as against the original budget of Rs. 38,257 million.

Current Non-Development Expenditure

5. At Rs. 31,818 million in the revised estimates for 1980-81, the current non-development expenditure of the Federal Government indicates an increase of Rs. 443 million over the original budget provision which is due mainly to increased expenditure on Defence and Afghan refugees.

Net Capital Receipts

6. The net capital receipts of the Federal Government are placed at Rs. 1,274 million in the revised estimates for 1980-81, as compared to the original budget provision of Rs. 193 million. The improvement of Rs. 1,081 million has occurred due mainly to a decline of Rs. 744 million in the repayment of foreign debt.

Provincial Contribution

7. Contribution of the provinces to the financing of the ADP is estimated to increase from Rs. 693 million in the original budget to Rs. 1,298 million in the revised estimates for 1980-81. The improvement of Rs. 605 million in the revised estimates emerged mainly from the increase in the revenue assignments by the Federal Government.

Self-financing by Autonomous Bodies

8. Self-financing by autonomous bodies which was placed at Rs. 2,226 million in the original budget is likely to decline by Rs. 207 million in the revised estimates for 1980-81 as a result of total elimination of Railway's contribution provided in the initial budget, offset to some extent by improvement in WAPDA's contribution.

External Resources

9. The inflow of foreign aid for financing the ADP is likely to reduce from Rs. 12,970 million provided in the original budget to Rs. 10,981 million in the revised estimates due to a shortfall of Rs. 1,293 million in the availability of commodity aid and of Rs. 696 million in other components of external resources.

Size of ADP

10. The overall size of the ADP for 1980-81 decreased from Rs. 26,464 million provided in the original budget to Rs. 26,431 million in the revised estimates for 1980-81. Details are given in the chapter on Public Sector Development Programme.

Overall Position

11. Annexure I indicates broad details of the estimates of resources for financing the ADP. The position regarding the financial year 1980-81 both original and revised, is summarised in Table I below :

TABLE I

Financing of ADP, 1980-81

(million Rupees)

	1980-81 Budget	1980-81 Revised
A. Domestic Resources	**9,994**	**11,083**
(i) Federal Government	7,075	7,766
(ii) Provinces	693	1,298
(iii) Autonomous Bodies	2,226	2,019
B. External Resources	**12,970**	**10,982**
(i) Project Aid	5,100	4,913
(ii) Commodity Aid	2,404	1,111
(iii) Food Aid	847	650
(iv) Other Aid	4,619	4,308
C. Gap between Development Expenditure and Resources	**3,500**	**4,366**
D. Total Financing	**26,464**	**26,431**

12. As indicated above, the overall position leads to a budgetary gap of Rs. 4,366 million in the revised estimates for 1980-81 as against the original target of Rs. 3,500 million. The latest position regarding end year estimates of deficit financing, may be seen in the chapter on Monetary Policy and Credit Plan.

FINANCING OF PUBLIC SECTOR PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

13. The total public sector programme for 1981-82, excluding the cut of 2.5 per cent made in the programme to be implemented *via* the normal budget, amounts to Rs. 34,444 million. Out of this allocation, the development expenditure provided in the normal budget, without taking into account the cut is Rs. 29,594 million. The net size of the ADP is thus Rs. 28,854 million.

Financing of Public Sector Budgetary Outlays

14. The public sector outlay of Rs. 28,854 million to be implemented *via* normal budget procedure is proposed to be financed from domestic resources to the extent of Rs. 14,648 million and the balance of Rs. 14,206 million from inflow of foreign assistance. The overall position of financing of the ADP for 1981-82 is shown in Table II.

TABLE II

Financing of ADP, 1981-82

(Million Rs.)

I. Size of ADP	**28,854**
(a) Without cut of 2.5 per cent	29,594
(b) Cut in ADP	740
II. Financed by	
A. **Domestic Resources**	**14,648**
(a) **Without new measures**	6,114
(i) Federal Government	2,885
(ii) Provinces	1,237
(iii) Autonomous Bodies	1,992
(b) New Fiscal Measures (Details in Annexure III)	3,090
(c) **Borrowing from the Banking system**	5,444
B. **External Resources**	**14,206**
Project Aid	5,660
Commodity Aid	2,886
Food Aid	1,126
Other Aid	4,534
C. Total Financing	**28,854**

15. Annexure I indicates broad details of the various estimates for 1981-82 as compared to the estimates for the year 1980-81. The various components are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Revenue Receipts of Federal Government

16. The gross tax receipts of the Federal Government for 1981-82 at 1980-81 rates, are projected at Rs. 41,782 million as against the previous year's revised estimates of Rs. 37,134 million. Customs duties account for an improvement of Rs. 3,025 million, excise duties of Rs. 554 million, sales tax of Rs. 812 million, taxes on income of Rs. 550 million and other taxes of Rs. 87 million. These increases have been partly offset by a decline of Rs. 380 million in surcharges. The estimates of tax receipts assume normal growth in the economy and the continuance of a liberal import policy.

17. Excluding the effect of new measures taken in the budget for 1981-82, the non-tax receipts of the Federal Government are likely to improve from Rs. 9,804 million in the revised estimates for 1980-81 to Rs. 10,450 million in the next financial year. This improvement is likely to occur despite a reduction of Rs. 402 million in the trading profits. This reduction has been more than offset mainly by increased recoveries of interest (Rs. 268 million), an improvement of Rs. 289 million in the T&T net receipts and an increase of Rs. 500 million in the profits of State Bank of Pakistan.

18. Revenue assignments to the Provincial Governments during 1981-82 are estimated at Rs. 9,762 million without taking into account the effect of new tax measures taken in the Federal budget. Excluding these revenue assignments, the net revenue receipts of the Federal Government during 1981-82 are estimated at Rs. 42,470 million without the effect of new tax measures. This indicates an improvement of Rs. 4,160 million over the revised estimates for 1980-81.

Non-Development Revenue Expenditure

19. Excluding the effect of new measures taken in the Federal budget for 1981-82. the current non-development expenditure of the Federal Government is estimated to increase from Rs. 31,818 million in the revised estimates for 1980-81 to Rs. 36,943 million during 1981-82. Defence and debt services would claim 72 per cent of the total provision for 1981-82. Subsidies are estimated to show a slight increase of Rs. 128 million over the level of 1980-81 without taking into account the increase in the issue price of wheat announced in the budget for 1981-82. Excluding the effect of new measures, grants to provinces/local authorities stand increased from Rs. 1,297 million in the revised estimates to Rs. 1,705 million in the next year due mainly to enhanced provision of Rs. 365 million made as grants-in-aid to provinces. Expenditure on debt services indicates an increase of Rs. 1,237 million over the revised estimates for 1980-81. This does not take into account the repayment of short-term credits (Rs. 3,316 million) and the provision for partition debt (Rs. 70 million) which has been charged direct to the capital account. The provision for general administration, law and order, economic, social and community services etc. stands at Rs. 6,789 million as compared to Rs. 5,865 million provided in the revised estimates for 1980-81.

Net Capital Receipts

20. The net capital receipts of the Federal Government for 1981-82 without the new measures are estimated at *minus* Rs. 2,642 million as against Rs. 1,274 million provided in the revised estimates for 1980-81. The decrease of Rs. 3,916 million is due mainly to an increase of Rs. 2,422 million in the repayment of foreign debt and a decline of Rs. 1,000 million in the net yield from Government Treasury Deposit Receipts.

Contribution of Provinces

21. Excluding the effect of new measures taken in the budget for 1981-82, the Provincial contribution to the financing of the ADP is estimated to decrease from Rs. 1,298 million in the revised estimates for 1980-81 to Rs. 1,237 million during 1981-82. The entire amount of Rs. 1,237 million represents contribution of the Punjab Government.

Autonomous Bodies

22. The position of self-financing by autonomous bodies without the new measures is shown in Table-III.

TABLE III

Self-Financing by Autonomous Bodies

(Million Rs.)

	1980-81 Budget	1980-81 Revised	1981-82 Budget (without new measures)
WAPDA	1,732	1,759	1,879
Railways	234	—	—
Public Sector Industrial Corporations	255	255	74
Others	5	5	39
Total ..	2,226	2,019	1,992

23. As shown above, self-financing by autonomous bodies has decreased from Rs. 2,019 million provided in the revised estimates for 1980-81 to Rs. 1,992 million during 1981-82. The decline is due mainly to lower contribution by State Industrial Corporations partly offset by an improvement in WAPDA's contribution.

External Resources

24. The estimates of foreign assistance for 1981-82 are placed at Rs. 14,206 million, including Rs. 5,660 million for project assistance, Rs. 2,886 million of rupee generating aid, Rs. 1,126 million of food aid and Rs. 4,534 million of other assistance. Detailed projects and assumptions for adopting these estimates are shown in the chapter on Balance of Payments.

New Fiscal Measures

25. The need for additional resource mobilization, including the levy of new taxes, was inevitable both for covering the gap between the ADP and the available resources and for meeting the additional expenditure necessitated by the concessions and reliefs provided to government servants and fixed income groups. The specific measures are indicated in Annexure II. It is hoped that these measures will mark a further significant step in the direction of tax reform. If these measures succeed in achieving the objectives in mind, the base would be laid for a stable taxation system, which will not only serve the needs of revenues but woud also generate confidence by eliminating the annual uncertainty about taxation policies.

Overall Position

26. After taking into account the new measures taken by the Federal Government, there would still be left a gap of Rs. 5,444 million to be met by borrowing from the banking system.

Zakat and Ushr

27. Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was promulgated on the 20th June, 1980. Actual collections of Zakat started from 21st June, 1980. The provision relating to Ushr will come into force from the date to be announced later on by the Government. In the case of Zakat, a sum of Rs. 829 million had been received by the end of May, 1981 into the Central Zakat Fund through deductions at source. Of these receipts, about Rs. 750 million were transferred to the Provincial Zakat Councils in three instalments of Rs. 250 million each. The Provincial Zakat Councils have in turn passed on most of these funds to the local Zakat Committees and other institutions for disbursement to Mustahequeen. The only unsatisfactory feature of the full year's operation has been the very meagre contributions received in the Zakat Fund on voluntary basis. While Government has no intention to expand the present coverage of compulsory levy of Zakat, it does intend to mount a special effort this year through the local committees for mobilising Zakat collections on a voluntary basis in order to be able to make Zakat the basis for a comprehensive social security programme.

28. Institutional arrangements will also be set up to cater for the rehabilitation needs of Mustahequeen as distinct from mere provisions of distress or subsistence relief in order to make them, through training and skill improvement, productive and self-reliant members of the society. For this purpose, a Zakat Foundation will be set up with an initial capital of Rs. 100 million to be contributed by the Federal Government. The Foundation will be administered by a coordinating body of the Zakat Administration on the one hand and the Social Welfare Division and Women's Division on the other. The Foundation will pick up such expenditures of institutions serving the Mustahequeen-e-Zakat as cannot be met according to Sharia from the Zakat Fund, for instance, construction or hiring of buildings, payment of utility charges and remuneration of staff. On completion of training or the rehabilitation programme, the Foundation in association with Zakat Fund, if permissible, or on its own, will also provide to the Mustahequeen the initial wherewithal with which to start an independent economic career.

Annexure I

FINANCING OF ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

(Million Rupees)

	1980-81 Budget	1980-81 Revised	1981-82 Budget
I. Size of ADP	26,464	26,431	28,854
(a) Without cut of 2.5%			29,594
(b) Cut in ADP			740
II. Financed by			
A. Domestic Resources.			
(a) Federal Government			
(1) Revenue Receipts (Gross)	46,066	46,938	52,232
(i) Tax Receipts	36,803	37,134	41,782
Direct Taxes	6,645	7,148	7,785
Taxes on Income and Corporation	6,500	7,000	7,550
Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	110	110	195
Others	35	38	40
Indirect Taxes	30,158	29,986	33,997
Import Duties	13,702	13,239	16,660
Export Duties	250	750	750
Misc. customs revenue	—	396	—
Federal Excise	11,680	10,709	11,263
Sales Tax	3,088	3,188	4,000
Surcharges	1,434	1,699	1,319
Stamps	4	5	5
(ii) Non-Tax Receipts	9,263	9,804	10,450
Interest Receipts including dividends	5,653	5,448	5,660
Post Office and T&T	1,266	1,234	1,531
Profits of SBP	500	500	1,000
Trading Profits	478	888	486
Others	1,366	1,734	1,773
Less—Transfers to Provinces	7,809	8,628	9,762
Net Revenue Receipts	38,257	38,310	42,470
(2) Current Non-Development Expenditure	31,375	31,818	36,943
Defence including Defence Administration	14,500	15,284	17,712
Debt Services	8,016	7,656	8,893
Subsidies	2,137	1,716	1,844
General Administration including Law and Order	2,634	2,741	3,120
Economic, Social and Community Services	2,935	3,114	3,663
Grants to Provinces and Local Authorities	886	1,297	1,705
Others	267	10	6
(3) Revenue Surplus	6,882	6,492	5,527

*Excluding the effect of new measures.

	1980-81 Budget	1980-81 Revised	1981-82 Budget
(4) Net Capital Receipts	193	1,274	(—)2,642
(i) Capital Receipts	5,806	6,111	4,329
Unfunded Debt	1,505	1,325	1,038
Recoveries of Loans	1,278	1,473	1,612
Deposits Non-interest bearing (Net)	2,881	2,581	2,679
Deposits bearing interest (Net)	155	167	193
State Trading (Net)	(—)254	(—)600	(—)521
Others	241	1,165	(—)672
(ii) Capital Payments	5,613	4,837	6,971
Repayment of Foreign Debt	4,375	3,631	6,053
Government Investments	548	536	151
Non-Development Loans	169	225	177
Others	521	445	590
Total (Federal Government)	7,075	7,766	2,885
(b) Self-Financing by Autonomous Bodies	2,226	2,019	1,992
WAPDA	1,732	1,759	1,879
Railways	234	—	—
Public Industrial Corporations	255	255	74
Others	5	5	39
(c) Provincial Contribution	693	1,298	1,237
(d) Total Domestic Resources	9,994	11,083	6,114
(e) Effect of New Fiscal Measures	—	—	3,090
(f) Total Non-inflationary Domestic Resources	9,994	11,083	9,204
(g) Gap between Development Expenditure and Resources	3,500	4,366	5,444
(h) Total Domestic Resources	13,494	15,449	14,648
B. External Resources	12,970	10,982	14,206
Project Aid	5,100	4,913	5,660
Commodity Aid	2,404	1,111	2,886
Food Aid	847	650	1,126
Other Aid	4,619	4,308	4,534
C. Total Financing	26,464	26,431	28,854

Annexure II

NEW BUDGETARY MEASURES FOR 1981-82—FEDERAL BUDGET

A. TAX MEASURES

(a) INDIRECT TAXES

(i) Customs

1. To rationalise the customs tariff, the *ad valorem* rates have been reduced from 42 to 16 and composite rates of some items have been converted to single specific rates.

2. Rate difference on account of minor variation has been removed in the following cases.

(i) Manganese Dioxide falling in different headings will be charged to a uniform rate of 40 per cent duty plus 10 per cent sales tax.

(ii) Cigarette paper classifiable in three headings will be subjected to uniform rate of 50 per cent duty.

(iii) A uniform rate of duty of Rs. 40 per kg. has been prescribed on man-made yarn of all sorts.

(iv) Switches and fuses up to 999 Volts have been subjected to uniform rate of duty of 85 per cent.

(v) Clocks all sorts will be charged to uniform rate of duty of 120 per cent.

3. *Ad valorem* rate of duty @120 per cent on acrylic sheet has been converted into specific rate of duty of Rs. 25 per kg.

4. Duty on toilet paper cut to size and shape has been increased from 85 per cent to 120 per cent to streamline its rate *viz-a-viz* the rate on paper in rolls, which is 100 per cent.

5. Rate of duty on hydrogen peroxide has been reduced from 85 per cent to 40 per cent.

6. As a measure of protection to local industry, import duties have been enhanced on the following eight items :—

(i) Natural yeast from 70 per cent to 120 per cent

(ii) Acetic acid from 70 per cent to 85 per cent.

(iii) Carbon black from 70 per cent to 85 per cent.

(iv) Sulphur black from 70 per cent to 85 per cent, plus 10 per cent sales tax.

(v) Cement coloured and white to 20 per cent and cement grey 10 per cent.

(vi) Plastic Moulding Compound and resins from Rs. 11 per Kg. to Rs. 13 per kg.

(vii) Man-made fibre from Rs. 15 per kg. to Rs. 20 per kg.

(viii) Sanitary-ware, kitchen-ware and tiles from 120 per cent to 150 per cent.

7. To encourage local printing of air line tickets and baggage tags, duty free concession given to imported tickets and tags has been withdrawn.

8. Duty on wood veneer has been increased from 100 per cent to 150 per cent at an intermediate rate between the rates on wood log and plywood.

9. To encourage mechanization of agriculture :—

(i) CKD imports of components for local assembly of agricultural tractors have been allowed out-right duty free exemption.

(ii) Spare part imports for tractors by authorised assemblers upto 20 per cent of the value of imported tractors have been allowed at a uniform rate of 10 per cent.

(iii) Duty on bulldozers, angle dozers and levellers has been reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent with no sales tax.

10. Duty on imported wet blue goat and sheep leather has been exempted completely.

11. Duty on dyes and moulds has been reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent with no sales tax.

12. Single filament bulbs for use in miner's safety lamp have been exempted from duty.

13. Duty on handling equipment for containers required at sea ports has been reduced from rates ranging from 40 per cent to 85 per cent to a uniform rate of 20 per cent with no sales tax.

14. Relief has been provided as under in the health sector :—

(i) Dental materials and preparations have been exempted completely from duty.

(ii) Diagnostic reagents, non-oral, imported in kit form, have been accorded total exemption from duty.

(iii) X-ray film processers have been allowed duty free concession.

15. Duty has been reduced on watches from 85 per cent to 60 per cent.

16. Export rebate rate on art silk fabrics has been reduced from 42 per cent to 32 per cent and on dyed and printed variety from 45 per cent to 35 per cent.

17. Compensatory rebate of 12-1/2 per cent has been allowed on export of hand-knotted woollen carpets and leather goods.

18. BMR import of machinery by marble industry has been allowed duty free concession.

19. Import by Gem-stone Corporation for machinery required for cutting and polishing of gem stones has been allowed duty free concession.

20. Baggage Rules for non-tourist have been revised to allow duty free concession to Radio-*cum*-tape recorder import in baggage and to subject baggage import of washing machine and gas appliances at 125 per cent.

21. Penal charges on the goods which remain warehoused over one year, have been revised from 8% per annum to 2% per month.

(ii) *Central Excise*

1. Tyres and tubes for motor cycles, scooters and auto rickshaws have been exempted from central excise duty and sales tax.

2. Knitting yarn will be charged duty @ Rs. 1 per kg.

3. Exemption to metal containers manufactured in a factory which is not equipped with any plant and machinery capable of being operated with the aid of power, steam or natural gas has been restricted to cottage industry only.

4. Exemption to metal container meant for packing of vegetable ghee and kerosene oil has been rationalised. Now, the said exemption will be available to the manufacture of vegetable ghee and kerosene oil, in all circumstances.

(iii) *Sales Tax*

1. The standard rate of sales tax on domestically produced goods has been reduced from 20 per cent to 12.5 per cent. Consequently all rates above 12.5 per cent *viz.* 15 per cent, 20 per cent, 25 per cent and 30 per cent have been abolished.

2. Six commodities *viz.* asbestos waste, paper and paper board, tyres and tubes, calcium carbide, automobile parts and artificial leather and rexine will continue to be charged at the previous rates which are lower than the new standard rate of 12.5 per cent.

3. Chip-board, and particle board having a thickness of more than 7 mm will be exempt from sales tax.

4. Domestically-produced sodium sulphide has been exempted from sales tax.

5. No sales tax will be levied on locally produced nuts, bolts and screws, including wood screws.

6. Sales tax on low-priced footwear has been removed. Now sales tax will be levied at the new rate of 12.5 per cent on all types of footwear whose retail price is more than Rs. 125 per pair.

7. Domestically-manufactured tiles of all descriptions will be liable to tax at the new rate of 12.5 per cent.

8. Sales tax on imported paraformaldehyde has been withdrawn.

9. To restrict the cottage industry exemption to genuinely small units, the term "capital employed" has been defined to include every type of capital including borrowed capital invested in fixed and current assets. The value of machinery and fixtures obtained on rent basis will form a part of capital employed. But, value of business premises will not be considered while computing capital employed.

(b) Direct Taxes

(i) *Income Tax*

1. Tax relief to non-salaried persons in small income brackets has been provided.

2. The monetary limit of investment for the purposes of tax rebate has been raised from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 45,000.

3. The rate of surcharge on Companies has been reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

4. For the purposes of surcharge in case of financial institutions, the limit of reserves has been raised to 300 per cent.

5. Exemption from tax has been granted to new residential houses constructed between 1st July, 1981 and 30th June, 1983, and having annual value upto Rs. 18,000. For Islamabad, the exemption limit for new houses is Rs. 24,000.

6. Rate of initial depreciation on plant and machinery has been raised from 25 per cent to 40 per cent.

7. In case of assets used in the exploration and extraction of petroleum when exported out of the country, only initial depreciation shall be charged to tax.

8. The limit on cost of motor cars for depreciation purposes has been raised from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,000.

9. In case of road transport vehicles, other than motor cars, the actual cost shall be taken for the purposes of depreciation.

10. Pakistani Companies engaged in the exploration of selected minerals have been given exemption for 5 years ; and on the expiry of the 5 years, tax on such income shall be charged at 50% of the normal rate for next 5 years.

11. Domestic companies exporting carpets and engineering goods shall be allowed expenditure on account of publicity and free sampling abroad @ 1-1/3 times of the actual expenditure.

12. Exemption of income derived from rendering of technical services abroad to a foreign enterprise has been extended to non-company tax-payers also.

13. Profits paid or credited to profit and loss sharing accounts shall be allowed as business expense to the banks.

14. Income-tax rebate shall be allowed on investment made in purchase of Modarba Certificates.

15. Investment in Participation Term Certificate shall be eligible for purposes of investment allowance subject to the monetary and holding period limit.

16. Income derived from Modarba has been exempted singly or in aggregate with other dividend upto Rs. 15,000.

17. Income from PLS accounts alongwith dividend income, if any, shall be exempt upto Rs. 15,000.

18. Income from participation term certificate shall be exempted alongwith debentures income upto Rs. 5,000.

19. Return on advance tax payments has been raised from 4 per cent to 6 per cent.

20. Income of a non-professional writer shall be exempt upto Rs. 25,000.

21. A Professional sportsman has been allowed exemption in respect of income from one benefit match.

22. The date for filing of return in non-company cases has been shifted to 1st October.

23. In case of private limited companies with the paid up capital of Rs. 30,00,000 or more, audit by Chartered Accountants or Cost Management Accountants has been made compulsory.

24. CBR has been empowered to disclose any particulars of a tax payer to public.

25. For determining the residential status of an individual, the period of stay in Pakistan has been increased from 60 days to 90 days.

26. In case of tax-payers paying advance tax, the rate of collection of tax at import stage has been reduced to 1-1/2 per cent of the duty paid value.

27. In case of professionals, the limit on payments for the purposes of deduction of tax at source has been reduced to Rs. 10,000.

28. The auctioning authorities like Government, Public Companies etc. shall collect tax at source @ 3 per cent of the price of goods auctioned.

29. The Self-assessment Scheme has been reviewed and modified.

30. Amendments of technical nature have been made in sections 2, 12, 16, 25, 31, 47, 92, 138, 164, 167 and Schedules.

31. Amendments made during the financial year, 1980-81 under section 167 have also been incorporated.

(ii) *Wealth Tax*

1. A concession has been allowed to those persons who did not furnish wealth tax returns in the earlier years. If they furnish returns for earlier years by 1-9-1981 and deposit at least 50 per cent of the admitted tax liability, no penal action will be taken against them.

2. The last date for furnishing wealth tax, returns has been changed from 15th September to 1st October to synchronise with income tax returns of non-company assessees.

3. If an association of persons is not liable to wealth tax, the shares of different members will be assessed in their hands. If a person has shares in different such properties and if the sum total of his different shares exceeds rupees five lakh, he is to pay wealth tax on the amount exceeding rupees five lakhs.

4. Amendments of procedural nature have been made in the Wealth Tax Act on the basis of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1979.

(iii) *Gift Tax*

1. The gift tax rates have been reduced as under :

	From	*To*
On the first Rs. 50,000 of taxable gifts	5%	2.5%
On the next Rs. 1,00,000 of taxable gifts	10%	5%
On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of taxable gifts	15%	7.5%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of taxable gifts	20%	10%
On the next Rs. 10,00,000 of taxable gifts	25%	20%
On the balance of taxable gifts	30%	25%

2. Amendments of procedural nature have been made in Gift Tax Act on the lines of the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1979.

B. Improvement in Tax Administration

The Government plans to move in a decisive and organised manner towards improvement of tax collections through more efficient and effective administration of tax laws. Various measures in this regard will be taken during the course of the year.

C. Cut in Government Expenditure

An economy cut of 6 per cent has been levied on current non-development expenditure of both the Federation and the Provincial Governments. The cut will, however, not apply to defence outlays, in view of the current geo-political situation, expenditure on Afghan refugees and such other obligatory payments as debt service charges. An across the board cut of 2.5 per cent has been applied on the Annual Development Programmes of the Federation and Provincial Governments. This level of cut on development expenditure was decided in consideration of the fact that essential physical targets for 1981-82 could still be protected.

D. Additional Non-Tax Revenue

1. *Public Sector industrial enterprises.*—Considering the measures that have already been taken or are proposed to be taken to increase their efficiency and profitability, an additional return of Rs. 400 million is expected from Public Sector industrial enterprises in 1981-82 over and above the amount included in the budget.

2. *Savings Schemes.*—In order to encourage thrift in the country, a number of schems are in existence. In view of certain modifications announced in savings schemes and more such incentives to save to be offered to the public, it is expected that the net proceeds of small savings schemes would increase the capital receipts by about Rs. 400 million.

E. Reduction in Subsidies and Price Adjustments

1. *Wheat.*—The increase in the procurement price of wheat resulted in an enormous increase in the subsidy bill on " atta " including the cost of incidentals. The issue price of " atta " has therefore, been increased to Rs. 62 per maund or Rs. 66.50 per 40 kg.

2. *Sugar.*—Partly to absorb the increase in the cost of production and partly for raising additional resources for development and defence, the sale price of sugar has been increased by Rs. 1.00 per kg. both for the domestic and commercial users.

3. *Cement.*—Partly to meet the increase in production cost and partly to raise additional resources for financing the development programme, the price of cement has been increased by Rs. 100 per ton or Rs. 5.00 per bag.

4. *Lube Base Oils.*—In order to meet the higher costs of procurement, the price of lube base oils has been enhanced by Rs. 1.00 per litre.

5. *T & T Rates.*—For meeting the higher expenditure of the T & T Department on maintenance, depreciation and financing charges of the teleprinter machines, their rentals have been increased to Rs. 25,000 per annum. A 15% surcharge for person-to-person (PP) calls on the international circuit has also been levied.

6. *Postal Rates.*—The cost of services by the Post Offices has risen considerably over the last several years with the result that this department is running at a considerable loss. While no increase has been made on the postal rates on domestic services, in the case of foreign traffic, the country has to follow the rates laid down by the Universal Postal Union Congress. The Post Office Department will switch to the new rates for foreign traffic from 1981-82 and this would reduce its losses, by Rs. 45 million.

F. **Adjustment in Incomes**

In order to compensate the fixed income groups who are particularly affected by the price increases, the following reliefs have been provided.

(1) The dearness allowance previously admissible at the rate of Rs. 70 p.m. to Government servants including defence personnel and employees in the public sector corporation drawing pay upto Rs 1500 p.m. has been enhanced to 10% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 and maximum of Rs. 250 p.m. to Government employees of all grades. It has also been decided that the above enhanced rate of dearness allowance will also be admissible to employees of all grades in the public sector corporations, including banks and financial institutions subject to the same general conditions as were applicable in the case of dearness allowance sanctioned previously. The employees in the private sector in receipt of wages not exceeding Rs 1500 p.m. have been granted an increase of Rs 40 P.m. in addition to the *ad hoc* increase of Rs 40. p.m. granted to them previously.

(2) The maximum of the existing National Pay Scales 1 to 18 has been enhanced by five stages and of NPS 19 to 22 by three stages. The pay for the month of July 1981 of the existing employees will be fixed after allowing one increment. The annual increment falling due on 1st December would accrue as usual. The pay structure of defence personnel and of civil armed forces being different, corresponding adjustments in their salaries will be made.

(3) The existing rates of house Rent Allowance have been revised from 40% to 45% at specified towns and from 15% to 20% at district/tehsil headquarters.

(4) The previous rates of Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 55, Rs. 90, Rs. 140 and Rs. 210, have been revised to Rs 70, Rs 100, Rs. 150, and Rs. 285 respectively. The conditions for the grant of House Rent Allowance/Conveyance Allowance would remain unchanged.

(5) Washing allowance of Rs. 5 p.m. to liveried employees has been raised to Rs. 15 p.m.

(6) To provide relief to the pensioners, an *ad hoc* increase of 10% has been allowed in their pensions subject to a maximum of Rs 200.

G. **Other Measures**

1. As explained in paragraph 28 of the chapter, a Zakat Foundation will be set up with an initial capital of Rs 100 million to be contributed by the Federal Government.

2. A sum of Rs. 5 million will be contributed by the Federal Government to the Pakistan Minorities Welfare Fund which was established in 1974.

PROVINCIAL BUDGETS

Punjab

(a) Exemption limit in case of urban immovable property tax has been raised from annual rental value of Rs. 480 to annual rental value of Rs. 720.

(b) Assessment of property tax in respect of owner occupied houses has been placed on a more rational and logical basis to reduce the element of official discretion. Under the new assessment the owner occupant will be required to Pay only 12% of the tax that he would have to pay in case the property had been let out. As before, the exemption limit for houses upto annual value of Rs. 1200 will continue.

(c) Widows and orphans are exempt from urban immovable property tax on houses with annual value up to Rs. 3,600. They have now been totally exempted to the extent of one house from this tax. The same concession has been given to invalids.

(d) To ease the acute pressure on urban accommodation, to bring down rentals in urban areas to a reasonable level and encourage housing industry in the face of rising costs of building materials, all new houses which are constructed and used for residential purposes, shall henceforth be exempt from urban immovable property tax for the first three years after completion.

(e) Entertainment Tax on dramatic performances has been reduced by 50%. It is expected that this concession will encourage those who are associated with the field of Entertainment to produce quality plays which will project not alien culture but our own ideology.

(f) To encourage sports, it has been decided to exempt all games and sports from Entertainment Duty.

(g) To promote transport industry in the private sector, it has been decided that in case of buses plying on urban routes which ply partly within and partly outside the limits of a municipal corporation, committee or cantonment board and where 60% of the total length of the route lies within the limits of a corporation, municipal committee or cantonment board, motor vehicles tax will be charged at Rs 88 per seat per annum meant for vehicles plying for hire exclusively within the municipal or cantonment limits instead of Rs. 168 per seat per annum applicable to the vehicles plying on inter-city routes.

(h) Abiana rates have been increased by 25 per cent from Kharif 1981 as a step towards mobilising resources for narrowing the wide gap between income and expenditure of Irrigation Department and as a measure to encourage more efficient and economical use of precious irrigation water.

Sind

1. To rationalise tax incidence in proportion to the income levels of various tax payers, to bring the rates of some taxes and fees in line with the present-day conditions and to provide tax relief to persons in lower income groups, the following tax adjustments have been made.

(a) The rates of stamp duty on receipt and acknowledgement, affidavit, conveyance, power attorney, copy and counterpart have been rationalised.

(b) The rates of registration fee which were fixed about 30 years ago have been suitably revised.

(c) It has been decided that assessment of cotton fee will be brought on to the metric system and the fee will be charged at the rate of Rs. 5.50 per 100 kgs. instead of the previous rate of Rs. 2 per maund.

(d) Paddy development fee will also be brought on to the metric system and the fee will be charged at the rate of Rs. 0.75 per 100 kgs. instead of the previous rate of Rs. 0.25 per maund.

(e) Rates of motor vehicles tax and fee have been revised on a selective basis so that there will be some increase in the rates in respect of non-commercial motor vehicles and in the fees on certain categories of vehicles. No increase in the tax rate has been made in respect of private carriers, commercial transport or motor cycles.

(f) Excise duty and fees on spirituous preparations and consumption of liquor by non-muslim licencees have been revised in respect of those levies which have remained unchanged for the last several years. The incidence of the increase will be kept minimal in cases where the spirituous preparations or denatured spirit are utilised for general purposes by the public at large.

(g) The fixed tax on cinemas has been abolished to provide an incentive to the cinema industry in the Province.

(h) To encourage setting up of amusement parks, a three year tax holiday has been allowed to any entrepreneur willing to set up such parks anywhere in the province outside Karachi.

(i) Tax on professions and callings has been rationalised to provide relief to small-scale private limited companies and importers.

(j) *Ad valorem* fee on appeals in fatal accident cases has been abolished.

(k) The levy on Airway Bills of Lading and Customs Declarations has been abolished.

2. In order to provide additional funds for proper maintenance and improvement of the irrigation system, water rates have been increased by 25% from Kharif 1981.

N. W. F. P.

(a) The rate of Abiana has been increased by 25 per cent.

(b) The licence fee in respect of various arms has been raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 20 in accordance with the type of arms.

(c) The fee for the country wide licence of arms has been raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100.

(d) Registration fee in the case of A class contractors has been raised from Rs. 2250 to Rs. 5000.

(e) The subsidy in respect of insecticides and pesticides has been reduced by 25 per cent.

(f) The rental charges of bulldozers have been reduced from Rs. 105 per hour to Rs. 95 per hour.

(g) The 50 paisa per litre excise duty on rectified spirit has been withdrawn.

Baluchistan

(a) Abiana rate has been increased by 25%.

(b) With effect from July, 1, 1981, the Urban Immovable Property Tax Act has been extended to the divisional headquarters of Khuzdar, Sibi and Turbat. In addition, the Act would also apply to Hub tehsil of Lasbela district and the areas of Sirki and Hudda falling within the limits of the Quetta Municipal Corporation.

(c) Thirty three per cent of the Property Tax has been decided to be transferred to the concerned urban council from where the tax is collected.

(d) To provide additional financial support to the local bodies, the Provincial Government will transfer 10 per cent of the revenues realised from Motor Vehicles Tax to the local councils from whose jurisdiction the tax is collected. To make up for the loss that would occur in Provincial receipts, a 10 per cent increase in all existing taxes relating to Motor Vehicles has been made effective from July, 1, 1981.

(e) It has been decided that instead of flat rates of electricity duty, a percentage rate would be charged. In converting the duty from flat to percentage basis, no change in the existing rates has been made.

(f) Court Fee Act, 1890, West Pakistan Family Court Act, 1964 and Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 have been amended, to bring the rate of court fee in conformity with the rates prevailing in other provinces. The amendments also incorporate provisions for penal court fees in case of frivolous civil suits and fixed fee of Rs. 15 in case of suits under Fatal Accidents Act.

(g) Certain adjustments in the rates of royalty charged on specific minerals have been made along-with amendments in the rates of departmental fees.

Annexure III

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF NEW BUDGETARY MEASURES TAKEN IN THE FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1981-82

(*Million Rs.*)

I. Cut in Development Expenditure	740
II. Other Measures	
A. Tax Measures	(+) 48
(a) Indirect Taxes	(+)112
(i) Customs	(+)310
(ii) Federal Excise Duty	(+)4
(iii) Sales Tax	(—)202
(b) Direct Taxes	(—)64
(i) Income Tax	(—)60
(ii) Gift Tax	(—)4
B. Improvement in Tax Administration	(+) 1,000
C. Cut in Government Current Non-Development Expenditure	(+)950
D. Additional Non-Tax Revenue	(+)800
(i) Saving Schemes	(+)400
(ii) Public Sector Industrial Corporations	(+)400
E. Reduction of Subsidies and Price Adjustments	(+)2070
(i) Wheat	(+)970
(ii) Sugar	(+)640
(iii) Cement	(+)240
(iv) Lube Base Oils	(+)125
(v) T & T Rates	(+)50
(vi) Postal Rates	(+)45
F. Adjustment in Incomes	(—)1,673
G. Other Measures	(—)105
(i) Contribution to Zakat Foundation	(—)100
(ii) Contribution to Minorities Welfare Fund	(—)5
Total—Other Measures	(+)3,090

CHAPTER 4

MONETARY POLICY AND CREDIT PLAN

The major objective of the monetary and credit policy during 1980-81 remained the same as in the previous years, that is, to contain inflationary pressures within reasonable limits. The credit plan approved by the National Credit Consultative Council placed the total domestic credit expansion for 1980-81 at Rs. 12,500 million or 14 per cent. After allowing for a draw down of Rs. 2,000 million in the foreign exchange reserves, the total monetary expansion was planned at Rs. 10,500 million, an increase of 11.4 per cent. The ceilings were reviewed and revised upward in mid-year partly in the light of changes relating to the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) arranged with IMF. The ceiling for total domestic credit expansion was raised to Rs. 16,428 million, depicting an increase of 18.4 per cent for the year 1980-81. After taking into account a draw-down of Rs. 3,307 million in the foreign sector, the total monetary expansion was estimated at Rs. 13,121 million or 14.2 per cent for the year.

2. Accordingly, sectoral estimates were also revised upward for the private sector, public sector enterprises and the government sector. Of the total projected domestic credit expansion, the credit expansion in the government sector was refixed at Rs. 6,028 million—Rs. 4,375 million on account of budgetary support and Rs. 1,653 million for commodity operation. Expansion under private sector was set at Rs. 7,400 million for 1980-81. The credit reguirements of public sector enterprises was placed at Rs. 3,700 million. The large increase in the credit allocations to public sector enterprises was meant to meet the working capital requirements of Pakistan Steel Mills and oil companies. A decline of Rs. 700 million was also estimated under other items. The original and revised projections drawn up by the National Credit Consultative Council are given below :

TABLE I

Original and Revised Credit Plan 1980-81

(Million Rs.)

	Original Targets	Revised Targets
1. **Government Sector (Net)**	**4,500**	**6,028**
(a) Budgetary Support	3,500	4,375
(b) Commodity Operations	1,000	1,653
2. Public Sector Enterprises	2,300	3,700
3. Private Sector	6,400	7,400
4. Other Items	—700	—700
5. Domestic Credit Expansion	12,500	16,428
6. Foreign Sector	—2,000	—3,307
7. Total Monetary Expansion	10,500	13,121

REVIEW OF 1980-81

Monetary Assets

3. The performance during the year was satisfactory. Monetary assets which amounted to Rs. 92,318 million at the end of June, 1980 increased by Rs. 13,309 million up to the end of June, 1981 or by about 14.7 per cent as compared to the revised target of 14.2 per cent and the increase

of 18.5 per cent registered during the year 1979-80. Total domestic credit expanded by Rs. 13,420 million during 1980-81 as compared to Rs. 11,426 million during the corresponding period in the preceding year. The following table shows changes in monetary assets with causative factors leading to the changes in monetary assets during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

TABLE II

Changes in Monetary Assets

(Million Rs.)

	July, 1980 to June, 1981	July, 1979 to June, 1980
1. Government Sector (Net)	5,737	4,993
(a) Budgetary Support	3,597	4,410
(b) Commodity Operations	3,471	1,043
(c) Others	—1,331	—460
2. Public Sector Enterprises	3,126	1,914
3. Private Sector	5,002	6,024
4. Counterpart Funds	—2	216
5. Other Items (Net)	—444	—1,720
6. Domestic Credit Expansion	13,420	11,426
7. Foreign Sector	—111	12,737
8. Monetary Expansion	13,309	14,163

4. Expansion in the monetary assets depicted in the above table is mainly the combined effect of expansionary forces of private sector, including public sector enterprises and the government sector. At the same time, foreign sector exercised a contractionary impact on the monetary assets. On the other hand, other factors and counterpart funds exercised a contractionary impact on monetary assets. Though the increase in monetary assets was contributed by all the sectors except other items, counterpart funds and foreign sector, it was more significant in case of government sector which expanded by Rs. 5,737 million.

5. The revised target for credit expansion in the private sector was fixed at Rs. 11,100 million, including a sum of Rs. 3,700 million for public sector enterprises. Against this, the actual expansion in the private sector (including public sector enterprises) was Rs. 8,128 million upto June, 1981. The credit to the private sector proper expanded by Rs. 5,002 million against an increase of Rs. 6,024 million during the corresponding period last year. The credit to public sector enterprises expanded by Rs. 3,126 million as against Rs. 1,914 million during the same period last year.

6. The credit expansion emanating from the private sector and public sector enterprises during July, 1980—June, 1981 is substantially lower compared to the credit allocations made by the National Credit Consultative Council in January, 1981. The shortfall in the utilization of credit in the private sector compared to the projected level was attributable to a number of factors. Borrowings of Cotton Export Corporation from the banks showed a decline during 1980-81 due to brisk exports. There was also a net contraction in IDBP credit as against latest projections mainly due to inadequate availability of external resources for lending and improved recoveries. The increase in outstanding credit of Federal Bank for Cooperatives and Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank during 1980-81 was also lower than the projected credit.

7. The revised target set a limit of credit expansion in the government sector of the order of 6,028 million—Rs. 4,375 million for budgetary support and Rs. 1,653 million for commodity operations of the government. The actual credit expansion emanating from the government sector amounted to Rs. 5,737 million up to June, 1981 as against Rs. 4,993 million during the corresponding period last year. Out of this, bank financing required for budgetary support amounted to Rs. 3,597 million as against Rs. 4,410 million during the corresponding period last year. Commercial borrowings for financing state trading operations increased by Rs. 3,471 million compared with an increase of Rs. 1,043 million during the same period last year.

8. Bank financing required for budgetary support was substantially lower than the revised projections. A lower level of deficit financing during the year is due to the restraint applied by the government to curtail monetary expansion and price inflation. As far as bank credit for commodity operation is concerned, there was, however, some excess in credit utilization for commodity operations mainly due to large procurement and stocks of wheat, sugar and fertilizer.

9. The foreign sector has exerted a contractionary impact of Rs. 111 million up to June, 1981 as compared with an increase of Rs. 2,737 million during the corresponding period last year. The original estimate for this sector was a contraction of Rs. 2,000 million which was later revised to a contraction of Rs. 3,307 million by the National Credit Consultative Council for 1980-81.

10. The component-wise break-up of monetary assets during 1980-81 (Table III) shows that a large part of the increase in monetary assets was contributed by the currency in circulation which increased by Rs. 7,582 million and constituted 57.0 per cent of the total increase in the monetary assets against Rs. 3,984 million or 28.1 per cent during 1979-80. The demand deposits went up by Rs. 4,623 million constituting 34.7 per cent of the total increase in monetary assets against Rs. 4,472 million or 31.6 per cent of the total increase in monetary assets during the corresponding period last year. Time deposits went up by Rs. 948 million and constituted 7.1 per cent of the total increase in monetary assets as compared with Rs. 5,660 million or 40.0 per cent during the same period last year.

11. The component-wise break-up of increase in monetary assets during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given in table III.

TABLE III

Component-wise Break-up of the changes in Monetary Assets

(Million Rs.)

	1980-81	1979-80
1. Currency in Circulation	7,582	3,984
2. Demand Deposits	4,623	4,472
3. Time Deposits	948	5,660
4. Other Deposists	155	47
Total ..	13,309	14,163

Credit Control Measures

12. During 1980-81, the State Bank of Pakistan introduced various credit control measures with a view to containing credit expansion with in reasonable limits, ensuring use of credit for productive purposes and discouraging hoarding and speculation.

13. As housing finance* to individuals and construction companies by commercial banks flows to the more affluent sections of the society, the State Bank of Pakistan banned bank advances for residential construction including advances for purchase of houses or flats, with effect from 15th July, 1980.

14. On 5th October, 1980, banks were advised of the amendment in Banking Companies Ordinance 1962, which was made effective from 18th September, 1980. The effects of these amendments were :

(i) The condition that a Pakistani bank must maintain the aggregate of paid-up capital, and unencumbered general reserves at the level of 5 per cent of its total demand and time liabilities as on December 31, 1972 was raised to 7.5 per cent, which level is to be achieved by 31st December, 1985.

(ii) The forms, in which a banking company incorporated outside Pakistan can deposit with the State Bank the minimum balance required under 13(3) of the Ordinance, were modified to include freely convertible approved foreign exchange within the meaning of the SBP Act, 1956. Other modes are cash or unencumbered approved securities.

15. On 11th November, 1980 banks were advised of another amendment (gazetted on 20th September, 1980) in terms of which the shares of Bankers Equity Ltd. (BEL) were included in the definition of approved securities as given in Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962.

16. On 24th November, 1980, banks were advised that under Export Finance Scheme penal interest for delayed shipment will be charged only for the period for which shipment in delayed.

17. As there were reports that banks are issuing guarantees in favour of sundry parties for financial accommodation provided by them to some other parties contrary to the earlier instructions, the State Bank on 21st January, 1981 once again directed the bank. to refrain from participating or guaranteeing or in any way involving themselves in any loan or advance granted by any one other than a banking company or the financial institutions.

18. In connection with the instructions issued in December, 1980 that investments in ordinary shares, NIT units, participation Term Certificates and in PLS based transactions of ICP and BEL should be on the basis of dividend or profit and loss sharing as the case may be, it was clarified on 2nd February, 1981 that the banks may continue to advance or lend against the security of ordinary shares on the basis of interest, subject to observance of the relevant credit restrictions.

19. With effect from 15th February, 1981 it was decided that fixed investment in hotel industry should be treated as fixed industrial investment and, therefore, banks will not charge interest at a rate higher than 11 per cent on accommodation provided for financing fixed investment in hotel industry.

20. On 23rd February, 1981 it was clarified that the restriction imposed on banks to refrain from participating or guaranteeing or, in any way involving themselves in any loan or advance being granted in Pakistan to a borrwer by any one other than a banking company or the specified financial institution, will not apply to the issue of performance guarantees by banks in favour of House Building Finance Corporation provided that such guarantees are in accordance with the guidelines advised earlier in June, 1967.

21. It was decided that the period of monitoring under Part-II of the Export Finance Scheme may be extended from 4 months to 6 months with effect from 1st July, 1981. However, in order to give benefit to the exporters of the extended monitoring period during the current financial year without delay, it has also been decided to extend the monitoring period of 4 months, which has expired on 28th February, 1981, to 8 months ending 30th June, 1981. Limits to be allowed by the commercial banks to the exporters, would, however, continue to be up to 33-1/3 per cent of their export earning from eligible commodities during the previous financial year. Refinance under Part-II of the scheme will be provided by the State Bank for a period of 90 days at a time. During each period of six months the exporter shall have to repatriate export receipts equal to at least one and half times the borrowing during the six months period in question. During the monitoring period 1st November, 1980 to 30th June, 1981, the exporter will have to repatriate export receipts equal to at least twice his borrowings during the period in question. In case of short-fall exporters will be liable to pay penal interest at the prescribed rate.

*The ban does not apply to house building advances to the banks own employees as per provisions of the Rules framed by the banks concerned in this behalf.

22. Changes in margin requirements on advances introduced by State Bank during the year 1980-81 are given in appendix.

Credit Budget

23. As already indicated, the revised credit plan envisaged an expansion of Rs. 11,100 million for the private sector, including public sector enterprises, of which Rs. 7,400 million was earmarked for private sector. The actual total expansion in the private sector turned out to be Rs. 5,002 million up to 25th June, 1981. If the contractionary impact of Rs. 868 million in the other items is excluded, total actual expansion comes to Rs. 4,143 million. The available data* for 1980-81 (July, 1980—25th June, 1981) indicates that the loans by commercial banks amounted to Rs. 3,300 million, local currency loans through ADBP, IDBP, FBC and PPCB, State Bank loans to PICIC, HBFC, ICP and others were of the order of Rs. 602 million, minus Rs. 227 million, Rs. 348 million and Rs. 1,688 million, respectively upto 25th June, 1981.

24. The State Bank continued the practice of prescribing mandatory targets for banks during 1980-81 with a view to ensuring adequate flow of bank credit for priority sectors. For the first time, it was made mandatory for the banks to meet the entire credit requirement of agriculture sector estimated at Rs. 2,072 million for 1980-81. Within this, a sub-target of Rs. 813 million for small loan for agricultural production was made mandatory. The target for increase in small loans to industry was set at Rs. 960 million and for small loans for business at Rs. 276 million. Commercial banks advances for residential construction, including advances for purchase of house/flats were banned. Instead, a sum of Rs. 850 million was provided to HBFC by State Bank as housing finance.

25. The credit targets set for preferred sectors and small loans are expected to achieve the target up to the end of June, 1981. The details of the targets and actual disbursements up to April, 1981 are given in the following table.

TABLE IV

Mandatory Credit Targets for Commercial Banks and Actual Achievements

(Million Rs.)

	Targets 1980-81	Actuals up to April, 1981
(i) Agriculture [including small loans for agricultural production at (ii) (a) below] (Gross Disbursements)	2,072	1,372
(ii) Small Loans :		
(a) For Agricultural Production (Gross Disbursement)	813	683
(b) Small Business (Net Increase)	276	112
(c) Small Industry (Net Increase)	960	565

26. It may be observed that total implementation of the targets for agriculture as a whole was 66 per cent of the total target, 59 per cent for small industries and 41 per cent for small business. Small loans for agricultural production were, however, an exception and they have exceeded the proportionate targets. Loans for agriculture amounted to Rs. 1,372 million up to April, 1981 against the target of Rs. 2,702 million for the whole year. Small loans for agricultural production (gross) amounted to Rs. 683 million against the whole year target of Rs. 813 million. At the same time, loans for small business amounted to Rs. 112 million (net) against the target of Rs. 276 million. Loans for small industry amounted to Rs. 565 million (net) up to April, 1981 against the target of Rs. 960 million.

27. Taking the ten months period ending April, 1981 the actual credit targets are expected to be achieved in case of all the sectors except small business. The implementation of target in case of small loans for agricultural production (gross) is about 84 per cent of the total target and likely to be achieved by the end of June, 1981. As far as the achievement of the target in case of small business is concerned, its implementation is very low and there is no likelihood that this target will be achieved.

* Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

28. Available information indicates that as against the revised credit allocations of Rs. 3,700 million for various public sector enterprises, Rs. 3,126 million were drawn by various agencies upto the end of June, 1981.

MONETARY AND CREDIT EXPANSION 1981-82

29. As decided by the National Credit Consultative Council, the rate of monetary expansion is placed at 15 per cent for 1981-82 compared to 14.7 per cent during 1980-81. This would involve an increase of Rs. 15,734 million in monetary assets over the year and would permit credit expansion of Rs. 19,020 million or 18.7 per cent (after making an adjustment of likely draw-down of Rs. 3,286 million in foreign sector). The major part of credit would be earmarked for working capital and investment requirements of private sector and public sector industrial and commercial enterprises, as also for the credit requirements for the private sector in agriculture, industry, housing and transport etc. The amount earmarked for private sector is Rs. 9,847 million. Public sector enterprises are allocated an amount of Rs. 3,467 million. The balance amount is available for utilization by the government for budgetary support and commodity operations. A sum of Rs. 5,444 million is allocated for budgetary support of the government, while Rs. 962 million will be made available for commodity operations of the government.

30. Private sector credit needs have been worked out taking into account the investment and production targets of the Annual Plan 1981-82 and using the usual methodology. These add up to Rs. 9,847 million, of which Rs. 5,541 million have been projected for financcing fixed investment and Rs. 4,306 million for working capital/seasonal finance.

31. Out of the estimated credit expansion by the commercial, banks, it is proposed to make specific credit allocations for priority sectors. For providing loans to agriculture sector, including for agricultural production on a preferred basis, it is proposed that commercial banks may be given mandatory target of Rs. 2,694 million on gross disbursement basis. The mandatory credit target for loans for tobacco production/marketing on gross disbursement basis for 1981-82 is placed at Rs. 242 million. In order to cater to the needs of small businessmen, it is proposed to provide a credit of Rs. 288 million by the commercial banks during 1981-82. For meeting the needs of small industry, it is proposed to provide a mandatory credit target of Rs. 1,773 million for 1981-82. The net increase of Rs. 1,773 million provided for small industry, include Rs. 672 million for fixed investment and Rs. 1,101 million for working capital requirements.

32. The estimated credit needs of the government for budgetary support are placed at Rs. 5,444 million in the budget 1981-82 and the figure has been adopted in the Credit Plan 1981-82. As for government recourse to borrowing from banking system for financing commodity operations, a tentative amount of Rs. 962 million is proposed.

33. The credit needs of public sector enterprises from the banking system have been placed at Rs. 3,467 million both for fixed investment and working capital. Out of the total allocations, a sum of Rs. 150 million will be provided by NDFC through State Bank of Pakistan assistance and the balance of Rs. 3,317 million by the commercial banks.

Appendix

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS ON ADVANCES

With a view to regulating credit availability in accordance with the needs of the situation and overall economic trends, the State Bank made a number of changes in margin requirements during 1980-81. The main changes are summarised below :

(a) Against raw materials to manufacturing units

(i) Pesticides to manufacturing units	25 per cent margin withdrawn.
(ii) Raw materials to cycle industry	25 per cent margin withdrawn.
(iii) Raw jute to jute mills	50 per cent margin withdrawn.
(iv) Medicinal herbs, crude drugs and pharmaceutical raw materials to manufacturing units.	50 per cent margin withdrawn.
(v) Bagasse to paper manufacturing units	Margin requirement of 35 per cent reduced to 25 per cent.
(vi) Wood pulp to manufacturing units	Margin requirement of 35 per cent reduced to 25 per cent.
(vii) Synthetic yarn to manufactuing units	Margin requirement reduced from 50 per cent to 35 per cent.
(viii) Other raw materials to manufacturing units ..	Margin requirement reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

(b) Advances against raw materials to traders

(i) Against raw cotton (Maximum period of advance 3 months).	Margin requirement increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent in case of balers. Margin requirement of 25 per cent in case of advances to C.E.C. was withdrawn.
(ii) Against pesticides to traders	25 per cent margin requirement withdrawn.
(iii) Advances against finished goods to manufacturing units.	Margin requirement reduced from 50 per cent to 35 per cent.

(c) Margin on opening of import letters of credit

Margin restriction of 25 per cent for opening of letters of credit for import of following items was withdrawn ; (i) Medicines ; (ii) Second-hand clothing ; (iii) Construction and Engineering Equipment ; (iv) Jute Bags ; (v) Medicinal Herbs ; (vi) Crude drugs ; (vii) Pharmaceutical raw materials ; (viii) Raw materials by-cycle industry ; (ix) Cement ; (x) Surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances (not manufactured within the country) ; (xi) Raw jute ; (xii) Asthma inhalers.

2. Margin restriction of 50 per cent in respect of the following items was reduced to 25 per cent ; (i) Industrial raw materials other than those specified ; (ii) Synthetic fibres ; (iii) Tallow (for industrial importers).

3. Margin restriction of 50 per cent in respect of the following items was reduced to 35 per cent ; (i) Spices ; (ii) Electric bulbs ; (iii) Films unexposed.

4. Minimum margin requirements for opening of L/C for import of tallow by commercial importers was reduced from 100 per cent to 25 per cent. Minimum margin restriction on synthetic yarn and all those items not specified above, which were subject to 100 per cent margin was reduced to 35 per cent.

5. All imports from barter sources were exempted from the minimum L/C margin requirement.

6. Effective from 11th August, 1980 the minimum margin requirement on advances against edible oils (refined, unrefined and hydrogenated) and cotton seeds to vanaspati mills was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent.

7. Effective 31st January, 1981 minimum margin requirement on advances against tobacco to traders was reduced from 75 per cent to 50 per cent.

CHAPTER 5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

REVIEW OF 1980-81

The balance of payments for the year 1980-81 was less constrained and, on several counts, different from the Annual Plan forecasts. The performance and balance of payments outcome was affected by international recession, protectionism, and inflation and the appreciation in the value of the US dollar in the latter half of the year. Besides, after the Plan projections were formulated, Pakistan entered into an Extended Fund Facility arrangement with the IMF and negotiated debt rescheduling with the Pakistan Aid Consortium which introduced three major departures from the Plan forecasts. First, the import policy was liberalized resulting in an enlarged import bill ; second, the EFF credit provided a substantial increase in access to capital funds; and third, the debt rescheduling facilitated lower amortization payments.

2. Largely as a consequence of these developments, the actual performance during the year has deviated considerably from the Annual Plan targets. On current indications, each of the two main elements of current account receipts merchandise exports and home remittances increased by 19.6 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively, compared with the Plan forecast of 9 per cent growth for each. Merchandise imports are also expected to rise by 14.4 per cent instead of the Plan projection of 5 per cent. As an upshot of these changes, the current account deficit is estimated to have declined by $51 million compared with the Plan targets, thus implying a significant improvement in nominal as well as real terms. Because of lower debt payment obligations, increased foreign capital inflows and lower than anticipated import payments, a net accretion of $ 228 million (rather than the Plan forecast of a drawdown of $ 444 million) is presently estimated in the foreign exchange reserves.

Merchandise Exports

3. Aggregate export earnings continued to grow strongly for the third successive year. Merchandise exports for 1980-81 are now estimated at $ 2900 million (c&f) which denotes an increase of 22.6 per cent over the previous year's earnings and 11.5 per cent over the planned targets. Some part of the increase in earnings was due to higher prices for most commodities and products. However, more than half of the export gains—about 13 per cent—is attributable to extra volume of exports. The price factor was also important with the unit prices of most of major exports showing an upward trend. Taking 1979-80 weights as the base, the overall export price index rose by about 9 per cent. Above average price increases pertained to cotton (18 per cent) and POL products (22 per cent). The price of basmati rice and leather, however, declined.

4. The expansion in exports, however, had a markedly uneven composition. Export value and volumes stagnated or declined in the case of a number of major manufactured products such as cotton cloth, leather, carpets and POL products. On the other hand, exports of raw cotton rose 32 per cent in volume and 56 per cent in value accounting for 35 per cent of the total export increase. Basmati rice rose 27 per cent in volume and 26 per cent in value whereas coarse rice registered an increase of 3.6 per cent in volume and 35 per cent in value terms. Earnings from fish and fish products also increased marginally.

5. The performance of exports portrayed a mixture of weakness and strength. On the one hand, the trade balance and merchandise exports continued to be vulnerable to and dependent upon agricultural surpluses as raw cotton and rice together account for 54 per cent of the incremental export earnings. On the other hand, there was a welcome strengthening of the trend towards export diversification as manifested by a striking 48 per cent upswing in earnings from the miscellaneous category which lists scores of items including sports goods, light engineering goods, tents and canvassess, footwear and synthetic garments. Two constituents of the miscellaneous category were especially noteworthy. First, exports of synthetic cloth shot up from $ 4.4 million in 1979-80 to an estimated $ 120 million in 1980-81, primarily because of a surge in demand from Iran. This could partly be responsible for slowdown in exports of cotton cloth. Secondly, exports of cotton made-ups— bags, tents, towels, garments, etc.—also increased substantially. Volume rather than price increases were dominant in incremental earnings from both synthetic cloth and the cotton made-up groups.

6. The sharp increase in aggregate export earnings reflected a creditable performance but it did disguise certain disturbing trends which warrant attention and remedial action. The sluggish export performance of certain manufactured products is certainly a cause for concern. To an extent the loss of momentum and the decline reflects stiffening of protectionism, quotas and general recession in the developed market economies had not only an indirect impact on Pakistan exports to these countries but an indirect effect as well *via* reduced demad for exports from such countries as Hong Kong, which form a major market for Pakistani exports especially for cotton yarn. This and other factors inhibiting exports of manufactures need to be thoroughly investigated and counteracting measures adopted.

Merchandise Imports

7. Merchandise import payments during 1980-81 are estimated at $ 6063 million (C&F) depicting an increase of 14.7 per cent over 1979-80 and 9 per cent as compared to the planned targets. But as the import price index rose by about 20 per cent, the aggregate volume of imports contracted. As in the case of exports, the increase in import payments is not broad-based either. Incremental payments for POL ($ 348 million) and the general private sector category ($ 514 million) exceeded that of total imports ($ 777 million).

8. Substantial declines, totalling $ 215 million, occurred in imports of wheat, fertilizer and capital goods financed from project aid. The bumper wheat crop harvested in 1979-80, eliminated the need for its import except for building up of food reserves. Fertilizer imports declined both because of a sharp increase in its domestic production and a slow down in growth of demand. Project aided imports which had bulged in 1979-80 primarily because of concentrated purchases of a number of PIA aircrafts and merchant navy ships, declined in 1980-81 to normal levels.

9. The major increases in import payments pertained to POL and the general private sector category. The larger payments for the POL group are entirely related to higher prices as aggregate volume shows practically no change over 1979-80. The level of general private sector imports also reflected an element of price escalation but the 33 per cent increase anticipated during the year primarily represented volume gains emanating from various liberalization measures. During 1979-80 *ad hoc* administrative controls had to be levied on general imports in view of rapid depletion of foreign exchange reserves. The restrictions were lifted from imports of raw materials (except synthetic yarn) and capital goods in successive stages over the first half of 1980-81. The import policy was liberalised further midway through the fiscal year by shifting 121 raw materials from the banned to the importable list and raising the ceiling on machinery imports for which sanctions are not required from Rs. 2.5 million to Rs. 10 million. The increase in imports thus represented elements of restoration to normal levels, replenishment of stocks run down in 1979-80 and the impact of liberalisation.

Current Invisibles

10. The current invisibles account recorded a surplus of $ 1665.3 million which exceeds the previous year's level by 21.4 per cent and that of planned target by 19 per cent. Invisible receipts improved by $ 501 million implying an increase of 19.4 in percentage terms. The increase in invisible receipts is attributable primarily to the two components of factor income ; home remittances, which rose by 22 per cent to the level of $ 2128 million and investment income which went up by about 108 per cent. There were also marginal gains on account of freight and insurance and transportation and travel receipts.

11. Payments on current invisibles went up by $ 207 million which is somewhat above the planned targets. Significant increases during the year pertained to freight and insurance payments on imports (17.9 per cent), interest on public debt (16 per cent) and other transportation and travel (28 per cent) which reflected sharp increase in the earnings of foreign air lines and shipping companies.

Capital Account

12. The capital account for the year was characterised by major shifts in its constituents. The IMF Extended Fund Facility and debt rescheduling were negotiated during the year which served to relieve balance of payments pressures, even though OPEC flows, IMF Trust Fund and other long term aid declined as compared with 1979-80. Thus, despite debt relief, net inflow of long term capital fell from $ 1267 million in 1979-80 to an estimated $ 762 million in 1980-81.

Inflows of gross long term capital fell from $ 1,577 million to $ 1,121 million ; special OPEC contributions from $ 278 million to $ 19 million ; IMF Trust Fund receipts from $ 157 million to $ 16 million, project aid from $ 808 million to $ 718 million ; and commodity aid from $ 164 million to $ 112 million. These shortfalls were compensated, to some extent, by higher food aid and support for Afghan refugees as well as increased recourse to short term borrowing from commercial markets. The main relieving factor for an otherwise strained balance of payments position was the EFF facility as a result of which Pakistan received a net inflow of capital from regular IMF sources of $ 322 million.

PROJECTIONS FOR 1981-82

13. The balance of payments position for 1981-82 appears to be reasonably manageable if the EFF agreement carries into the second year. Though moderate increases in trade and invisible transactions are forecast to widen the current account deficit by $ 181 million, it would be more than offset by increases in long term capital inflow of $ 208 million and net IMF credits of $ 59 million, totalling $ 267 million. Under the circumstances, Pakistan may not have to resort to special aid or the contraction of commercial credits in addition to borrowings needed to roll over the existing loans.

Merchandise Exports

14. Export earnings are projected to increase by 14 per cent to a level of $ 3,200 million. Exports of major traditional items like rice, cotton yarn and cloth are anticipated to increase only moderately because world prices and demand are unlikely to show any marked improvement. Raw cotton exports are expected to taper off because of the already record level attained during the previous year and also owing to the fact that cotton prices are likely to stay depressed during the year. Most of the increase in export earnings is, therefore, expected from leather, POL products, fish and fish preparations and miscellaneous items which, in aggregate, account for 79 per cent of the projected incremental value of exports during the year.

15. To boost manufactured export performance and arrest the loss of momentum of certain specific processed export items, the trade policy for the year has adopted several general and specific measures including removal of import restriction and financial incentives. The process of import liberalisation has been further strengthened, with a view to making manufactured exports competitive, by easing out various administrative restrictions in the import of capital goods and industrial raw materials affecting some two hundred items of which 40 were shifted to the free import list. The scope of unrestricted import of capital goods for purposes of balancing/ modernization and replacement (BMR) was enlarged from Rs. 2.5 million to Rs. 5 million. The budget for 1981-82 also provided tax relief in the case of expenditure incurred for export promotion measures such as advertisement and market research.

16. In addition to the above general measures, specific measures were taken to help reinvigorate leather products and carpet exports. To reverse the declining trend in the value and volume of leather products the 12-1/2 per cent compensatory rebate is allowed on export earnings from these items. The leather and leather products exports effort has also been further favoured by the withdrawal of import duty on wet blue goat and sheep leather. Likewise to arrest the falling demand for Pakistani carpets in the West European market their exports as well are now eligible for the 12-1/2 per cent compensatory rebate.

Merchandise Imports

17. Import payments are projected to increase by 12.7 per cent from $ 6,063 million to $ 6,834 million. The increase is in line with the expected rate of inflation, thus leaving the import payments in real terms at the previous years level.

18. POL imports are expected to increase by 11.4 per cent reflecting on assumed price increase of 13 per cent. General private sector imports are forecast to increase by 26.8 per cent which represents the full impact of the liberalisation of imports in the previous and the current fiscal year. Increases in POL and private sector imports which add up to $ 731 million account for about 90 per cent incremental import payments anticipated for 1981-82. While payments for edible oils and project aided imports are projected to go up, their total increase will be more than offset by noticeable reductions in imports of wheat and fertilizer and complete elimination of sugar imports.

Current Invisibles

19. A moderate increase of 7 per cent in the current invisibles is projected to raise the surplus on this account to $ 1,787 million. Invisible receipts are forecast to go up by 9.9 per cent to $ 3,379 million which represents a small increase compared with that of the previous year. The difference pertains mainly to the anticipated levelling of home remittances in real terms and also because of an expected slow down in the growth earnings from foreign exchange reserves.

20. Invisible payments are projected to increase by 12.8 per cent to $ 1,592 million. Major part of the incremental value is derived from freight and insurance, transportation and travel and interest payments on public debt.

Capital Account

21. The current account deficit on the balance of payments, mainly under the influence of increased POL and private sector imports, is projected to increase by $ 181 million. It is expected, however, that the increase in the current account deficit will be more than offset by substantially higher disbursements of foreign assistance. Gross aid inflows are projected to go up from $ 993 million in 1980-81 to $ 1188 million in 1981-82. The main increase pertains to commodity aid which is expected to go up by $ 110 million in 1981-82. The projected increase in gross aid level also envisages disbursement of fertilizer credit of $ 50 million not utilized in the previous year and significant disbursement out of a structural adjustment loan from the World Bank. Routine aid inflows will be further supplemented by the debt rescheduling and IMF credits bringing the total capital flows to $ 1364 million. This will result in net accretion of $ 91 million to the foreign exchange reserves.

SUMMARY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

($ million)

	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Annual Plan)	1980-81 (Budget Estimates)	1981-82 (Proposed Targets)
Trade Balance	**—2516**	**—2541**	**—2757**	**—3060**
Exports (fob)	2341	2550	2800	3200
Imports (fob)	4857	5091	5557	6260
Current Invisibles (Net)	**1372**	**1398**	**1665**	**1787**
Receipts	2575	2798	3076	3379
Payments*	1203	1400	1411	1592
Current Accounts Balance	**—1144**	**—1143**	**—1092**	**—1273**
Capital Flows	**1517**	**699**	**1320**	**1364**
(a) Long term Capital (net)	1267	775	762	970
(i) Aid	1054	1126	993	1188
(ii) Amortization*	—310	—413	—359	—352
(iii) Others**	523	62	128	134
(b) Short term and trade credits	75	58	127	13
(c) IMF (net)	—79	—173	322	381
(d) Other Capital Inflows***	254	39	109	—
(e) GAP/Change in Reserves	373	—444	228	91

*Interest and amortisation are adjusted for debt relief.

**Includes IMF Trust Fund, Private long term capital and special flows from OPEC.

***Includes Deposits, SDR Allocations and Errors and Omissions.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

($ Million)

	1979-80	1980-81 (Annual Plan)	1980-81 (Budget Estimates)	1981-82 (Proposed Targets)
VALUE				
Raw Cotton	335.5	393.4	525.0	500.0
Cotton Yarn	205.8	199.5	205.0	220.0
Cotton Cloth	244.1	235.2	240.0	263.0
Synthetic Textile	4.5	—	120.0	120.0
Basmati Rice	225.5	245.0	285.0	290.0
Other Rice	196.7	236.2	265.0	280.0
Leather	127.7	155.0	90.0	130.0
Carpets and Rugs	222.0	250.0	215.0	215.0
POL Products	178.2	225.0	165.0	204.0
Fish and Fish Preparations	53.6	60.0	55.0	70.0
Others	571.4	600.7	735.0	1[illegible]0
Grand Total	2,365.0	2,600.0	2,900.0	3,250.0
Less leads and lags in payments	24.0	50.0	100.0	50.0
Net Exports receipts	2,341.0	2,350.0	2,800.0	3,200.0
QUANTITY*				
Raw Cotton	250.8	306.9	331.7	324.3
Cotton Yarn	99.8	165.0	95.0	100.0
Cotton Cloth	545.8	650.0	500.0	525.0
Synthetic Textile	4.3	[illegible]	95.0	95.0
Basmati Rice	314.8	350.0	400.0	400.0
Other Rice	771.8	875.0	800.0	800.0
Leather	10.5	12.0	10.2	11.8
Carpets and Rugs	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5
POL Products	1,036.6	1,200.0	787.0	887.0
Fish and Fish Preparations	13.2	13.2	14.5	17.5
UNIT PRICE*$				
Raw Cotton	1.34	1.28	1.58	1.54
Cotton Yarn	2.06	1.90	2.16	2.20
Cotton Cloth	0.45	0.42	0.48	0.50
Synthetic Textile	1.05	—	1.26	1.26
Basmati Rice	716.00	700.00	712.50	725.00
Other Rice	254.90	270.00	331.00	350.00
Leather	12.46	12.92	8.80	11.00
Carpets and Rugs	81.32	91.60	86.00	86.00
POL Products	172.00	187.00	209.60	230.00
Fish and Fish Preparations	4.06	4.54	3.79	4.00

*Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Fish in Million Kg, Cotton Coth, Leather, Carpets and Synthetic Textile in million sq. metres. Rice and POL Products in thousand Metric. tons.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS

($ Million)

	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Annual Plan)	1980-81 (Budget Estimates)	1981-82 (Projections)
Wheat	93	97	43	14
Edible Oils	247	264	274	290
Fertilizer	418	400	330	152
POL	1,237	1,509	1,585	1,766
Imports financed from Project Aid/Equity	724	631	647	686
General Private Sector Imports	1,536	1,550	2,050	2,600
Others	1,031	1,102	1,134	1,326
Total Imports (C&F)	5,286	5,553	6,063	6,834
Less freight and Insurance	429	462	506	574
Total Imports (fob)	4,657	5,091	5,557	6,260

CURRENT INVISIBLES

($ Million)

	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Annual Plan)	1980-81 (Budget Estimates)	1981-82 (Proposed Targets)
Receipts	2,574.8	2,797.6	3,075.8	3,379.1
(a) Non-Factor Services	622.9	711.6	673.5	736.3
(i) Freight and Insurance	3.8	4.0	9.4	10.3
(ii) Other Transportation and Travel	400.2	477.6	446.7	487.5
(iii) Others	218.9	230.0	217.4	238.5
(b) Factor Services	1,951.9	2,086.0	2,402.3	2,642.8
(i) Private Transfers	1,895.4	2,028.0	2,285.0	2,512.0
(of which home remittances)	(1,743)	(1,900)	(2,128)	(2,340)
(ii) Investment Income	56.5	58.0	117.3	130.8
Payments	1,203.3	1,399.8	1,410.5	1,591.5
(a) Non-Factor Services	862.6	978.6	995.7	1121.2
(i) Freight and Insurance	429.0	462.0	506.0	574.0
(ii) Other Transportation and Travel	208.1	288.8	267.2	302.7
(iii) Others	225.5	227.8	222.5	244.5
(b) Factor Income Payments	340.7	421.2	414.8	470.3
(i) Interest on Public Debt	285.0	347.0	331.0	377.0
(ii) Others	55.7	74.2	83.8	93.3

CHAPTER 6

CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION PLAN

A. CONSUMPTION PLAN

Review 1980-81

The national consumption package of nine selected commodities for the year under review presents a mixed picture. Whereas wheat consumption *per capita* remained unchanged compared to the previous year, the *per capita* availability of rice and milk fell marginally and that of pulses substantially. The *per capita* availability of sugar, both refined and raw, vegetable ghee and oil, meat ,cotton cloth and tea, however, improved with the highest increase of 21 per cent occuring in sugar availability. The aggregate annual *per capita* availability position, nevertheless, improved by about 1.5 per cent (Annexure I).

2. The *per capita* consumption availability of wheat remained unchanged at 116.4 Kgs/annum despite reduced wheat imports and additional Government procurement of 0.62 million tonnes, signifying near self-sufficiency production for the second year running. The *per capita* availability of rice declined by 3.8% to 22.6 Kgs/annum due to a 4.4 per cent reduction in domestic production. The pulses availability situation, however, declined sharply by 31% to 4.7 Kgs/annum leading to shortages and high retail prices.

3. In response to the twin incentives of higher cane prices and permission to sell in the open market sugarcane production grew by 16.9 per cent and refined and raw sugar *per capita* availability rose to 9.98 Kgs/annum and 21.6 Kgs/annum, registering growth rates of 21.4 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively. An interesting feature of the sugar availability position is the mills' sale in the open market of 62,000 tonnes of sugar which is slightly higher than the quantity available through the ration system.

4. Vegetable ghee availability has increased by about 12 per cent over the previous year, mainly because of increase in oil imports and local oil production. *Per capita* availability of vegetable ghee and refined oil was up by 7.5 per cent over last year.

5. Production of 7.45 million tonnes of milk (2.1 per cent increase over the past year) could not meet the requirements of milk and *per capita* production declined by 5.9 per cent. To narrow the gap to 2.6 per cent a substantial amount of powdered milk was imported. The availability of meat is estimated to have gone up from 10.27 Kgs/annum in 1979-80 to 10.53 Kgs/annum in 1980-81, an increase of 2.5 per cent over the previous year.

6. The high income elasticity of demand for tea continued to manifest itself in rising imports which increased to 68 million kgs in 1980-81, a gain of 11.5 per cent over the previous year's level. Thus, *per capita* availability of tea rose by 7.9 per cent.

7. The *per capita* availability of cotton cloth increased to 12.0 sq.m./annum from 11.13 sq. m./annum. Synthetic yarn imports and synthetic cloth exports, however, suggest that the increase in cotton cloth availability would be further strengthened by synthetic cloth availability.

Consumption Plan 1981-82

8. The Annual Plan 1981-82 aims at providing a reasonable increase in the availability of all the items of consumption (Annexure I). The overall growth in *per capita* availability is 3.9 per cent and the individual item increases are realistic and within reach. Specific measures, for inducing higher production combined with imports may have to be adopted to overcome the pulses shortage.

9. Wheat production of 1980-81, available for consumption in 1981-82, has been estimated at about 11.34 million tonnes which is 5 per cent higher than what was available for consumption during 1980-81. The procurement of wheat by the Government has been estimated at a record level of 3.13 million tonnes and imports are expected to come down to 0.25 million tonnes. *Per capita* availability is estimated to increase by 3.5 per cent over the previous year level. Indications

are that the actual procurement may exceed the target signifying a large crop than estimated. Production of rice is expected to increase to 3.4 million tonnes which will be 10.6 per cent higher than the level achieved in 1980-81. With exports at the previous year level, the *per capita* availability is estimated to go up from 22.63 Kgs/annum to 24.73 Kgs/annum in 1981-82.

10. The availability of pulses is expected to improve as the production of gram in 1980-81 available for consumption in 1981-82 has increased to 0.387 million tonnes. The production target of other pulses has been placed at 0.240 million tonnes and it is anticipated that the target will be met. The overall domestic supply of all pulses will raise the *per capita* availability to 5.67 Kgs/annum in 1981-82 from 4.74 Kgs/annum. While this represents some improvement, it is still lower by 17 per cent when compared, to the consumption level reached in 1979-80. The domestic production will be supplemented by imports valued at Rs. 100 million.

11. Sugar production in 1981-82 is estimated at 0.88 million tonnes implying *per capita* availability of 10.97 Kgs/annum, an increase of 10 per cent over 1980-81. There will be no sugar import as domestic supply will be sufficient to meet domestic requirements. The availability of raw sugar will also increase by 3 per cent.

12. Domestic production of edible oil at 0.285 million tonnes would be supplemented by an estimated 0.49 million tonnes of imports which will be 10.3 per cent higher than that of last year. *Per capita* availability of vegetable ghee and refined oil is expected to increase by 6.4 per cent in 1981-82 from 7.35 Kgs/annum to 7.82 Kgs/annum. The consumption of refined oil alone is expected to increase from 1.10 Kgs/annum to 1.12 Kgs/annum, and of vegetable ghee from 6.25 Kgs/annum to 6.70 Kgs/annum.

13. *Per capita* milk availability is declining during recent years as domestic supply of milk has not kept pace with the growth of population. In order to augment supplies, powdered milk is being imported. The import of powdered milk for 1981-82 is estimated at 0.35 million tonnes implying *per capita* consumption improvement of 1 per cent from 53.09 Kgs/annum in 1980-81 to 53.50 Kgs/annum. Availability of meat increased by 2.5 per cent during 1980-81 and a further increase of 2.8 per cent is expected in 1981-82 sufficient to raise consumption from 10.53 Kgs per person to 10.83 Kgs/annum.

14. The import of tea has gone up from 60.93 million Kgs in 1979-80 to 67.93 million Kgs in 1980-81, an increase of 7.9 per cent in *per capita* consumption. It is further projected to increase by 8.5 per cent from 0.82 Kgs/annum in 1980-81 to 0.89 Kgs/annum in 1981-82.

15. *Per capita* availability of cotton cloth has been projected to increase by 0.4 per cent. Combined with synthetic cloth it is expected that overall cloth availability will be 15.24 sq. m./annum.

16. Details of individual items availability may be seen at Annexures I to VII.

B. NUTRITION PLAN

Review 1980-81

17. Caloric and protein intake during 1980-81 increased marginally over the past year. The *per capita* intake of wheat, which provides over 50 per cent of the total calories and almost 60 per cent of the total protein, remained constant. Similarly, the intake of other cereals like rice also remained unchanged. On average the caloric and protein intake are adequate for a Pakistani individual.

18. An attempt was made to establish national standards for recommended daily requirement of different nutrients and growth norms for Pakistani population. The Plan targets of *per capita* protein and calorie availability are more than the *per capita* daily nutritional requirements according to these established standards. However, the problem of malnutrition still remains mainly due to inter-and intrafamilial maldistribution. National Growth Standards for children have been developed and it is expected that these standards will be helpful in detecting cases of malnutrition in the early years when mortality is the highest. A booklet in this regard has been published as a guideline for personnel involved in the field of human nutrition.

19. The following programmes constitute the most important components of the Plan for 1980-81.

20. *Salt Iodization.*—The infrastructure and machinery fabrication has been completed at Peshawar and production has started during 1980-81.

21. *Nutrition Education through Mass Media.*—A Nutrition Education Programme was initiated during the year and, as a first step, a base line survey of the programme has been completed. The second phase of delivering nutritional messages on radio is likely to start early next year.

22. *Research Project on Supplementary Food Mixes.*—In order to avert PCM disorder among masses in general and valnerable groups in particular, a study on supplemental food mixes has been completed with the assistance of UNICEF. More than 25 varieties of mixes have been developed and nutritionally evaluated.

Nutrition Plan 1981-82

23. Nutrition intake is dependent upon, and linked with, the availability of essential food items. Since nutrition is multi-disciplinary in nature, an integrated set of policies have been evolved to ensure the amelioration of nutritional status by improving *per capita* caloric and other nutrient intake. During 1980-81 an average of 2211 caloric and about 55 grams of protein per person per day was available through essential food items. During the period 1981-82, a marginal improvement in the availability of nutrients, particularly calories and protein, is forecast (Annexure VIII).

24. *Protein-Calorie.*—The problem of protein-calorie malnutrition continues to be the most prevalent nutritional disorder in general population and more severe among the vulnerable groups including infants, pre-schoolers, pregnant and lactating mothers. This problem has become more complex due to lack of nutrition education, taboos, fads and faulty weaning practices.

25. High priority will be given during 1981-82 to control second degree malnutrition cases falling into 3rd degree malnutrition states where the damages are permanent and irreversible. Efforts will also be made to overcome 3rd degree malnutrition. This will be achieved through nutrition rehabilitation centres and health auxiliaries will also provide package of services for immediate relief besides nutrition education.

26. *Weaning Foods.*—In order to ensure an adequate supply of protein-calorie and other specific nutrients, as well as to avert third degree malnutrition, other programmes like development of low cost nutritional foods have been initiated with the assistance of UNICEF. A list of low cost recepies consisting of locally available foods and keeping in view their seasonal availability, nutritionally evaluated and nutritionally improved has been prepared and is under print for mass circulation. This programme supported by the nutrition education campaign is expected to reduce third degree malnutrition. As a first step, studies will be carried out in all the different regions to develop low cost nutritional foods most suitable to cultural and geographical conditions of the areas. Also projects will be initiated to evaluate the composition of raw and cooked foods in all regions of the country.

27. *Nutrition Education Programme.*—To create awareness of proper nutrition among the rural population, the pilot project on nutrition education through mass media (Radio only) will be further geared during 1981-82 and a campaign will be launched through the radio in the experimental areas. The effectiveness of the campaign will be evaluated and further expansion of this programme will be planned on nation-wide basis. Initially pilot projects have been started in order to estimate the efficiency of the programme which will in turn help to make an estimate of the magnitude of the problem and how best it can be tackled. In addition, human nutrition in the curricula of Agricultural Training Institutes throughout the country has been included from 1981-82.

28. Next in priority comes nutritional deficiency anemia. So as to identify the actual causation of anemia and its classification, a multi-centered nation-wide study has been started in Karachi, Quetta, Lahore, Islamabad and Peshawar with the assistance of UNICEF. The results of this study will yield scientific information about iron fortification programme regarding level of fortificant and other relevant information to eradicate this preventable nutritional disease.

29. *Goitre Control.*—In order to prevent the enlargement of thyroid (goitre), iodization of salt is considered most effective and economic step. For this purpose salt iodization plant with the assistance of UNICEF has been installed in Peshawar and is catering the iodized salt to Chitral and Swat. A salt iodization plant is being planned to start at Khewera which is expected to meet the requirement of 20 million people. This would cover the entire area of goitre endemicity in NWFP and parts of the Punjab up to Jhelum. For this purpose, a market research study is in progress which was undertaken in early 1981 to determine the size of the plant, distribution and consumption of salt etc.

Annexure I

PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY 1979-80, 1980-81 AND TENTATIVE TARGET FOR 1981-82

Commodities	Unit	PCA* 1979-80 (Actual)	PCA* 1980-81 (Estimate)	PCA* 1981-82 (Target)	%age change in 1980-81 over 1979-80	%age change in 1981-82 over 1980-81
Wheat	Kgs/annum.	116.33	116.37	120.44	0.03	3.50
Rice	Do.	23.53	22.63	24.73	(—)3.82	9.28
Pulses	Do.	6.85	4.74	5.67	(—)30.80	19.62
Sugar (Refined)	Do.	8.22	9.98	10.97	21.41	9.92
Sugar (Raw)	Do.	20.85	21.60	22.25	3.60	3.01
Vegetable ghee and oil	Do.	6.84	7.35	7.82	7.46	6.39
Milk	Do.	54.50	53.09	53.50	(—)2.59	0.77
Meat	Do.	10.27	10.53	10.83	2.53	2.85
Tea	Do.	0.76	0.82	0.89	7.89	8.53
Cloth (Cotton)	Sq. M/annum.	11.13	12.00	12.05	7.81	0.42
Annual weighted rate of growth					1.46	3.91

*PCA : *Per Capita* availability.

Annexure II

REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF CEREAL FOOD GRAINS

(000 M/Tons)

	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Estimate)	1981-82 (Target)
A. Wheat : (May—April)			
1. Production*	9950	10805	11340
2. Deduction @ 10% for Seed and Wastage	995	1081	1134
3. Government Procurement	2376	2955	3125**
4. (Imports)	(668)	(253)	(250)
5. Offtake from Government Stock	2746	2830	3128
6. Available with Private Sector	6579	6769	7081
7. Net availability	9325	9599	10209
8. Population (million)	(80.16)	(82.49)	(84.76)
9. *Per capita* availability :			
(i) Kgs/annum	116.33	116.37	120.44
(ii) Gms/day	319	319	330
B. Rice : (July—June)			
1. Local Production	3216	3075	3400
2. Deduction @ 6% for Seed and Wastage	193	185	204
3. Government procurement	1137	1023	1100
4. (Export)	(1087)	(1225)	(1200)
5. Available for domestic Consumption	1886	1867	2096
6. *Per capita* availability :			
(i) Kgs/annum	23.53	22.63	24.73
(ii) Gms/day	64	62	68
***PER CAPITA* AVAILABILITY OF TOTAL FOOD GRAINS (Kgs/Annum)**			
1. Wheat	116.33	116.37	120.44
2. Rice	23.53	22.63	24.73
3. Maize	9.17	9 [illegible]	9.62
4. Others food grains	6.71	7.00	7.23
Total	155.74	155.64	162.02

*A one year lag has been taken between production and consumption.

**Procurement is likely to exceed the target signifying a larger crop than estimated.

REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF PULSES

Annexure III

(July—June)

(000 M/Tons)

	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Estimate)	1981-82 (Target)
1. Production.			
(i) Gram*	538	313	387
(ii) Other Pulses	200	197	240
2. Deduction for Seed Feed and Wastage :			
(i) Gram @ 31%	167	97	120
(ii) Other pulses @ 11%	22	22	26
3. Net availability of Gram and other pulses	549	391	418
4. *Per capita* availability (Kgs/annum)	6.85	4.74	5.67

*A one year lag has been taken between production and consumption.

Annexure IV

REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF SUGAR

(December—November)

(000 M/Tons)

	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Estimate)	1981-82 (Target)
Sugarcane			
1. Production	27498	32157	33500
2. Deduction for Seed Feed and Wastage @ 10%	2750	3216	3350
3. Cane Crushed	6175	9140	9187
4. Available for raw sugar production	18573	19801	20963
Refined Sugar			
1. Opening Stock	73	100	200
2. Production	586	852	880
3. Imports	100	71	—
4. Closing Stock	100	200	150
5. Net Availability	659	823	930
6. *Per capita* availability (Kgs/annum)	8.22	9.98	10.97
Raw Sugar			
1. Production @ 10% recovery	1857	1980	2096
2. Deduction for animal feeding @ 10%	186	198	210
3. Net availability	1671	1782	1886
4. *Per capita* availability (Kgs/annum)	20.85	21.60	22.25
5. Total *per capita* availability Raw and Refined Sugar (Kgs/annum)	29.07	31.58	33.22

Annexure V

PRODUCTION OF VANASPATI AND REQUIREMENT OF EDIBLE OILS

(July—June)

(000 M/Tons)

	1979-80 (Actual)		1980-81 (Estimate)		1981-82 (Target)	
	Seed*	Oil	Seed*	Oil	Seed*	Oil
A. Oil Availability						
1. Opening Stock		40		46		69
2. Local Production		246		259		285
(i) Cotton	1223	147	1228	147	1315	158
(ii) Rape and Mustard	230	76	258	85	279	92
(iii) Ground Nut	38	15	44	17	49	20
(iv) Sesamum	18	7	17	7	19	8
(v) Others	3	1	10	3	19	7
3. Imports	—	389	—	445	—	491
Total Availability ..		675		750		845
B. Uses						
1. Industrial use		47		42		72
2. Direct consumption and poly unsaturated oil ..		87		91		95
3. Required for Vanaspati		495 (461)**		548 (516)**		608 (568)**
4. Closing Stock		46		69		70
Total Uses		675		750		845
C. per capita Availability						
1. Vegetable Ghee (Kgs/annum)		5.75		6.25		6.70
2. Refined oil including direct consumption		1.09		1.10		1.12
3. Total *per capita* availability (Kgs/annum) ..		6.84		7.35		7.82

*Net production after deduction for seed, feed and wastage.

**The figures indicate the production of vegetable ghee.

Annexure VI

REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF MILK, MEAT AND TEA
(July—June)

(000 M/Tons)

	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Estimate)	1981-82 (Target)
A. Milk			
1. Production	7299	7452	7609
2. *Per capita* production (Kgs/annum)	91.06	90.34	89.77
3. 55% consumed as fresh milk	4014	4099	4185
4. Dry milk imported	355	280	350
5. Net availability	4369	4379	4535
6. *Per capita* availability (Kgs/annum)	54.50	53.09	53.50
B. Meat			
1. Beaf	379	384	388
2. Mutton	399	433	470
3. Poultry Meat	45	52	60
4. Total Meat	823	869	918
5. *Per capita* availability (Kgs/annum)	10.27	10.53	10.83
C. Tea			
1. Import (Million Kgs)	60.93	67.93	75.73
2. *Per capita* availablity (Kgs/annum)	0.76	0.82	0.89

Annexure VII

REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF CLOTH
(July—June)

	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Estimate)	1981-82 (Target)
A. Yarn (Million Kgs.):			
1. Opening Stocks	15	18	15
2. Production	363	372	390
3. Export of Yarn	100	95	100
4. Required for Hosiery	11	12	12
5. Consumed by mill sector	49	48	50
6. Closing Stocks	18	15	15
7. Available for non-mill sector	200	220	228
B. Cotton Cloth (Million Sq. Meters)			
1. Opening Stocks	55	50	45
2. Total production	1742	1875	1946
(i) Mill sector*	342	335	350
(ii) Non-mill sector.	1400	1540	1596
3. Export of cloth	546	500	525
4. Export of cloth, bags etc. knitted fabric etc., bed sheet, readymade garments.	389	390	400
5. Closing Stocks	50	45	45
6. Available for domestic consumption	892	990	1021
7. *Per capita* availability Sq. meter/annum)	11.13	12.00	12.05

* One Kg. of Capita Cotton Yarn=7.0 sq. meters of cloth.

Annexure VIII

CALORIC VALUE OF CONSUMPTION LEVEL FOR 1981-82

(*Per capita* Per Day)

Items	1980-81			1981-82		
	Qty. Consumed per day per person (gms)	Calories (K. cals)	Protein (gms)	Qty. Consumed per day per person (gms)	Calories (K. cals)	Protein (gms)
Total Cereals	421.70	1496	42.01	439.15	1557	43.66
Wheat	318.82	1129	33.48	329.97	1168	34.65
Rice	62.00	219	4.65	67.75	239	5.08
Maize	21.70	79	2.06	21.62	78	2.05
Other cereals	19.18	69	1.82	19.81	72	1.88
Pulses	12.98	46	2.77	15.55	55	3.32
Gram	7.17	26	1.43	8.63	32	1.73
Other pulses	5.81	20	1.34	6.92	23	1.59
Sugar	86.52	314	—	91.01	330	—
Refined	27.34	106	—	30.05	116	—
Raw	59.18	208	—	60.96	214	—
Fats and Oils	20.02	178	—	21.43	191	—
Vegetable Ghee	17.01	151	—	18.36	163	—
Refined Oil	3.01	27	—	3.07	28	—
Meat	28.86	64	5.26	29.67	65	5.41
Beef	12.75	31	2.38	12.54	30	2.35
Mutton	14.38	30	2.55	15.19	32	2.69
Poultry	1.73	3	0.33	1.94	3	0.37
Milk	145.45	113	5.24	146.58	114	5.28
Total ..	—	2211	55.28	—	2312	57.67

CHAPTER 7

PRICE SITUATION

Like all other non-oil developing countries, Pakistan has been in the grip of inflation since early 1970s. This tendency reached peak levels in 1973-74 and 1974-75, when Pakistan's economy witnessed an average rate of inflation of 30.0 and 26.7 per cent, respectively. Thereafter, the pace of inflation slackened and tapered off to an average 9.3 per cent during 1975—80. The average annual rate of inflation for 1970s works out to 12.0 per cent as against 3.8 per cent registered in the decade, of 1960s.

2. A host of factors were responsible for spiraling inflation in Pakistan upto the mid-seventies. The most important of these were devaluation of rupee in 1972, world-wide stagflation and energy crisis, large imports of costly commodities due to production shortfalls, sharp monetary expansion, budgetary deficits, home remittances boom and imperfect marketing system. These factors exerted an upward pressure on the economy both from cost push and demand pull aspects of inflation.

3. One of the most important factors, which has accentuated inflationary trends is a steep rise in import prices. Total imports constitute a significant portion (21 per cent of GDP) and hence international inflation has a direct and significant impact on prices. According to one study, between 11 and 53 per cent of inflation rates recorded during the years from 1972-73 to 1979-80 have been contributed by the costly import of petroleum and non-petroleum products alone and the remaining portion resulted from the operation of domestic factors. That inflation in Pakistan has run parallel to world inflationary trends is clearly evident from the following data:

TABLE I

Inflationary Trends in World and Pakistan

Period	Annual rates of inflation	
	Global (%)	Pakistan (%)
1960—70	4.2	3.8
1970—80	10.1	12.0
1970—77	(9.6)	(13.6)
1977—80	(11.2)	(8.5)

4. The dampening of the rate of inflation which had become more pronounced since 1975-76, has been reversed in the last two years with the resurgence of global inflation. In recent months, however, there has been a welcome decline in the inflation rates in developed market economies which holds promise of ushering in another period of relative price stability. This development combined with government's resolve to pursue a policy of fiscal and monetary restraint should lower the tempo of inflation within the country. The process would be aided by larger domestic supplies to the extent that success is achieved in attaining production targets set for agriculture and manufacturing. At the same time, the dictates of restructuring prices towards economic costs and providing producers incentive prices will continue to impart some upward pressure on the price level.

PRICE TRENDS DURING 1980-81

5. Owing to the combined impact of budgetary measures announced by the Government and the increased demand for some of the essential commodities during the month of *Ramzan*, there was a 6.1 per cent rate of inflation in July, 1980. Thereafter, price situation remained generally satisfactory. In response to price revisions announced by OPEC, POL prices were revised upward in October, 1980. Incidentaly, this period coincided with sowing of wheat and harvesting of rice which necessitated upward revision by about 16% of their procurement prices. Consequently, retail prices started rising moderately and the consumer price index registered an increase of 1.4 per cent in the month of November, 1980. As prices depicted a deflationary tone in December, 1980, because of the impact of seasonal factors, increase for the second quarter (October—December, 1980) came only to 2.2 per cent as compared with a steep rise of 7.3 per cent in the first

quarter (July—September, 1980). The price increase for the third and fourth quarters of year worked out to about 2.0 and 2.3 per cent, respectively. Thus, the rate of inflation, measured by the consumer price index, aggregated to about 13.8% as compared with a rate of 10.4 per cent recorded in 1979-80.

6. Inflationary situation would have aggravated further had the Government not taken appropriate and timely economic and regulatory measures to check the rising tendency of prices without jeopardising productive incentives. Measures were taken to keep a check on unproductive excess demand in the economy as well as to augment domestic supply. The growth in the public sector non-development expenditure was reduced from about 25 per cent in 1978-79 to 15.0 per cent in 1979-80 and further to 8.4 per cent in 1980-81. The monetary expansion and deficit financing were also contained to the possible minimum desirable levels. Higher domestic production also played a part containing price level. The gross domestic product increased by 5.7 per cent during 1980-81 whereas, agricultural and industrial sectors grew by 4.4 per cent and 9.2 per cent, respectively. In agriculture, wheat, sugarcane and cotton achieved remarkable production levels. Similarly, production of major industrial items was also satisfactory.

7. Table II below summarises the rates of increase in the consumer price index, wholesale price index and the sensitive price indicator during the year 1980-81 as compared with increases recorded in the last financial year.

TABLE II

Behaviour of price indices (Base : 1969-70=100)

Year	Indices		
	Consumer Price index	Wholesale Price Index	Sensitive Price Indicator of 28 Commodities
1978-79	282.4	289.7	276.0
1979-80	311.8	316.7	308·3
1980-81	355.0	358.8	356.9
Annual Percentage Changes 1979-80	**10.4**	**9.3**	**11.7**
1980-81	**13.8**	**13.3**	**15.8**

Consumer Price Index

8. The 13.8 per cent increase in the consumer price index was fairly evenly distributed over the four constituent groups. The smallest increase, 10.5 per cent, was registered by the apparel, textile and footwears group. The other three groups recorded more or less uniform increases—13.7 per cent in the case of food, beverages and tobacco ; 15.1 per cent in housing and household operations, and 14.7 per cent in the miscellaneous category. Thus the relative contribution of various groups to the rate of inflation was determined by their base year weights as brought out in Table-III.

TABLE III

Consumer Price Index (Base : 1969-70=100)

Group	Weight	Percentage Change during		Group-wise contribution to the annual change during	
		1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80
General	**100.00**	**13.8**	**10.4**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Food, beverages and tobacco ..	54.39	13.7	7.9	54.1	40.1
Apparel, textile and footwears ..	9.11	10.5	7.8	6.9	6.6
Housing & Household Operations ..	14.64	15.1	11.9	15.9	16.3
Miscellaneous	21.86	14.7	18.1	23.1	37·0

9. The relatively even distribution of inflation over main groups conceals considerable variation in the case of commodities, products and services within each groups. Annexure I indicates behaviour of the consumer price index during the years 1978-79 to 1980-81,

Wholesale Price Index

10. Unlike the consumer price index, there is a wide range of difference between groups in the wholesale price index. Specifically, a 36.5 per cent increase took place in the fuel, lighting and lubricants index which was substantially higher than that in other categories—12.5 per cent for food, and 9.4 and 9.0 per cent, respectively, in the case of raw materials and manufactures. Despite its low base year weight, the fuel index made a significant contribution to the whole sale Price Index. Nevertheless, because of their high weights most of the increase was accounted for by the price increases pertaining to the food and manufactures groups.

11. In the food group, major price increases were registered in case of wheat (9.8%), rice (19.7%), pulses—gram (split) (76.0%), moong (61.1%), masoor (169.1%), vegetables (91.2%) fruits (63.9%), sugar (25.1%) and spices and salt (32.9%). In the raw materials group, main contributing items were cotton (15.1%), sugarcane (28.8%), skins (40.6%) and cotton seeds (32.2%). Prices of timber and mustard and rapeseeds declined. In the manufactures group, main items which contributed to the price rise, were cotton yarn (15.7%), silk and rayon manufactures (17.6%), machinery (10.4%), transport equipments (13.9%) and glass products (24.5%). Iron and steel registered a price fall.

12. Table IV shows group-wise increase in Whole sale Price Index.

TABLE IV

Wholesale Price Index (*Base* : 1969-70 = 100)

Group	Weight	Percentage change during		Group-wise contribution to annual change during	
		1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80
General	**100.00**	**13.3**	**9.3**	**100.00**	**100.0**
Food	53.49	12.5	4.9	53.5	27.6
Raw materials	13.16	9.4	3.4	9.9	4.7
Fuel, lighting and lubricants	5.71	36.5	49.8	16.6	29.9
Manufactures	27.64	9.0	13.0	20.0	37.8

13. Annexure II gives position of the wholesale price index for the years 1978-79 to 1980-81.

Sensitive Price Indicator

14. The sensitive price indicator of 28 essential commodities increased by about 15.8 per cent during 1980-81. The time-path of this increase is given below :

Quarter	*Per cent increase*
(i) July—September, 1980..	7.8
(ii) October—December, 1980	4.3
(iii) January—March, 1981	1.6
(iv) April—June, 1981	2.4

15. During the year under review, 23 commodities registered increases of varying magnitudes. Two commodities *viz* Gur (weight 0.11) and mustard oil (weight 0.70) witnessed significant declines of 32 and 9 per cent respectively. Rationed wheat flour, sugar and potatoes contributed nearly 40 per cent of increase in this indicator. Prices of the following essential commodities increased by more than the prevailing rate of inflation in the country.

TABLE V

Percentage increase in Prices of Selected Essential Commodities

Commodity	Percentage increase in June, 1981/ June, 1980	Weight
Wheat Flour (Ration)	16.53	7.73
Rice Basmati (Broken)	23.33	2.56
Gram Pulse	75.65	0.78
Beef	17.07	2.42
Potato White	107.87	0.94
Onion dry	25.81	0.72
Red Chillies	59.66	0.70
Sugar (Ration)	30.21	3.32
Cigarettes (K. Stork)	18.18	2.87
Tea prepared	24.29	2.88
Firewood	33.43	2.23

Reasons for Price Increase during 1980-81

16. The resurgence of a high rate of inflation during 1980-81 reflected the influence of several forces. The upswing in inflation was sparked by the sharp increase in POL prices announced in the preceding year and the other manifestations of global inflation which were passed on to Pakistan through escalating import costs. The inflationary process was sustained by the imbalances in supply and demand caused by the growing inflow of remittances from overseas Pakistanis. Shortfalls in production led to scarcities and price increases and generated, a general inflationary tone, though in pockets. Finally, Government policies have impinged on the pattern of inflation although the impact on the general price level is observed by the divergence between macro and micro actions. Fiscal and monetary policy continued to be quite restrained as borne out by figures for monetary expansion and deficit financing, both of which dipped significantly compared with earlier years. On the other hand, the overall restraint was combined with and, in fact, derived from a policy of upward price revisions reflecting a conscious policy of reduction in subsidies and passing on the imported cost increases.

17. The following specific price increases and their proximate causes were significant :

(i) In July, 1980 the prices of wheat flour (Ration) sugar (Ration) and cigarettes went up due to budgetary measures aiming at containing subsidies, rationalizing prices and raising revenues to finance government outlays.

(ii) Price of rice went up *inter-alia*, due to increase in the procurement prices of rice (Basmati) from Rs. 110 per maund to Rs. 127.50 per maund, announced by the government on 28th September, 1980.

(iii) Price of pulse gram registered sharp increase due to failure of gram crop as a result of which the production of gram declined by 42.4 per cent from 5,38,000 tonnes in 1978-79 to 3,10,000 tonnes in 1979-80. Prices of other pulses also increased due to decline in the total availability of pulses as a result of fall in the production of gram which is the largest pulse crop.

(iv) Prices of beef and mutton remained under pressure due to demand-supply gap.

(v) Prices of imported milk powder (NIDO) went up by 22 per cent from Rs. 65.55 to Rs. 80.00 per tin of 1.8 Kg. between June, 1980 and January, 1981. This was due to increase in the international prices of milk powder.

(vi) Price of kerosene oil went up alongwith the prices of other P.O.L. products consequent upon increase in the international prices of crude oil.

(vii) The higher prices of wheat flour, sugar, electricity and P.O.L. products also influenced other prices particularly of those manufacturing goods using these commodities as inputs.

Price Stabilization Measures

18. Efforts were made to lessen the severity of inflationary impact, pacticularly on lower income earners, through adoption of both economic and administrative measures. These efforts were successful in containing the inflationary tendency. The production in both agriculture and industry sector grew satisfactorily during the year. The growth in the public sector non-development expenditure was reduced from about 25 per cent in 1978-79, to 15 per cent in 1979-80 and further to 8.4 per cent in 1980-81. The monetary expansion and deficit financing were also contained at the level of 12,748.0 million and 1,745 million respectively. Apart from the economic, monetary and fiscal measures taken to improve production level, the following measures were taken to stabilize the price level in the country.

(i) To increase local availability of essential commodities, a liberal import policy was followed. Imports of essential items such as tea, milk powder edible oils, etc. were freely allowed.

(ii) Prices of vegetable ghee and packeted tea were maintained at the last year level. Prices of wheat flour (Ration) and kerosene oil, though increased during the year were still subsidised to keep the same within the reach of the common man. Sugar was not only supplied to the consumers through ration depots at control rate, but open market sales were also permitted in the latter part of the year.

(iii) To deal with the problems of middleman, more than 500 utility stores were operated to sell items of daily use, numbering about 200 comparatively at lower prices to the consumers throughout the length and breadth of the country.

(iv) The National Logistic Board continued its operation to monitor/organize handling of imports and exports and to ensure speedy transportation of essential commodities like wheat, sugar, edible oil, fertilizer, cement etc. from Karachi port to the up-country.

(v) *Juma Bazar* scheme originally introduced in Islamabad, was extended to a number of towns all over the country. The Government of Punjab decided to organize it down to the village level. Pulses were supplied to the public at comparatively lower prices through PASSCO in all towns in *Juma Bazars*. This helped a lot to stabilize the price level in the country.

(vi) The Provincial Governments have taken a number of steps to improve the marketing of essential commodities. In the Punjab and Sind, Agricultural Produce Market (Amendment) Ordinance, has been promulgated. Under the ordinance, functions of the market committees have been enlarged to include establishment of cooperatives stores, warehouses and cold storages. The schedule of agricultural produce has been revised to improve *inter-alia* the marketing of cattle, ultimately having a salutory effect on meat prices.

Forecast for 1981-82

19. Inflation has assumed a multinational form and, therefore, it is not possible to control or forecast the behaviour of prices emanating from the external forces of the economy. The initial period of the year would, no doubt, be under inflationary pressure partly because of the demand for some of the essential commodities during the month of Ramzan and partly due to the impact of the post-budgetary measures. The situation, is however, being kept under watch and a number of economic and administrative measures are being taken by the Federal and Provincial Governments to keep the price situation under control. Gains achieved recently in the production,

particularly in the commodity producing sectors will have a sobering effect on the prices of some of the commodities, produced by these sectors. Efforts will be made to consolidate and improve further the growth mix in favour of commodity sectors. A three-year development programme to give boost to commodity producing sectors has also been formulated. A liberal import policy has been announced to improve and supplement domestic availabilities in the market. Additional institutional arrangements will be made to streamline the supply and distribution of some essential commodities. The Federal Bank for Cooperatives has established recently a subsidiary company with an authorised capital of Rs. 100 million. The Company, called "Agricultural Marketing and Storage Limited" will develop and maintain a chain of cold storages and undertake competitive market operations for fruits, vegetables and milk. The possibility of extending the operations to meat, poultry, eggs and fish is also under consideration. The Company intends to pay special attention to the marketing of onions and potatoes grown in Baluchistan. This will help considerably to stabilize the prices of these commodities.

Annexure I

INDEX NUMBER OF CONSUMER PRICES BY GROUPS
(BASE : 1969-70=100)

Period	General	Food, beverages and tobacco	Apparel, textile and Footwears	Housing & House-hold Operations	Miscella-neous
1978-79	282.45	288.69	280.87	261.28	285.86
1979-80	311.83	311.62	302.83	292.34	337.51
July, 1980..	342.01	347.67	320.08	317.05	362.30
August	343.24	346.74	322.69	319.37	368.13
September	346.27	348.84	327.52	322.70	372.70
October	348.91	352.62	326.46	325.03	374.06
November	353.80	356.03	330.08	333.36	380.74
December	351.30	348.65	330.95	337.44	384.81
January, 1981	354.81	349.83	337.89	341.41	393.16
February	359.04	354.94	341.10	344.66	396.22
March	360.98	358.07	341.04	346.28	395.91
April	365.22	362.74	342.81	348.87	491.81
May	363.86	358.84	344.44	349.71	404.29
June	370.78	368.64	348.80	350.92	409.59
1980-81 12 monthly average	355.02	354.47	334.49	336.40	385.98
Annual Percentage Change (1980-81/1979-80) ..	13.85	13.75	10.45	15.07	14.66

Annexure II

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS
(BASE : 1969-70=100)

Period	General	Food	Raw Materials	Fuel, lighting and Lubricants	Manu-factures
1978-79	289.71	302.05	309.98	312.26	251.53
1979-80	316.73	316.51	320.44	467.87	284.18
July 1980	340.06	333.33	322.23	607.46	299.97
August	340.85	334.61	318.13	607.34	302.33
September	343.98	334.86	328.72	607.34	308.18
October	344.13	335.00	327.22	607.34	309.12
November	358.30	349.79	351.93	653.81	310.39
December	357.30	347.15	354.62	653.90	310.59
January, 1981	360.31	353.67	360.43	653.90	312.44
February	360.17	353.36	362.16	654.20	311.67
March	367.98	367.43	362.46	654.27	312.54
April	374.26	376.53	370.64	655.00	313.59
May	377.37	381.23	373.80	655.00	314.24
June	380.61	387.81	373.98	655.05	313.12
1980-81 12 monthly average	358.78	356.21	350.53	638.72	309.84
Annual Percentage Change (1980-81/1979-80) ..	13.28	12.54	9.39	36.52	9.03

Annexure III

SENSITIVE PRICE INDICATOR OF 28 ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES
(Base : 1969-70=100)

Period	Industrial Workers	Commercial employees	Government employees	General
1978-79	273.21	278.83	273.28	276.03
1979-80	305.69	313.00	303.39	308.27
1980-81	351.62	362.80	350.24	356.89
July, 1980	331.01	340.28	331.31	335.71
August	336.45	347.40	335.17	341.63
September	339.33	351.12	338.29	344.98
October	344.42	356.79	343.23	350.33
November	352.96	364.71	351.40	358.47
December	351.35	364.15	350.85	357.63
January, 1981	352.81	365.49	351.81	358.91
February	356.84	367.12	354.56	361.45
March	358.87	368.70	356.62	363.26
April	361.27	371.23	359.22	365.78
May	363.49	374.52	361.63	368.57
June	370.69	382.12	368.87	375.98
Annual Percentage Change (1979-80/1978-79)	11.15	12.25	11.01	11.87
1980-81/1979-80	15.78	15.91	15.44	15.77

PART II

PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

CHAPTER 8

AGRICULTURE

Liberal supply of fertilizers and availability of interest-free credit, improved provision of irrigation water, better seeds, and attractive support prices, coupled with a fair weather and pest-free period, contributed to an acceleration in farm productivity. This resulted in a record production of wheat, maize, sugarcane and cotton during 1980-81. However, main areas of concern still remain. Fertilizer application in the long-used soil is still insufficient to ensure residual impact and maintenance levels. Extent of credit availabily to small farmers is yet to be assessed. Effectiveness of plant protection under this changed policy measures is still to be assessed. However, determined efforts will be made to ensure expansion of storage in public sector as well as in private sector ; to support ecological preservation through increasing afforestation and soil conservation ; to improve research and production of oilseeds and pulses ; to activise livestock/dairy development through producers' co-operatives and establishment of marketing facilities ; to reduce post-harvest losses through increasing import and manufacture of agricultural equipments ; and to transfer technology to the farmers through a massive network of extension workers.

2. The overall growth rate since commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been estimated at 4.8% per annum, against the Plan target of 6.0%. A growth rate of 5.1% has been fixed for 1981-82 against 4.4% estimated during 1980-81.

Financial Allocation

3. Rs. 1724.679 million have been allocated in the Annual Development Programme 1981-82 for agriculture, against Rs. 1429.296 million for 1980-81, showing an increase of 21% over the previous year's allocation. The estimated utilization during 1980-81 was of the order of Rs. 1158.073 million or 81% of the ADP allocation.

4. Allocation for 1981-82 by executing agencies *vis-a-vis* allocation for 1980-81 is shown in Table 1.

TABLE I

Financial Allocation 1981-82

(Million Rupees)

Executing Agency	ADP 1980-81	Revised Estimates 1980-81	ADP 1981-82	Per cent increase over 1980-81	
				ADP	Revised Estimates
Federal	708.226	625.903	909.713	29	45
Baluchistan	64.720	75.928	113.600	76	50
N.W.F.P.	93.270	75.942	106.622	28	57
Sind	108.818	99.611	132.900	22	33
Punjab	454.262	280.689	461.844	2	65
Total ..	1429.296	1158.073	1724.679	22	50

5. A sum of Rs. 2813.7 million is estimated to have been utilized during the period 1978-79 to 1980-81 against the Fifth Plan allocation of Rs. 9705 million (excluding fertilizer subsidy), showing about 29 per cent utilization. Low utilization of Plan allocation is due to lower allocations in the ADPs which was the result of resource constraints. Sub-sector wise details of ADP allocation for 1980-81 and 1981-82 and revised estimates for 1980-81 are given in Annexures I—VII.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

Crop Production

6. A record production of 11.34 million tonnes of wheat was obtained during 1980-81 compared to 10.81 million tonnes during 1979-80. The entire increase was due to improvement in yield which increased from 1563 kgs per hectare in 1979-80 to 1640 kgs per hectare in 1980-81. Factors responsible for this increase were fair weather conditions, timely supply of irrigation water, launching a massive wheat production campaign, coupled with timely and adequate supply of improved inputs and continuation of the policy of exempting additional area brought under wheat crop from the payment of *abiana*, apart from price awards obtaining the highest yield of wheat in each district.

7. A production target of 12.20 million tonnes for the year 1981-82 has been fixed, leaving an easy margin of 6.6% to be achieved in the final year of the Fifth Five Year Plan to arrive at a production level of 13.00 million tonnes.

8. A record harvest of 947 thousand tonnes of maize was reaped during 1980-81 as compared to 875 thousand tonnes in 1979-80. The improvement in production was due to (a) increase of area by 6% and (b) yield improvement by about 2% as crop remained by and large free from the attack of borer.

9. The production target for 1981-82 (970 thousand tonnes) is 20% less than what was envisaged for 1982-83 at the time of Five Year Plan formulation.

10. Similarly, a record production of 32.16 million tonnes of sugarcane was obtained during 1980-81 which was about 7% higher as compared to last year's level. Analysis of the data indicates that 14% of the increase was contributed by increase in yield (which increased from 38.3 tonnes per hectare in 1979-80 to 39.1 tonnes per hectare in 1980-81) while the remaining 86% increase was due to increase in area under sugarcane (which rose from 719 thousand hectares in 1979-80 to 823 thousand hectares in 1980-81).

11. A crop of 33.5 million tonnes of sugarcane has been envisaged for 1981-82 leaving a gap of 4% only to be filled in during 1982-83 to harvest a crop of 34.84 million tonnes.

12. Cotton production showed a nominal increase of 17 thousand bales only during 1980-81 over 1979-80, yet it is a record production. This increase is corresponding to increase of area under the crop.

13. Though the production target (4.40 million bales) fixed for 1981-82 is about 7% higher compared to last year's level, it leaves a wide gap of about 14% to be achieved during 1982-83.

14. Production of rice after achieving the record production of 3.27 million tonnes during 1978-79 dropped to 3.22 million tonnes during 1979-80. It further decreased to 3.1 million tonnes in 1980-81. The factors contributing the lower production were lower rainfall at the time of sowing of IRRI rice resulting low acreage under high yielding varieties ; attack of borer especially on the high yielding varieties ; and comparatively less profitability in high yielding varieties compared to *Basmati* rice.

15. A target of 3.40 million tonnes for rice during 1981-82 has been fixed, which is 11% higher than last year's production. To achieve the final target of 3.96 million tonnes during 1982-83, an increase of 17% over 1981-82 will be needed which seems higher.

16. The estimated production of major crops during the past years and targets for 1981-82 are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Production of Major Crops 1978-79 *through* 1980-81 *and Targets for* 1981-82

(000 tonnes)

Crop	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81			1981-82
	Actual	Actual	Target	Estimated achievements	% age achieved	Target
1. Total Foodgrains ..	**14,720**	**15,541**	**16,610**	**16,048**	**97**	**17,300**
Wheat	9,950	10,805	11,440	11,340	99	12,200
Rice	3,272	3,216	3,470	3,074	89	3,400
Maize	799	875	940	947	101	970
Other Foodgrains ..	699	645	760	687	90	730
2. Sugarcane	**27,326**	**27,498**	**29,670**	**32,157**	**108**	**33,500**
3. Cotton (lint)	**473**	**728**	**783**	**731**	**93**	**783**
	(2,662)	(4,096)	4,400)	(4,113)	93	(4,400)
4. Oilseeds	**1,256**	**1,775**	**1,964**	**1,831**	**93**	**1,972**
Cotton	946	1,456	1,566	1,462	93	1,566
Rape & Mustard ..	248	247	300	277	92	300
Groundnut ..	46	50	75	58	77	65
Seasamum ..	19	19	18	18	100	20
Others	2	3	5	11	220	21
5. Pulses	**739**	**512**	**850**	**589**	**69**	**740**
Gram	538	313	615	387	63	500
Mash	25	33	35	33	94	40
Moong	30	33	40	32	80	40
Masoor	39	37	45	32	71	40
Others	107	96	115	100	87	120

Note:—Figures in parentheses indicate production of cotton in thousand bales, each of 392 lbs.

17. The input programmes and policy measures proposed for 1981-82 to achieve the above mentioned crop production targets are described below :

Fertilizer

18. The fertilizer off-take target for 1981-82 has been fixed at 1.145 million nutrient tonnes (900 thousand N/tonnes of nitrogen, 230 thousand N/tonnes of phosphorus and 15 thousand N/tonnes of potash) which is about 84% of the Fifth Plan off-take target. The off-take during

1980-81 has been 1.079 million nutrient tonnes showing an increase of 3.4% over 1979-80. This low increase compared to the annual compound growth rate of 13% during the dacade ending 1979-80 is attributed to about 50% increase in sale prices of fertilizers. The province-wise off-take during 1979-80, 1980-81 and the target set for 1981-82 are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Fertilizer off-take during 1979-80, 1980-81 *and Target for* 1981-82

Province	Off-take 1979-80	Off-take 1980-81	Off-take Target 1981-82	Percentage share in off-take target
	— 000 untrient tonnes —			per cent
Punjab	717	698	733	64
Sind	254	303	320	28
NWFP	67	73	80	7
Baluchistan	5	5	12	1
Total ..	1043	1079	1145	100

19. The expected fertilizer consumption in 1981-82 is an estimate, not a ceiling. The programme would be kept under review and adjusted, if fertilizer off-take shows a higher rate of increase.

20. The fertilizer use per cropped hectare is expected to increase from 55 nutrient kgs. in 1980-81 to about 57 nutrient kgs. in 1981-82. It would still leave a gap in tapping the productivity potential. The estimated crop-wise usage of fertilizer for 1977-78 through 1981-82 is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Estimated crop-wise usage of Fertilizer During 1977-78 *through* 1981-82

(000 Nutrient Tonnes)

Crop	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Target)
Wheat	346	422	501	518	550
Rice	81	106	125	129	137
Maize	50	62	73	76	80
Cotton	115	141	167	173	183
Sugarcane	79	79	94	97	103
Others	43	70	83	86	92
Total ..	720	880	1043	1079	1145

21. To achieve the targetted off-take of 1.145 million nutrient tonnes during 1981-82 the following measures would continue :—

(a) Maintenance of abundant supplies of right type of fertilizers at the right time and right place ;

(b) Streamlining and expanding the transport facilities from the factories to the fertilizer depots ;

(c) Improvement in distribution machinery through expansion of outlets in remote areas ;

(d) Sufficient supply of credit for fertilizer ; and

(e) Maintaining fertilizer/crop price relationship at a level, which provides adequate incentive for increasing agricultural production.

22. A National Fertilizer Development Centre was established in the Planning and Development Division as a multi-disciplinary organization to study fertilizer problems from factory/port to farmers and present policy recommendations. During 1980-81, following work was done :

(i) Analysis of the data on fertilizer requirements of crops economics of fertilizer use, response of fertilizers to different crops and influence of soil and climate factors on response of crops to fertilizers ;

(ii) Country wide survey of existing facilities of field and soil testing laboratories and efforts to improve field and laboratory facilities ;

(iii) Soil and plant growth co-relation (in progress) ;

(iv) Workshop on research and extension improvement for fertilizer use;

(v) Compilation of fertilizer statistics on district-wise and province-wise off-take of fertilizers ;

(vi) A workshop in Agriculture credit ;

(vii) Studies on the " use of credit by Fertilizer Dealers " and " the extent to which agriculture credit, especially fertilizer credit reaches the small farmers " initiated ;

(viii) Study on the " Fertilizer Price Policy Review " was carried out during early 1981. The study reviewed the impact of fertilizer price policy of February 1980 on the consumption of fertilizer at farm level.

During 1981-82 the following activities are proposed :—

(i) Provinces will be given technical/material help for improving their research capability. It is proposed to initiate vigorously a programme of soil test calibration with crop responses.

(ii) Training will be imparted in various disciplines of soil and fertilizer to researchers and extension workers.

(iii) Assistance to fertilizer demonstration trials is planned for Barani Areas.

(iv) Agriculture Credit Survey and Fertilizer Dealers Surveys will be conducted.

(v) A Fertilizer Demand Function Computer model will be developed.

(vi) Studies will be carried out on fertilizer projections for the coming ten years.

Distribution of Improved Seeds

23. Crop-wise annual seed requirement, seed distribution target for the Fifth Plan, year-wise quantities of seed distributed in first three years of the Plan (1978-79 to 1980-81) and target for 1981-82 are given in Table 5 .

TABLE 5

Seed Distribution Programme During Fifth Plan Period

(tonnes)

	Annual Seed (Replacement) Requirement	Fifth Plan Target	Seed Distributed During			Target for 1981-82
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	
Cotton	54,104	54,104	14,142	15,383	17,734	23,323
Paddy	5,223	5,039	546	908	728	1,306
Maize	3,694	3,546	373	463	628	802
Wheat	111,940	85,106	29,759	41,017	41,103	69,988
Others	—	2,800	567	1,336	311	480
Total ..	174,961	150,595	45,387	59,107	60,504	95,899

24. Achievement of the Plan target was 30% in 1978-79, 39% in 1979-80 and 40% in 1980-81. Wheat seed distribution increased from 29,759 tonnes in 1978-79 to 41,103 tonnes in 1980-81. However, no significant improvement in seed distribution of other crops has taken place during the period under review. Seed distribution target for 1981-82 has been placed at 95,899 tonnes. This target will help achieve the Plan target *i.e.* 43% for cotton, 26% for paddy 23% for maize, 82% for wheat and 17% for other crops.

25. Seeds of high yielding varieties are growing in demand. The annual seed distribution programme of the Provincial Governments meets only a part of the requirement *i.e.* 26% in 1978-79, 34% in 1979-80, 35% in 1980-81. Seed distribution target for 1981-82 will meet 55% of the annual seed requirement. It appears that existing seed production and supply programmes of the Provincial Governments are not adequate to achieve the Fifth Plan target *viz-a-viz* annual seed (replacement) requirement. However, concerted efforts are needed to imporve the efficiency of the existing seed production and supply agencies. Generally, seeds supplied by the public sector agencies are yet to generate confidence in the farming. In 1980-81, cotton seed sold was 15,121 tonnes in Punjab and 2,613 tonnes in Sind, as against respective procurement of 16,455 tonnes and 4,479 tonnes. Similarly, wheat seed procurement was 36,021 tonnes in Punjab, 5,254 tonnes in Sind, 3,173 tonnes in NWFP and 1,381 tonnes in Baluchistan as against distribution of 34,864 tonnes, 3,589 tonnes, 1,904 tonnes and 746 tonnes respectively. Except cotton and wheat the quantities of seed procured have been generally disposed of. Province-wise seed distribution programme for 1980-81 and 1981-82 may be seen in Annexure VIII.

26. Good quality seeds produced by the registered growers are purchased at premium prices. Incidentals on seed procurement and distribution are also met by the Government in the form of subsidy. Subsidy per 40 kg borne by the Provincial Governments in 1980-81 ranged between Rs. 0.93 to Rs. 23.58. The policy of subsidy on sale and premium on purchase of improved seeds of different crops will continue during 1981-82. In order to meet subsidy, a sum of Rs. 25.00 million has been allocated in the ADP 1981-82 in Punjab, Rs. 2.00 million in Sind, and Rs. 1.428 million in NWFP. The rates of subsidy and premium for various seeds in the four Provinces are given in Annexure IX.

27. It has been estimated that area under high yielding varieties of wheat has increased from 5,096 thousand hectares in 1978-79 (76 per cent of total wheat area) to 5,586 thousand hectares (81 per cent of total wheat area) in 1979-80 and further increased to 5,600 thousand hectares in 1980-81. Area under high yielding varieties of rice has decreased from 1,015 thousand hectares (50 per cent of total rice area) in 1978-79 to 964 thousand hectares (47 per cent of total rice area) in 1979-80 and further decreased to 822 thousand hectares (42 of per cent of total rice area) in 1980-81. Decline in area of high yielding rice varieties is attributed to relatively low crop prices, high insect and pest attack and abnormal increase in diesel prices used for tubewells. It is estimated that area covered with seed of improved cotton varieties will increase from 54 per cent in 1980-81 to 67 per cent in 1981-82 in Punjab. Similarly, its coverage in Sind will increase from 19 per cent to 35 per cent.

28. For the on-going seed industry projects under execution with IBRD assistance, Rs. 15 million have been allocated in Punjab in 1981-82, Rs. 13.734 million in Sind and Rs. 3.610 million in Baluchistan. The Punjab project has started trial production in 1980-81 and it will come into full production in 1982-83. Similarly, Sind project will take 2-3 years to come to full production. At full capacity utilization, these projects will produce 128,507 tonnes high quality seed annually (wheat 70,284 tonnes, paddy 4,799 tonnes, cotton 49,047 tonnes, maize 3,616 tonnes and other crops 761 tonnes).

29. A sum of Rs. 10.000 million has been allocated in the ADP 1981-82 for an on-going GCP project, *viz.* "Oilseed Development Project." Area under non-traditional oilseed crops (Sunflower, Soyabean and Safflower) is planned to be increased from 12,950 hectares in 1980-81 to 40,469 hectares in 1981-82. In order to achieve the target, GCP will provide quality seed, technical know-how and marketing facilities for the growers.

30. Exploration for improved seeds of traditional oilseeds and pulses will continue.

31. In Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and FATA work on development of horticulture, maintenance of fruit nurseries for supply of fruit plants to growers and distribution of seeds of wheat, maize and vegetables will continue during 1981-82.

Plant Protection

32. It was realized that the public sector organisations, even if strengthened and streamlined, would find it difficult to meet the expanding needs of the farmers for protecting the crops from the ravages of insect pests and diseases. Therefore, with effect from 20th February 1980, the procurement of pesticides was transferred to private sector in the provinces of Punjab and Sind and the subsidy on ground operations was completely withdrawn in these provinces. In NWFP and Baluchistan, the subsidy on pesticides for ground operations will be reduced to 25% in 1981-82 from a level of 50 per cent during 1980-81.

33. The aerial operation as a free service was also discontinued in the provinces of Punjab and Sind. The cost of pesticides is now charged from the beneficiaries at the full rate in Punjab and Sind, while in NWFP, the subsidy will be reduced to 25% in 1981-82 from a level of 50 per cent during 1980-81. Aerial spraying as a free service would, however, continue in Baluchistan. The Provincial Governments would obtain the consent of the farmers collectively, through the local bodies, for aerial spraying of their fields.

34. The target of plant protection coverage by curative measures fixed for 1981-82, both through aerial and ground operations is 3.46 million spray hectares (2.90 million spray hectares by ground operations and 0.56 million spray hectares by aerial operations) against the estimated coverage of 1.77 million spray hectares during 1980-81 (1.52 million spray hectares by ground operations and 0.25 million spray hectares by aerial operations).

35. The Fifth Plan contemplated plant protection coverage of 11.82 million spray hectares both through aerial and ground operations. Against this, the achievement during 1980-81 has only been about 1.77 million spray hectares which is about 15% of the Plan target. This large decline in coverage was mainly because of low infestation of pests, complete withdrawal of subsidy on pesticides for ground operations in Punjab and Sind and discountinuation of free service for aerial operations. During 1981-82, it is expected that an area of 3.46 million spray hectares will be covered both by aerial and ground operations *i.e.* only about 29% of the Plan target.

were developed, 6 mini dams constructed and 12 water storage tanks established. It is programmed to develop 16,835 hectares of land by using earth moving machinery, protect 728 hectares through gully plugging and afforest 364 hectares to check erosion in 1981-82. Other programmes include kas training over 52 kilometers, development of 100 ponds, improvement of 2,064 hectares by maintaining water outlets and construction of 23 mini dams/water storage tanks.

50. In Baluchistan, 182 hectares were developed through soil and water conservation practices in 1980-81 and it is proposed to protect 190 hectares through soil and water conservation/ sand dune stabilization measures in 1981-82.

51. In NWFP, under an on-going scheme for soil and water conservation in the Southern districts of NWFP, 405 hectares of land were developed, 15 cemented structures constructed and 15 water outlets established in the year 1980-81. In addition, 10 check dams/spillways, 10 loose stone structures, 20 wire netting structures were also constructed to protect land from speedy erosion. Moreover, Sand dune stablization operations were carried over an area of 94 hectares.

52. It is proposed to undertake improvement of land over 1,214 hectares and sand dune stabilization over 94 hectares in the province during 1981-82. It is proposed to construct 30 cemented structures, 30 water outlets, 15 check dams/spill-ways, 20 loose stone structures and 30 wire netting structures to promote soil conservation operation in the area.

Support Price Policy

53. Encouraging support prices have been helpful in increasing agricultural production and farm income. Prices are reviewed and announced at the time of sowing season. Support/minimum guaranteed prices for *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops 1981-82 have already been announced. Existing price position is as follows :—

(i) *Wheat* :—The support price of wheat was increased from Rs. 50 for 1979-80 crop to Rs. 58 per 40 Kgs for 1980-81 crop. The price of Rs. 58 for 1980-81 crop will remain operative for 1981-82 crop also.

(ii) *Wheat Atta* :—The price of wheat atta has been increased from Rs. 53.75 to Rs. 66.45 per 40 kgs since 1-7-1981.

(iii) *Paddy and Rice* : Price of paddy (basmati) was increased from Rs. 75 in 1980-81 to Rs. 85 per 40 Kgs for the 1981-82 crop. The price of IRRI-6 paddy was increased from Rs. 38.59 for 1980-81 crop to Rs. 45.00 per 40 Kgs for 1981-82 crop. In addition, an incentive of Rs. 4 per 40 Kgs will be provided for better quality Irri-6 paddy for 1981-82 crop. The existing rice prices of Rs. 137, Rs. 72 and Rs. 63 for basmati rice (FAQ), Irri rice (15% broken) and Irri rice (40% broken) per 40 Kgs, respecitvely, have been increased to Rs. 150, Rs. 83 and Rs. 72.50 for 1981-82.

(iv) *Sugarcane* .—The prices of Rs. 9.38 for NWFP, Rs. 9.65 for Punjab and Rs. 9.81 for Sind per 40 Kgs for the 1980-81 crop will remain operative for 1981-82 crop also.

(v) *Sugar* .—Sugar price has been increased from Rs. 6.00 to Rs. 7.00 per kg. for ration card holders and from Rs. 9.00 to Rs. 10.00 for industrial establishments and others with effect from July 1, 1981.

(vi) *Cotton* .—The prices of seed cotton announced in 1980-81 *viz.* Rs. 160 for AC-134, NT and BS—1; Rs. 171 for B-557 and 149-F; Rs. 182 for Surmast, Qallandri, Deltapine, MS 39 and MS 40; and Rs. 156 for desi varieties have been increased to Rs. 170, Rs. 178, Rs. 192 and Rs. 166 (per 40 kgs) for 1981-82 crop respectively.

(vii) *Maize, Potato, Onion and Pulses* .—The prices fixed for 1976-77 crop *viz.* Rs. 34.30 for maize, Rs. 26.80 for potato, Rs. 19.29 for onion, Rs. 48.23 for gram (black whole) and Rs. 75 for masoor (whole) per 40 kgs remained operative in 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979—80 and 1980-81 also.

(viii) *Oilseeds* .—The existing support prices of Rs. 117.90 for sunflower, Rs. 107.18 for soyabean and Rs. 96.46 for safflower per 40 kgs have been increased to Rs. 133, Rs. 117 and Rs. 112, respectively, for 1981-82 crops.

54. Agricultural Prices Commission has been set up recently for this function with Ministry of Food and Agriculture).

Agricultural Marketing

55. An efficient marketing system is one of the essentials for developing agriculture. It increases availability through minimising losses between production and consumption centres. It should ensure better returns to farmers and reasonable prices for the consumers. The Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation (PASSCO) was established in 1973 to ensure better prices for agricultural commodities through direct purchase of these commodities from the producers. The Corporation is also playing an important role in stabilizing prices of agricultural commodities. It purchases these commodities directly from the producers and releases them when they are in short supply and their prices go up.

56. The Corporation procured about 977 thousand tonnes of wheat, about 60 thousand tonnes of paddy, about 4 thousand tonnes of pulses and about 9 thousand tonnes of onions during 1980-81. The Corporation proposes to procure one million tonnes of wheat, 137.5 thousand tonnes of paddy, 10 thousand tonnes of moong and mash and 15% and 10% of the marketable surplus of masoor and gram, respectively.

57. The PASSCO has already completed construction of 305 house-type godowns of 1000 tonnes capacity each. Nine such godowns will be completed shortly. It also plans to construct a chain of cold storages throughout the country. One such cold storage is under operation in Lahore. In addition, the Corporation has some processing plants like Rice husking mills and dal plants.

To improve the quality of exportable agricultural commodities and Livestock products, grading was introduced on a compulsory basis for 13 items e.g. wool, animal hairs, hides and skins, dry fish/shell fish, potatoes, eggs, oil cakes, lemon/citrus fruits. Grade standards of spices other than chillies, turmeric, garlic and onion have also been finalized.

58. National grade standards for bones have been finalized. However, their introduction awaits notification banning the export of ungraded bones from the Ministry of Commerce. Spade work for formulation of grade standards for exportable vegetables (lady finger, chillies, turnip, carrot, raddish, cauliflower, brinjal) will be taken up during 1981-82. Similarly, work on quality control of day old chicks before export will be taken up during 1981-82 and laboratory equipment will be imported.

59. Work on establishment of whole sale markets in Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur will be taken up during the year.

60. The slaughter house projects have not worked well and have drastically reduced the marketable potentials of the by-products of slaughtered animals.

Agricultural Credit

61. Availability of institutional agricultural credit has increased from Rs. 1,469 million in 1975-76 to about 4,010 million in 1980-81, while target for 1981-82 has been fixed at Rs. 6,918 million, against Fifth Plan target of Rs. 4,499 million for 1982-83. Agency wise details are given in Table 8.

TABLE 8

Institutional Credit to Farmers (Million Rs.)

Year	Institutional Credit Agencies				
	ADBP	Agri. Coop	Taccavi	Commercial Banks	Total
1975-76	532.90	102.10	26.20	808.00	1469.20
1979-80	711.55	708.64	8.20	1857.35	3285.74
1980-81 (Estimated)	1066.70	1117.38	9.36(a)	1816.13	4009.57(b
1981-82 (Targets)	1270.00	1622.00	14.00	4012.00	6918.00

(a) For Punjab and Sind.

(b) Excludes Rs. 16 million to be provided by Pak-Libya Holding company.

62. There was a substantial increase in institutional agricultural credit during 1980-81 with an estimated disbursement of Rs. 4009.57 million against Rs. 3285.74 million disbursed during the previous year, showing an increase of about 22%. The loaning operation is anticipated to further increase to Rs. 6918 million during 1981-82, showing an increase of about 72% over the previous year's estimated loan disbursement. Rates of recovery are gradually improving, which is likely to ensure an increasing rate of credit availability for future.

Cooperatives

63. As laid down in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the emphasis was placed on developmental cooperatives during the first three years of the plan. A number of schemes like establishment of cooperative farms, establishment of dairy cooperative farming societies, development of female industrial centres, cooperative education and marketing of sugarcane on cooperative basis were implemented by the Provincial Cooperative Departments. However, these efforts do not appear to be adequate to make the movement effective. Details of programmes of various executing agencies implemented during 1981-82 are given below.

64. The Federal Bank for Cooperatives disbursed Rs. 1128.25 million to the Provincial Cooperative Banks during 1980-81 for onward transmission to farmers through cooperative societies. The FBC plans to advance Rs. 1622 million during 1981-82. The Bank conducted 8 training courses and imparted training to 115 officers of the Provincial Cooperative Banks. It further plans to hold 10 courses for imparting training to 161 officers of the Provincial Cooperative Banks.

65. *Punjab.*—Under the scheme "Establishment of Dairy Cooperative Farming Societies", five cooperative societies have since been established and are supplying milk to Islamabad Milk Plant. Training facilities at the Pak-German Institute of Cooperative Agriculture, Chak-5 Faiz, Multan were expanded. Knitting, electric sewing machines and furniture were provided to 5 Female Industrial Centres during 1980-81. It is proposed to supply machines and furniture to 5 other centres during 1981-82. In addition, new facilities will be provided to Cooperative Training College, Faisalabad during 1981-82.

66. *Sind.*—Under the scheme "Up-grading of Cooperative Training Institute to the level of Cooperative College" construction work was completed in 1980-81. Twenty five classes of refresher courses for Inspectors/sub-Inspectors and 23 classes for sport training courses at Taluka level were held, where 595 trainees were imparted training during the year. During 1981-82 about 200 officials will be trained.

67. Work on establishment of two cooperative farms in Sukkur and Hyderabad Divisions will be completed during 1981-82. In addition, work on two new schemes for establishment of Cooperative Farm Centres one each at Mirpur Khas and Jam Sahib, will be started during 1981-82.

68. *N. W. F. P.*—National Scheme for cooperative farming was approved by the Government to help the small farmers to improve their production. Under this scheme, four cooperative farming societies have since been registered. In all, these societies cover 2510 acres of land, of which 1029 acres are irrigated. These societies have installed 5 tubewells and they have purchased agricultural machinery like tractors, trollies etc. Under scheme for training of office bearers and education of members of cooperative societies, 2 sub-divisional level office bearer classes and one managerial class were held during 1980-81. During 1981-82, 27 sub-division level office bearers classes and one training class for managerial staff will be held. Under the scheme entitled "Cooperative Hydro Electric Project", four generators have been installed, while work on 17 sites is in progress. Under the scheme "Establishment of Cooperative Consumer Stores" maintenance work of the existing 6 stores continued during 1980-81. It is proposed to establish two new stores in 1981-82.

69. *Baluchistan.*—Work on construction of accommodation for office of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies will be taken up during the year.

Government Storages

70. Storage capacity available with public sector in June, 1981 is estimated at 2.90 million tonnes. Additional storage capacity of 579,000 tonnes is planned to be constructed during

1981-82. Province/Agency-wise storage capacity available during the first three years of the Fifth Plan and the target for 1981-82 are given in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Government Storage Capacity

Agency	Estimated Capacity			Target for 1981-82	Estimated capacity (June, 82)
	June, 1979	June, 1980	June, 1981		
	(000) tonnes				
I. Total wheat (a+b)	1,786	1,906	2,051	559	2,610
(a) Provincial	1,696	1,816	1,973	108	2,081
Punjab	1,076	1,138	1,260	100	1,360
Sind	402	440	480	3	483
NWFP	145	160	164	3	167
Baluchistan	73	78	69	2	71
(b) Federal	90	90	78	451	529
Food Wing (Food Directorate)	20	20	20	101	121
AK & N.A.	20	25	24	—	24
Defence Div.	50	45	34	—	34
N.L.C.	—	—	—	350	350
II. Commerce Division :					
(i) For Rice (Rice Export Corporation)	688	838	838	8	846
(ii) For Cotton (Cotton Export Corporation)	—	—	11	12	23
Total ..	2,474	2,744	2,900	579	3,479

71. Against the Fifth Plan target of 3.869 million tonnes for wheat, the existing storage capacity available (June, 1981) for wheat is estimated to be 2.051 million tonnes. Rs. 527.254 million have been allocated in ADP 1981-82 under Federal and Provincial Governments programmes for construction of additional wheat storage capacity of 0.559 million tonnes. Out of this, 0.101 million tonnes godowns will hopefully be constructed in 1981-82 under IBRD aided grain storage project of 0.540 million tonnes. The remaining wheat storage capacity of 0.350 million tonnes and 0.108 million tonnes will be constructed by NLC and Provincial Governments, respectively.

72. Plan Target for rice storage (meant for export) is 0.856 million tonnes for 1982-83. The existing capacity for rice of 0.838 million tonnes will increase to about 0.846 million tonnes in 1981-82. In June, 1981, about 11,000 tonnes storage capacity was available for cotton and target for 1981-82 has been fixed at 12,000 tonnes. Total cotton storage capacity by the end of 1981-82 will increase to 23,000 tonnes, against the Plan target of 75,000 tonnes for 1982-83.

73. By the end of 1981-82, total storage capacity available with public sector will be about 3.479 million tonnes, of which 2.610 million tonnes will be for wheat, 0.846 million tonnes for rice and 23,000 tonnes for cotton (to accommodate about 1 lakh bales of cotton).

Agricultural Research

74. A new Agricultural Research Division was created to intensify work on agricultural research. In addition, the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council had been given autonomous status to broaden its research base, coordinate the work of the various research institutions effectively and to provide financial support to research workers and institutions.

75. Cooperative research programmes on wheat, barley, triticale, maize, rice, sorghum, millets, oilseeds, forage and fodder crops were continued during 1980-81, primarily at the research units in the provinces.

76. The construction work on essential buildings at NARC were in full swing during the year. The civil works under USAID Project at NARC will be completed during 1981-82. Thus, with the completion of construction work, NARC will act as a nucleus for conducting research at national level.

77. The Government recognizing the need to upgrade the agricultural research system, has approved a new project " Pakistan Agricultural Research Development Project " for a phased expansion of PARC.

78. Due emphasis will be placed on the provision of facilities at established institutes *e.g.* Barani Research Institute, Chakwal ; Cotton Research Institute Rahim Yar Khan ; Sugar Research Institute, Mardan ; Nuclear Institute for food and Agriculture, Tarnab. Projects for " Upgrading the status of Rice Research Institute Dokri " and " Establishment of Sugarcane Research Institute Thatta " will be in progress during 1981-82. The construction of residential accommodation and vegetable Laboratory at Agricultural Research Institute, Quetta, will be completed during 1981-82.

79. During 1980-81 research efforts in the Provincial and Federal units resulted in evolving of a number of high yielding, disease resistant and fertilizer responsive varieties of major crops. The following high yielding varieties were evolved-released/approved or selected for general utilization :

Punjab ..	Wheat	V-1287 and Veery.
	Cotton (PCCC) ..	MNH 93 and MNS-79
	Rice	Basmati type 4266, 4001, 4010
	Gram	C-44, C-141, RC-32.
Sind	Wheat	ZA 77
	Rice	Sind Basmati
NWFP ..	Wheat	Khyber 79, Veery S, and C-3
	Rape and Mustard ..	Candle and Tower
Baluchistan ..	Wheat	Sarghoon 79 and Zamindar 80.

Agricultural Education

80. With the acceleration of agricultural development, the requirements of agricultural graduates and technicians have been increasing rapidly. Steps were taken to expand and strengthen the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, and Agriculture University, Tandojam. Another Agricultural University at Peshawar has been established recently by upgrading the Agricultural College. Total admission capacity of these institutions has been increased by providing additional facilities for hostels, laboratories, classrooms, teaching equipments and staff.

81. During 1980-81, 918 students were enrolled in graduate classes of the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. Out of these, 424 students graduated while 191 students completed post-graduate courses. It is anticipated that 810 students will be admitted during 1981-82. The work pertaining to development of the University remained in progress. Work continued on the establishment of faculty of sciences, development of college of Veterinary Sciences and dissemination of improved agricultural technology project and Animal Reproduction department during 1980-81. These work will be continued during 1981-82.

82. For the development of *barani* areas, Barani Agriculture College, Rawalpindi, was established during 1979-80 and 45 students were admitted in 1980-81. In-service training was organised for 150 persons drawn from various disciplines of agriculture. During 1981-82, besides admitt ing 50 students, in-service training shall be arranged for 150 persons.

83. During 1980-81, 320 students were admitted for field assistants course at the Agriculture Training Institutes of Sargodha and Rahim Yar Khan. This programme will continue during 1981-82. The training programme, which consisted of in-service training course of 104 extension workers and nine courses to 326 farmers during 1980-81, will be expanded to provide in-service training to 210 employees and 400 farmers during 1981-82.

84. Work for the development of University of Agriculture, Tandojam, started in 1977 under the Third Education Project, was continued during the year. During 1980-81, 2,200 students were enrolled and 1900 completed their studies. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 0.628 million were awarded. During 1981-82, construction work of the universsity will continue. It is proposed to admit 2600 students in graduate and post-graduate classes.

85. The facilities for pre-service and in-service training of field staff, were expanded at the Agriculture Training Institute, Sakrand. During 1980-81, 117 students qualified the two years field assistants/stock assistants courses and 122 students were admitted to the first year class. It is anticipated that during 1981-82, 120 students will qualify in field assistants/stock assistants course.

86. In NWFP, Agricultural College, Peshawar, has been upgraded to NWFP Agricultural University in 1980-81. During 1980-81, 95 students were admitted in first year class and 70 students post-graduate classes. During this period 65 students passed B.Sc. (Hons.) Examination while another 51 students passed M.Sc./MSc. (Hons.) It is anticipated that 280 students, will be admitted during 1981-82. The programmes for development of Agriculture Farm, Horticulture farm and dairy farm will be continued during 1981-82.

87. The facilities at the Agriculture Training Institute, Peshawar, were further expanded and 39 students were enrolled for field assistants and 8 for stock assistants course during 1980-81. In addition, in-serivce training was imparted to 17 agriculture officers, 36 field assistants and 2 stock assistants. A training course for 107 progressive farmers was organized. The institute would be further equipped during 1981-82. Scholarship will be awarded to 120 students.

Agricultural Economics and Statistics

88. Preliminary work on Third Census of Agriculture was started in 1980, while actual field enumeration was undertaken in 1979-80. During 1980-81, work relating to writing of computer programme for final tabulation, reconciliation of census/post enumeration survey data and preparation of preliminary report was undertaken. The organisation proposes to undertake remaining work relating to coding of census forms, computer editing, correction and tabulation during the current year.

89. In continuation of the monitoring project called " Planning and Evaluation Cell " another project called " Policy and Programme Framing Cell " will be started in Punjab during the year.

90. Work on the scheme entitled " Strengthening of Statistical Organisation in Agriculture Department " will continue during 1981-82 in Sind.

91. Under the scheme " Improved Crop Estimates Project in NWFP " additional staff was posted and crop estimation survey was done in 24 villages of Peshawar district during 1980-81. During 1981-82, production survey of major crops and acreage survey in 150 villages will be undertaken.

92. In Baluchistan, work on two new schemes *viz.* " Strengthening of Statistical Organisation in Agriculture Department " and " Setting up of Project Preparation Cell in Agriculture Department " will be started during 1981-82.

93. Their efforts will hopefully lead to the availability of timely and reconcilable statistics for proper planning and projection.

Agricultural Extension

94. The Fifth Plan laid emphasis on strengthening and reorganisation of agricultural extension service on scientific lines. At present, the system is being refined through emphasis upon training and visit (T&V) system. Two projects, one each in Punjab and Sind based on T&V system are under implementation with the assistance of World Bank. In Punjab, the project is under implementation in 5 districts, covering an area of 6.5 million hectares. The Sind Project covers 12 districts (5 districts under intensive programme and 7 districts under extensive programme). The extension staff is now adequately mobile with provision of motor-cycles to the Agricultural Officers and bicycles to the Field Assistants. In addition, the extension staff will be provided residential/office accommodation.

95. Under crop intensification programme, cotton maximization projects are under implementation in Punjab and Sind Provinces. An area of about 97 thousand hectares (73 thousand hectares in Punjab and 24 thousand hectares in Sind) have since been covered.

96. In Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir, projects for strengthening of Agricultural Extension Services will continue during 1981-82.

97. In NWFP, an area of 0.611 million hectares has been covered under the project based on T&V extension system, where more staff was appointed, residential and non-residential buildings were constructed and machinery and equipment were purchased. Training of farmers and staff under T&V System will continue during 1981-82. Under a new scheme entitled "Agriculture Publicity through Shows and *Melas* in NWFP", one provincial level, ten district level and 28 tehsil level shows will be held during 1981-82.

98. In Baluchistan, work on a new scheme "Construction of Residential Accommodation for Agricultural Extension Service" will be initiated during 1981-82.

Animal Husbandry

99. Production of milk, meat and eggs is reported to be steadily increasing. Production of milk during 1980-81 has been recorded as 7,459 thousand tonnes or about 84% of Plan target of 8,839 thousand tonnes which will be increased to 7,609 thousand tonnes during 1981-82.

100. Production of meat has been recorded as 869 thousand tonnes during 1980-81 which is 85% of the Fifth Plan target of 1,022 thousand tonnes. This will be raised to about 918 thousand tonnes during 1981-82.

101. Egg production during 1980-81 was 2,427 million against the Plan target of 2,647 million, an achievement of 92% of Plan target. This will be raised to 2,815 million, in 1981-82, thus exceeding the Plan target by 6%.

102. About 95% of the present operation base continues to consist of unorganised individuals, without the support of a marketing, collection, refrigeration and transportation facilities. Steps will be taken to encourage producers' organisations through linkage with assured marketing facilities.

103. Productivity per animal, at present, is low. Various programmes underway to raise this productivity through genetic improvement, better feed and improved disease control will be continued during 1981-82. Programmes of various administrative agencies are discussed below :—

104. *Milk and Meat Production.*—In FATA, Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas, programme of direct breeding will be continued through pedigreed male stock. Some new stock will also be added for further improvement of breeds.

105. In Baluchistan, the range and sheep/goat development programmes will be accelerated and kid and lamb fattening units will be established. A stock of about 250 freisian heifers will be imported. Besides, artificial insemination programme at the 8 centres will continue and direct breeding facilities under subsidy programme will be further stepped up during 1981-82. The programme for the establishment of dairy farms will continue.

106. In NWFP, bulls/rams will continue to be given on subsidy to increase milk, meat and wool production potential of the animals. Semen production units will be raised from two to four during 1981-82, thereby increasing semen production from 48,000 doses to 54,000 doses. The number of artificial insemination centres will be raised from 37 to 47 where about 34,000 cases will be performed. The number of livestock farms will be raised from one to three for improved breeding.

107. In Sind, a comprehensive livestock project will be initiated during 1981-82 to increase the livestock production while the number of artificial insemination centres will be raised from one to three to enable them to perform 4,000 inseminations as against, 1,862 last year.

108. In Punjab, a project entitled "Punjab Livestock Project, Sheikhupura" is under implementation since 1976-77 for increasing milk and beef production. It provides for a package of supporting facilities to the livestock farmers/milk producers through the establishment of Village Livestock Associations (VLAs). Some 58 VLAs are at present working while some new ones will be added during 1981-82. During 1980-81, 118 cow/buffalo bulls and 346 rams/bucks were distributed for direct breeding. In 1981-82, 190 cow/buffalo bulls and 470 rams/bucks will be distributed for the purpose. Artificial insemination facilities will be further improved through adding 10 new centres to the existing 220 centres, strengthening of Semen Production Unit (at Qadirabad) and import of exotic semen. Target of semen production during1981-82 is fixed at 4.4 million doses against 2.8 million produced last year. Research-*cum*-production farms will continue to evolve improved breeds. A new one will be added during 1981-82.

109. *Poultry Production.*—Poultry has played a significant role in providing protein requirement in the diet. Poultry products have increased considerably in the last few years. Commercial enterprises like PIA shavers and Arbor Acres have played a major role not only in developing poultry industry but also in motivating small breeders to increase poultry production. Government has also contributed patiently to the development of poultry through encouraging commercial enterprises and directly operating production programmes.

110. In Azad Kashmir, rural poultry will continue to be developed through expansion and improvement of facilities for prevention and control of poultry diseases and multiplication of quality cockerels.

111. The Government poultry farms in Baluchistan produced about 4.69 million eggs and 36,000 poultry meat birds during 1980-81. The number will be raised to 6.0 million and 50,000 respectively, during 1981-82. Quality breeding stock will be used for multiplication in the rural areas. Under the increased poultry/broiler production programme, 0.296 million layers, 0.307 million kg. broilers and 43.69 million eggs were produced during 1980-81. During 1981-82,0.3 million layers, 0.40 million kg. broilers and 45.0 million eggs will be produced.

112. In NWFP, existing poultry multiplication/demonstration centres and the Government poultry farms will continue during 1981-82 and their production potential improved to produce 0.6 million eggs, while under the increased poultry/broiler production programme, the target fixed is 50,000 layers against 30,000 layers produced last year.

113. In Sind, 2.5 million broilers and 2.0 million layers were to be produced during 1980-81, under increased poultry/broilers production programme. It will be further improved during 1981-82.

114. The Government poultry farms of Punjab will be fully utilized for the development of rural poultry through increased supply of hatching eggs and quality birds at cheap rates. Production at these farms was 650 million eggs and 7.5 million meat birds in 1980-81 while in 1981-82, it is expected to be 1000 million eggs and 10.0 million poultry meat birds. Increased Poultry/Broiler Production Programme in Punjab will continue during 1981-82 to produce 3.0 million layers, 10.0 million broilers and 800 million eggs against 2.39 million layers, 7.5 million broilers and 650 million eggs produced during 1980-81.

115. *Animal Health.*—In order to increase livestock products on a short term basis, full attention will be continued for protection of livestock and poultry from epidemics. Disease control facilities will be improved through the opening/construction of diagnostic laboratories, new veterinary dispensaries and production of vaccine.

116. In FATA, 3 new veterinary dispensaries will be opened and improvement/renovation of existing veterinary dispensaries will be completed during 1981-82 to increase veterinary coverage.

117. In Baluchistan, one veterinary hospital was opened and buildings for two others constructed and 7.7 million livestock and poultry cases were treated/vaccinated during 1980-81. In 1981-82, one more building for veterinary hospital will be constructed and about 9 million cases will be treated. Besides, 2.2 million doses of sera and vaccine will be produced against 1.6 million doses produced last year.

118. In NWFP, 10 veterinary dispensaries were opened and 30 buildings were constructed last year. During 1981-82, 14 more dispensary buildings will be constructed. About 8.54 million cases were treated/vaccinated during 1980-81, and 2.98 million doses of sera and vaccine were produced at the veterinary research institute, Peshawar.

119. In Sind, 5 veterinary centres will be added during 1981-82 to the existing 6 centres opened in 1980-81 while a central veterinary diagnostic laboratory with its network of supporting centres will be established. Mobile veterinary service will be provided and vaccine production will be increased to 6.52 million doses during 1981-82, against 5.87 million doses produced during 1980-81. About 3.7 million cases were treated during 1980-81. This number is expected to be reduced to 3.5 million in 1981-82. In Punjab, 9.82 million livestock and poultry cases were treated and 49.0 million vaccinated during 1980-81 at the existing veterinary institutions. During 1981-82, 10.4 million cases will be treated and 50.5 million will be vaccinated.

120. *Range Management.*—Total range-lands extend over an area of about 57 million hectares which can support a significant proportion of livestock. Most of the un-organized livestock farming sector depends on field grazing. However, productivity of the range-lands is only 10—15% of their potential, which results in low yield of livestock products. Over-grazing and mismanagement of these pastures in the past have caused heavy depletion. The situation will further deteriorate unless vigorous efforts are made to improve the situation. Shortage of feed and fodder which is a major constraint in livestock production can be overcome by optimizing the productivity of these ranges through the application of new scientific techniques and better management. Most of the activities will be stepped up and research on range improvement will be taken in hand.

121. In NWFP, 5.71 hectares of reseeded range lands and 25 tobas were maintained during 1980-81. This will continue during 1981-82.

122. In Sind, 452 hectares range lands were reseeded and 19 tobas were excavated during 1980-81. During 1981-82, about 410 hectares will be reseeded and 19 more tobas will be excavated.

123. In Punjab, 2000 hectares range lands were developed, 1484 hectares were reseeded and 45 tobas were excavated during 1980-81. Programme for 1981-82 includes development of 2500 hectares of range lands, reseeding of 2600 hectares and excavation of 45 new tobas.

Forestry

124. Increasing imbalance between logging and re-afforestation is creating a concern about the ecological preservation. Forest coverage in the country accounts for only 3.7 per cent of the total geographical area. It meets 40% of our timber and only 10 per cent of fire wood requirements. Due to shortage of forest areas, our *per capita* timber consumption is only 0.8 cft as compared to 65 cft annually in developed countries. Due to sharp increases in oil prices, extra efforts are required for providing energy substitutes in the form of wood products through effective social forestry and plantation of fast growing species. However, according to reported figures, afforestation is improving, but the production is declining. In the fifth Plan it was envisaged to afforest/regenerate 27,520 hectares and raise 4,830 avenue kilometers under linear plantation per annum on an average. During the three years of the plan, it has been estimated that 31,666 hectares and 5,188 avenue kilometers have been planted on an average per annum under the afforestation/regeneration and linear plantation programme. This indicates 115 per cent achievement for afforestation/regeneration and 107 per cent for linear plantation. Wood production target of 2.26 million cubic meters and 3.06 million cubic meters for timber wood and fire wood annually were envisaged by the end of 5th Five Year Plan. The estimated achievements during 3 years, however, indicate production of 0.20 million cubic meter and 0.47 million cubic meter for timer wood and fire wood, respectively. This shows an achievement of 9 per cent of Plan target for timer and 15.4 per cent for fuel wood.

125. The review indicates that the wood production declined in the 5th plan period though regeneration/afforestation is reported to have increased remarkably. This decline could probably be due to a lack of maintenance and protection and on account of indiscriminate cutting of trees and faulty agricultural practices.

126. It is envisaged that 0.21 million cubic meter of timber and 0.45 million cubic meter of fire-wood will be produced during 1981-82. In addition, 29,600 hectares would be afforested/ regenerated and 3,034 Avenue kilometers raised under linear plantation.

127. However, increased efforts are being made to overcome the constraints through execution of productive schemes aiming :

(a) Greater emphasis on development of forest in areas with adequate rainfall and where forestry does not compete with agriculture ;

(b) More attention to encourage farm forestry and raising of community plantation in the country ;

(c) A change over from traditional timber species to horticultural and fast growing industrial species ;

(d) Forest extension on private lands with special emphasis on social forestry ;

(e) Scientific exploitation of wood products to minimize losses occurring due to traditional harvesting system ; and

(f) Intensified management through increased use of inputs.

128. For Federal Programmes, a sum of Rs. 18.032 million have been provided in the ADP 1981-82. The Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar at the federal level has taken up a scheme for "Development of Training/Research in Forest Products Engineering and logging". It is establishing a nucleus for imparting education and training and conducting research in the field of forestry.

129. The provincial details of physical achievements during 1980-81 and targets for 1981-82 for major programmes are given in Annexure XV.

Watershed Management

130. Mangla, Tarbela and Forest Watershed Management programmes in Murree Hills and Kaghan Valley have made a modest contribution to increase the supply of irrigation water, reducing the inflow of silt to the costly reservoirs, initiating the preservation of top-soil, planting of trees and development of grazing grounds. Encouragement of terracing and prohibition of grazing in some areas have indicated the direction in which efforts have to move. Still in Mangal dam 42,000 acre feet of water per annum is being replaced by silt and 100,000 acre feet per annum in Tarbela.

131. In NWFP, two on-going schemes *viz*, "Watershed Management and Forest Extension in Dir and Swat" and Watershed Management and Forest Extension in NWFP remained under execution and are reported to have protected watersheds through afforestation over 653 hectares. It also led to the raising of 5,90,800 fruit plants over an area of 84 hectares. Construction of spurs/ embankments was completed over 9.6 kilometers during 1980-81. It is envisaged to plant 657 hectares, raise plants over an area of 72 hectares and conserve 771 hectares of cultivated range lands in the year 1981-82. Embankments/spurs will also be constructed over 6.4 kilometers.

132. In Punjab, afforestation was done over 200 hectares and fruit plants raised over an area of 170 hectares in 1980-81. Watershed management programme for 1981-82 includes plantation of 450 hectares and reclaiming of 160 hectares of eroded land through plantations.

133. In Baluchistan 2,746 check dams 3,880 contour trenches and 4 earthen bunds were constructed in 1980-81. It is planned to construct 1,900 check dams, 6,350 contour trenches and 4 earthen bunds in 1981-82.

134. Fresh efforts being generated through the project "Development of Training, Research and Education in Watershed Management at Pakistan Forest Institute Peshawar, are expected to improve the quality and coverage of this programme in the coming years.

Wildlife

135. Over-killing and uncontrolled removal of their habitat in natural flora have affected the fauna in a very conspicuous way. About 34 mammal and 20 bird species are either on the verge of extinction or declining at a fast rate. Efforts at conserving these endangered species are inadequate.

136. Punjab Government maintained one national park during 1980-81 for conserving black buck and pheasant species by captive breeding, rearing indigenous/exotic species, anti-poaching measures and establishment of game sanctuaries/game reserves.

137. In Sind, Khirthar National Park was established over an area of 81,926 hectares and 2 lac water fowl and other game birds were protected in the wildlife sanctuaries and game reserves. Legal, scientific and administrative measures were undertaken to prohibit shooting of endangered species and conserve wildlife habitats.

138. The NWFP Government maintained one national park, 7 wildlife sanctuaries and 16 game reserves for conserving snow leopard (if any left), black bear, musk deer, goral, urial, chinkara, monkey, ibex, markhore, chikor, grey and black partridges, quails and water fowl. Protection measures were adopted for checking of illegal possession of animals/birds as pets and for controlling over trade of wild animals/birds. The programme will be extended by establishing 2 more game reserves in 1981-82.

139. Similarly, in Baluchistan a national park spread over an area of 12,145 hectares was maintained with conservation of 190 animals/birds species during 1980-81. For 1981-82, a programme has been chalked out to conserve 200 animals/birds species as well as the maintenance of the park.

140. A National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW) has been established for undertaking survey and study of the natural fauna, for education, training, research and for anti-poaching measures.

141. Other schemes of studies, surveys and anti-poaching squads are expected to add some effectiveness to preserve the vanishing breeds.

Fisheries

142. Protein deficiency is getting more and more acute with shortage of pulses and scarcity of meat and milk availability in urban areas, and more so in the sprawling rural population. With all water expanses in terms of coastal/deep sea areas, rivers and lakes, contribution of fish in the diet is still minimal. Some progress has been made in coastal/deep sea fisheries research and production through modernisation and addition of fleet and organisation of fishermen's co-operatives. Concerted efforts are planned to increase production of sea-fish and much more for development and exploitation of inland fisheries.

143. Main development aspects are assessment of stocks, exploration and catch of untapped deep sea fishery resources, conservation and management of fishery resources for obtaining maximum sustainable yield, better handling and utilization of catches, better marketing, distribution and training. Infrastructure facilities such as fish harbour, fish landing jetties, ice plants, cold storages, fish processing industries such as freezing ; canning ; fish meal and fish dehydration are being expanded through the assistance of international agencies. Fish production target was fixed at 338,000 metric tons by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. The production increased from 253,000 metric tons in 1977-78 to 300,000 metric tons in 1979-80. However, it slightly declined to 285,000 metric tons in 1980-81. Lack of coordination and under harvesting of stocks were the bottlenecks. Fish production of 290,000 metric tons is expected in 1981-82. About a quarter of the total catch is consumed within the country, showing present *per capita* consumption of both marine and inland fish to the order of 1.6 k.g. per annum, unlike other Asian countries where *per capita* fish consumption varies from 40 k.g. to 80 k.g. per annum. As a rich source of protein and possessing great food value, fish constitute a valuable source of human nutrition. Keeping in view the industrial development and increasing population, a higher standard of nutrients is called for. Various projects are under execution as well as preparation which should increase marine fisheries production all along the coast of Sind and Baluchistan as well as inland fisheries through programmes in rivers, lakes, network of canal, dams and innumerable ponds.

144. In Punjab 12,800 metric tons fish and 5.9 million fish seed were produced during 1980-81, while the programme for 1981-82 includes a target for 15,500 metric tons of fish and fish seed production. Apart from the on going schemes, "Pakistan Aquaculture Development Project" will be implemented during the year for the development of inland fisheries.

145. During 1980-81, Sind Province produced 176,000 metric tons of fish while the programme of 1981-82 envisages production of 2,21,506 metric tons. Second Marine Fisheries Development Project is underway with the assistance of ADB and EEC costing Rs. 525 million. The project aims at : (a) Construction of Korangi Fisheries Port ; (b) Rehabilitation of Karachi Fisheries Port ; (c) Establishment of Fisheries Training Centre ; and (d) On-shore refrigeration facilities. For Inland Fisheries, Pakistan Aquaculture Project, Sind is under processing with the assistance of Asian Development Bank.

146. NWFP Government through development schemes produced 485,000 metric tons of inland fish in 1980-81 and has a target of 500,000 metric tons for 1981-82. Eight lac fish seed was also produced last year and 10 lac is proposed for 1981-82 to promote fish production through distribution of the seed at private farms.

147. In Baluchistan, 70,000 tonnes of marine fish was produced in 1980-81 while dry salted and shell fish exported was worth Rs. 25.48 million and Rs. 55.98 million respectively. For promoting fisheries development 631 outboard and marine engines have been provided. The year 1981-82 has a target of producing 71,000 tonnes marine fish. "Baluchistan Coast Fisheries Development Project" helped in mechanizing two prototype boats and six large boats of local varieties. A well equipped workshop at Pasni has been established. The programme will remain under execution during 1981-82 also.

Annexure I

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1981-82, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECTOR

SUMMARY—PAKISTAN

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	ADP 1980-81	Revised Estimates 1980-81	ADP 1981-82		
			On-gong	New	Total
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizers	—	—	—	—	—
2. Improved Seed	111.129	89.376	86.175	8.166	94.341
3. Plant protection	73.203	35.601	21.774	6.800	28.574
4. Soil Surveys	1.667	2.326	4.991	0.446	5.437
5. Mechanization	54.856	53.257	30.377	24.594	54.971
6. Soil Conservation	8.275	4.279	3.594	11.125	14.719
II. Infrastructure and Institutional arrangements					
7. Agril. Marketing	0.263	0.145	0.050	2.502	2.552
8. Cooperative	6.468	1.388	1.800	5.167	6.967
9. Government Foodgrain Storages	96.670	53.165	56.908	173.459	230.367
10. Research on crop production	46.279	31.837	40.843	22.365	63.208
11. Agril. Education	23.565	22.847	25.422	1.256	26.678
12. Agril. Extension	132.508	65.574	111.268	0.890	112.158
13. Agril. Credit	1.500	0.831	3.000	—	3.000
14. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	1.722	1.400	1.875	1.400	3.275
15. Land utilization	—	3.000	3.000	3.000	6.000
III. Other Sub-sectors					
16. Animal Husbandry	121.268	111.094	163.093	23.649	186.742
17. Range Management	4.324	4.022	4.434	0.500	4.934
18. Forestry	80.864	56.633	81.844	20.629	102.473
19. Wild life	8.453	5.564	5.551	7.414	12.965
20. Watershed Management	18.818	14.042	16.982	—	16.982
21. Fisheries	36.330	12.481	22.318	25.882	48.200
Sub Total ..	828.162	568.862	685.299	339.244	1024.543
1. Agril- Research Division	78.850	93.850	125.477	49.667	175.144
(a) Mechanization	2.200	2.200	3.900	—	3.900
(b) Research on crop production	76.650	91.650	121.577	49.662	171.244
2. Live stock Division	7.766	2.489	10.150	21.547	31.697
(a) Animal Husbandry	1.100	1.000	0.975	0.975	1.950
(b) Fisheries	6.666	1.489	9.175	20.572	29.747
3. Statistics Division	3.900	3.300	2.438	—	2.438
4. Commerce Division	17.100	99.332	22.611	0.001	22.612

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	ADP 1980-81	Revised Estimates 1980-81	ADP 1981-82 On-going	ADP 1981-82 New	ADP 1981-82 Total
(a) Pakistan Tobacco Board	2.100	2.100	1.901	—	1.901
(b) Govt. Foodgrain Storages	15.000	97.232	20.710	—	20.710
(c) Agri. Marketing	—	—	—	0.001	0.001
5. Finance Division	5.660	5.660	35.400	—	35.400
6. Planning Division[b]	374.156	281.656	15.329	296.887	312.216
(a) National Fertilizer Dev. Centre	4.156	4.156	15.329	—	15.329
(b) National Logistic Cell (storages)	370.000	277.500	—	296.887	296.887
7. Education Division	36.460	36.460	37.050	7.732	44.782
8. Interior Division	8.200	8.200	4.498	—	4.498
9. Industries Division (seeds)	5.200	5.200	—	10.000	10.000
10. Kashmir Affairs Division	34.842	40.837	37.927	3.876	41.803
(a) Azad Kashmir	30.000	27.329	27.763	1.487	29.250
(b) Northern Areas	13.842	13.523	10.164	2.389	12.553
11. States and Frontier Regions Division	20.000	12.227	14.988	4.557	19.545
(a) FATA	20.000	12.227	14.988	4.057	19.045
(b) FATADC	—	—	—	0.500	0.500
Total (Agri. and Food Sector)	1429.296	1158.073	991.167	733.511	1724.678*
(Subsidy on Fertilizer) ..	2448.334	2181.800	1950.000	—	1950.000

* (a) Excludes : (i) Rs. 167.073 million for irrigation schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector.
(ii) Rs. 150.250 million for Energy Sector.
(iii) Rs. 301.560 million for schemes relating to Rural Development Sector.
(iv) Rs. 0.600 million for a cooperative Scheme reflected under Water Resources Sector.

(b) Includes : [b] Rs. 4.000 million for " Poultry scheme PIA Shaver " of B.D.A.

Annexure II

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1981-82 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECTOR

SUMMARY—ALL PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	A.D.P. 1980-81	Revised Estimates 1980-81	ADP 1981-82		
			On-going	New	Total
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizer	—	—	—	—	—
2. Improved Seed	102.401	81.126	82.105	8.068	90.173
3. Plant Protection	25.321	24.101	14.811	6.800	21.611
4. Soil Surveys	1.667	2.326	4.991	0.359	5.350
5. Mechanization	54.856	53.257	30.377	24.594	54.971
6. Soil Conservation	8.275	4.279	3.594	11.125	14.719
II. Infrastructure and Institutional arrangements					
7. Agri. Marketing	0.100	—		2.000	2.000
8. Co-operatives	6.468	1.388	1.800	5.167	6.967
9. Government Foodgrain Storages	76.670	53.165	37.089	38.497	75.586
10. Research on crop production	40.106	30.116	40.843	17.750	58.593
11. Agri. Education	23.565	22.847	25.422	1.256	26.678
12. Agri. Extension	125.508	58.574	103.468	0.890	104.358
13. Agri. Credit	1.500	0.831	3.000	—	3.000
14. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	1.722	1.400	1.875	1.400	3.275
15. Land Utilization	—	3.000	3.000	3.000	6.000
III. Other Sub-sectors					
16. Animal Husbandry	121.268	111.094	163.093	23.649	186.742
17. Range Management	4.324	4.022	4.434	0.500	4.934
18. Forestry	73.415	54.938	65.762	10.479	76.241
19. Wildlife	13.631	1.893	2.792	3.931	6.723
20. Watershed Management	13.943	11.332	10.645	—	10.645
21. Fisheries	36.330	12.481	22.318	25.882	48.200
Total ..	721.070	532.170	621.419	193.547	814.966

(a) Excludes : (i) Rs. 167.073 million for irrigation scheme reflected under Water Resources Sector.
(ii) Rs. 150.250 million for Energy Sector.
(iii) Rs. 300.000 million for Farm to Market Roads reflected under Rural Development Sector.
(iv) Rs. 0.600 million for a co-operative scheme reflected under Water Resources Sector.

(b) Includes : (i) Rs. 4.000 million for "Poultry Scheme PIA Shaver" of B.D.A.

Annexure III

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1981-82 AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECTOR SUMMARY—BALUCHISTAN

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	1980-81		ADP 1981-82		
	ADP	Revised Estimates	On-going	new	Total
I. Crop Production sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizer	—	—	—	—	—
2. Improved Seeds	8.100	7.917	11.540	0.505	12.045
3. Plant protection	7.000	7.000	—	6.800	6.800
4. Soil Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
5. Mechanization	1.006	1.535	1.481	—	1.481
6. SoilConservation	0.325	0.325	0.560	0.135	0.695
II. Infra-structure and Institutional arrangements					
7. Agri. Marketing	—	—	—	—	—
8. Co-operatives	—	—	—	1.000	1.000
9. Government Foodgrain Storages	2.473	2.130	2.500	—	2.500
10. Research on crop production	0.700	0.450	0.820	0.050	0.870
11. Agril. Education	3.981	6.860	3.500	—	3.500
12. Agril. Extension	0.500	0.500	—	0.500	0.500
13. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	—	—	—	0.800	0.800
III. Other Sub-sectors					
14. Animal Husbandry	24.349	43.085	75.900	—	75.900
15. Range Management	—	—	—	—	—
16. Forestry	1.897	1.687	1.876	0.183	2.059
17. Watershed Management	—	—	—	—	—
18. Wildlife	1.053	1.129	1.350	—	1.350
19. Fisheries	13.336	3.310	3.890	0.210	4.100
Total ..	64.720	75.928	103.417	10.183	113.600*

*(i) Excludes Rs. 6.400 million for irrigation schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector ; and

(ii) Includes Rs. 4.000 million for Poultry Scheme PIA Shaver.

Annexure IV

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1981-82 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECTOR

SUMMARY—N.W.F.P.

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Categary	ADP 1980-81	Revised Estimates 1980-81	ADP 1981-82		
			On-going	New	Total
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizer	—	—	—	—	—
2. Improved Seed	10.613	6.951	6.614	3.963	10.577
3. Plant Protection	11.900	11.900	11.500	—	11.500
4. Soil Surveys	1.667	1.617	2.291	—	2.291
5. Mechanization	2.000	1.725	1.981	2.994	4.975
6. Soil Conservation	1.000	0.860	2.000	—	2.000
II. Infra-structure and Institutional Arragements					
7. Agril. Marketing	—	—	—	—	—
8. Co-operatives	2.270	0.648	1.200	1.500	2.700
9. Government Foodgrain Storages	3.417	0.926	1.359	5.227	6.586
10. Research on Crop Production	8.813	9.435	7.164	—	7.164
11. Agricultural Education	1.884	0.950	0.120	1.256	1.376
12. Agricultural Extension	9.352	3.475	9.163	0.390	9.553
13. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	0.722	0.157	0.200	—	0.200
III. Other Sub-sectors					
14. Animal Husbandry	14.115	14.365	11.384	4.450	15.834
15. Range Management	0.050	0.050	0.100	—	0.100
16. Forestry	12.604	11.916	17.791	0.875	18.666
17. Wildlife	—	—	—	0.300	0.300
18. Watershed Management	10.443	10.443	8.800	—	8.800
19. Fisheries	2.420	0.524	3.900	0.100	4.000
Total	93.270	75.942	85.567	21.055	106.622

(a) Excludes : (i) Rs. 14.028 million for Irrigation Schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector;
(ii) Rs. 0.250 million for energy Schemes.
(iii) Rs. 0.600 million for a cooperative Scheme reflected under Water Resources Sector.

Annexure V

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1981-82 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECTOR

SUMMARY—SIND

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	A.D.P. 1980-81	Revised estimates 1980-81	ADP 1981-82		
			On-going	New	Total
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizer	—	—	—	—	—
2. Improved Seed	30.600	30.021	15.734	0.800	16.534
3. Plant Protection	0.105	0.048	0.811	—	0.811
4. Soil Surveys	—	—	—	0.359	0.359
5. Mechanization	6.200	29.223	21.565	1.600	23.165
6. Soil Conservation	—	—	—	—	—
II. Infra-structure and Institutional Arrangements					
7. Agri. Marketing	0.100	—	—	2.000	2.000
8. Co-operatives	0.915	0.740	0.600	0.100	0.700
9. Government Foodgrain Storages	5.500	4.690	1.200	—	1.200
10. Research on crop production	12.683	7.781	18.587	1.500	20.087
11. Agricultural Education	3.000	4.000	6.652	—	6.652
12. Agricultural Extension	24.142	7.116	25.000	—	25.000
13. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	1.000	1.243	1.675	—	1.675
III. Other Sub-sectors					
14. Animal Husbandry	4.099	2.246	6.967	2.000	8.967
15. Range Management	—	—	—	—	—
16. Forestry	10.700	8.621	10.482	2.026	12.508
17. Watershed Management	—	—	—	—	—
18. Wildlife	0.300	0.354	0.692	—	0.692
19. Fisheries	9.274	3.528	11.550	1.000	12.550
Total ..	108.818	99.611	121.515	11.385	132.900*

*Excludes Rs. 15.000 million for On-Farm Water Management Project reflected under Water Resources Sector.

Annexure VI

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1981-82 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECTOR SUMMARY—PUNJAB

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	ADP 1980-81	Revised estimates 1980-81	ADP 1981-82		
			On-going	New	Total
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizer	—	—	—	—	—
2. Improved Seed	53.088	36.237	48.217	2.800	51.017
3. Plant Protection	6.316	5.153	2.5	—	2.500
4. Soil Surveys	—	0.709	2.700	—	2.700
5. Mechanization	45.650	20.774	5.350	20.000	25.350
6. Soil Conservation	6.950	3.094	1.034	10.990	12.024
II. Infra-structure and Institutional arrangements					
7. Agricultural Marketing	—	—	—	—	—
8. Co-operatives	3.283	—	—	2.567	2.567
9. Government Foodgrain Storages ..	65.280	45.419	32.030	33.270	65.300
10. Research on crop production ..	17.910	12.450	44.272	16.200	30.472
11. Agricultural Education	14.700	11.037	15.150	—	15.150
12. Agril. Extension	91.514	47.483	69.305	—	69.305
13. Agricultural Credit	1.500	0.831	3.000	—	3.000
14. Agricultural Economics and Statistics ..	—	—	—	0.600	0.600
15. Land Utilization	—	3.000	3.000	3.000	6.000
III. Other Sub-sectors					
16. Animal Husbandry	78.505	51.398	68.842	17.199	86.041
17. Range Management	4.274	3.972	4.334	0.500	4.834
18. Forestry	48.214	32.714	35.613	15.595	51.208
19. Watershed Management	3.500	0.889	1.845	—	1.845
20. Fisheries	11.300	5.119	2.978	24.572	27.550
21. Wildlife	2.278	0.410	0.750	3.631	4.381
Total ..	454.262	280.689	310.920	150.924	461.844*

*Excludes : (i) Rs. 131.645 million for schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector ;

(ii) Rs. 150.000 million for Energy Sector ;

(iii) Rs. 300.000 million for the Rural Development Sub-sector.

Annexure VII

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1981-82 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECTOR

SUMMARY—FEDERAL PROGRAMME

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Categary	ADP 1980-81	Revised estimates 1980-81	ADP 1981-82		
			On-going	New	Total
I. Food and Agri. Division	107.092	36.692	63.880	145.697	209.577
1. Improved Seeds	8.728	8.250	4.070	0.098	4.168
2. Plant Protection	47.882	11.500	6.963	—	6.963
3. Agri. Marketing	0.163	0.145	0.050	0.502	0.552
4. Govt. Foodgrain Storages	20.000	—	19.819	134.962	154.781
5. Agri. Research	6.173	1.721	—	4.615	4.615
6. Agri. Extension	7.000	7.000	7.800	—	7.800
7. Soil Survey	—	—	—	0.087	0.087
8. Forestry	7.449	1.695	16.082	1.950	18.032
9. Watershed Management	4.875	2.710	6.337	—	6.337
10. Wildlife	4.822	3.671	2.759	3.483	6.242
II. Planning Division	374.156	281.656	15.329	296.887	312.216
NFDC	4.156	4.156	15.329	—	15.329
NLC	370.000	277.500	—	296.887	296.887
III. Agri. Research Division	78.850	93.850	125.477	49.667	175.144
Mechanization	2.200	2.200	3.900	—	3.900
Research on crop production	76.650	91.650	121.577	49.667	171.244
IV. Education Division	36.460	36.460	37.050	7.732	44.782
V. Commerce Division	17.100	99.332	22.611	0.001	22.612
Pak. Tabacco Board	2.100	2.100	1.901	—	1.901
Govt. Foodgrain Storages	15.000	97.232	20.710	—	20.710
Agri. Marketing	—	—	—	0.001	0.001
VI. Interior Division	8.200	8.200	4.498	—	4.498
VII. Finance Division	5.660	5.660	35.400	—	35.400
VIII. Livestock Division	7.766	2.489	10.150	21.547	31.697
Animal Husbandry	1.100	1.000	0.975	0.975	1.950
Fisheries	6.666	1.489	9.175	20.572	29.747
IX. Industries Division	5.200	5.200	—	10.000	10.000
X. Statistics Division	3.900	3.300	2.438	—	2.438
XI. Kashmir Affairs Division	43.842	40.837	37.927	3.876	41.803
Azad Kashmir	30.000	27.329	27.763	1.487	29.250
Northern Areas	13.842	13.523	10.164	2.389	12.553
XII. States & F.R. Division	20.000	12.227	14.988	4.557	19.545
FATA	20.000	12.227	14.988	4.057	19.045
FATA DC	—	—	—	0.500	0.500
Total Agri. & Food Sector	708.226	625.903	369.748	539.964	909.712@
Subsidy on Fertilizer	2448.334	2181.800	1950.000	—	1950.000

@Excluding Rs. 1.560 million for Rural Development Schemes.

Annexure VIII

SEED DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME FOR 1980-81 AND 1981-82

(Tonnes)

Crops	1980-81			1981-82
	Distribution Target	Quantity Procured	Quantity Distributed	Distribution Target
Punjab				
Cotton	16,796	16,455	15,121	18,657
Paddy	300	597	597	933
Maize	—	560	560	746
Wheat	48,511	36,021	34,864	55,991
Others	373	125	163	255
Sub-Total	65,980	53,758	51,305	76,582
Sind				
Cotton	5,598	4,479	2,613	4,666
Paddy	170	131	131	373
Wheat	5,599	5,254	3,589	6,532
Sub-Total	11,367	9,864	6,333	11,571
NWFP				
Maize	373	85	68	56
Soyabean	—	118	111	180
Wheat	4,478	2,173	1,904	5,599
Others	325	325	37	45
Sub-Total	5,176	2,701	2,120	5,880
Baluchistan				
Wheat	1,680	1,381	746	1,866
Total	84,203	67,704	60,504	95,899

Annexure IX

RATE OF SUBSIDY AND PREMIUM ON PURCHASE OF IMPOROVED SEEDS IN 1980-81

(Rupees per 40 kgs.)

Crop	Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan	
	Subsidy	Premium	Subsidy	Premium	Subsidy	Premium	Subsidy	Premium
Cotton	10.72	10.72	1.21	4.29	20.36	8.57	—	—
Paddy	6.97	4.29	0.93	8.57	15.54	8.57	—	—
Maize	6.97	4.29	—	—	15.54	8.57	—	—
Wheat	8.02	4.29	0.93	8.57	8.74	8.57	11.90	8.57
Gram	6.97	4.29	—	—	15.54	8.57	—	—
Others	6.97	4.29	—	—	23.58	8.57	—	—

Annexure X

CROP-WISE COVERAGE OF AREA BY AERIAL AND GROUND OPERATIONS DURING 1980-81 AND 1981-82

(000 Hectares)

Crops	Estimated Coverage 1980-81						Target for 1981-82					
	Aerial Operations		Ground operations		Total		Aerial operations		Ground operations		Total	
	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray
Cotton	—	—	184.68	629.11	184.68	629.11	34	115	310.06	1163.48	344.06	1278.48
Paddy	61	61	68.50	112.84	129.50	173.84	182	182	317.60	430.96	499.60	612.96
Sugarcane	109	183	153.36	207.92	262.36	390.92	87	174	208.94	354.52	295.94	528.52
Maize	—	—	13.83	23.55	13.83	23.55	55	55	72.39	119.94	127.39	174.94
Oilseeds	—	—	8.38	8.38	8.38	8.38	20	20	11.63	11.68	31.63	31.68
Orchards	4	7	53.35	115.40	57.35	122.40	4	12	128.47	251.53	132.47	263.53
Tobacco	1	2	16.17	31.82	17.17	33.82	—	—	24.65	48.98	24.65	48.98
Vegetables	—	—	74.68	169.58	74.68	169.58	—	—	88.42	212.45	88.42	212.45
Others	—	—	196.89	221.03	196.89	221.03	—	—	306.43	308.69	306.43	308.69
Total ..	175	253	769.84	1519.63	944.84	1772.63	382	558	1468.59	2902.23	1850.59	3460.23

Annexure XI

ESTIMATED CROP-WISE COVERAGE BY GROUND OPERATIONS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN DURING 1980-81

(000 Hectares)

Crops	Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total	
	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray
Cotton	84.00	336.00	96.21	288.64	3.58	3.58	0.89	0.89	184.68	629.11
Paddy	36.84	73.68	10.40	10.40	18.95	26.45	2.31	2.31	68.50	112.84
Sugarcane	18.62	56.28	117.85	117.85	16.89	33.79	—	—	153.36	207.92
Maize	4.45	14.17	—	—	8.96	8.96	0.42	0.42	13.83	23.55
Oilseeds	—	—	1.44	1.44	4.51	4.51	2.43	2.43	8.38	8.38
Orchards	17.81	54.25	9.93	9.93	11.76	23.53	13.85	27.69	53.35	115.40
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	15.65	31.30	0.52	0.52	16.17	31.82
Vegetables	19.84	59.92	39.60	79.19	9.11	18.21	6.13	12.26	74.68	169.58
Others	37.65	37.65	62.73	62.73	46.46	46.46	50.05	74.19	196.89	221.03
Total ..	219.21	631.95	338.16	570.18	135.87	196.79	76.60	120.71	769.84	1519.63

Annexure XII

TARGETS OF CROP-WISE COVERAGE OF AREA BY GROUND OPERATIONS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING 1981-82

(000' Hectares)

Crops	Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total	
	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray
Cotton	242.91	971.66	62.33	187.00	4.45	4.45	0.37	0.37	310.06	1163.48
Paddy	113.36	226.72	162.00	162.00	32.37	32.37	9.87	9.87	317.60	430.96
Sugarcane	56.68	170.00	120.00	120.00	32.26	64.52	—	—	208.94	354.52
Maize	23.48	71.00	2.00	2.00	46.54	46.54	0.37	0.40	72.39	119.94
Oilseeds	—	—	2.90	2.90	7.28	7.28	1.45	1.30	11.63	11.68
Orchards	48.58	145.75	54.00	54.00	12.14	24.28	13.75	27.50	128.47	251.53
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	24.28	48.56	0.37	0.42	24.65	48.98
Vegetables	34.82	105.26	34.00	68.00	12.14	24.28	7.46	14.91	88.42	212.45
Others	172.00	172.00	11.20	11.20	69.19	69.19	54.04	56.30	306.43	308.69
Total	691.83	1862.39	448.43	607.10	240.65	321.47	87.68	111.27	1468.59	2902.23

Annexure XIII

ESTIMATED CORP-WISE COVERAGE BY AERIAL OPERATION IN VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING 1980-81

(000 hectares)

Crops	Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total	
	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray
Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paddy	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	61	61	61
Sugarcane	32	32	—	—	77	151	—	—	109	183
Maize	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2
Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchards	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	4	7
Total ..	32	32	—	—	78	153	65	68	175	253

Annexure XIV

TARGETS OF CROP-WISE COVERAGE BY AERIAL OPERATION IN VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING 1981-82

(000 Hectares)

Crops	Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total	
	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray	Actual	Spray
Cotton	12	49	22	66	—	—	—	—	34	115
Paddy	41	41	40	40	20	20	81	81	182	182
Sugarcane	—	—	—	—	87	174	—	—	87	174
Maize	—	—	—	—	55	55	—	—	55	55
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	20	20
Orchards	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	4	12
Total ..	53	90	62	106	162	249	105	113	382	558

Annexure XV

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR, 1980-81

	Item of work	Unit	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
1.	Compact plantation	Hectares	6,990	1,964	52	62	9,068
2.	Linear plantation	Av. Kms	4,535	—	756	193	5,484
3.	Plant Nurseries	Hectares	220	14	653	10	897
4.	Coconut plantation	Nos.	—	7,500	—	—	7,500
5.	Afforestation/Regeneration	Hectares	—	11,505	753	—	12,258
6.	Quick growing forests	Hectares	405	—	30	—	435
7.	Area harvested	Hectares	—	—	12,360	—	12,360

PHYSICAL TARGETS IN FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR 1981-82

	Item of work	Unit	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
1.	Compact plantation	Hectares	7,050	663	78	63	7,054
2.	Linear plantation	Av. Kms	2,064	—	776	193	3,033
3.	Plant Nurseries	Hectares	380	6	—	10	396
4.	Quick growing forests	Hectares	5,000	2,310	41	—	7,351
5.	Afforestation/Regeneration/Reverain Forest.	Hectares	—	10,294	798	—	11,092
6.	Area to be harvested	Hectares	—	—	13,000	—	13,000
7.	Social/agro-forestry	Hectares	—	60	657	—	717

CHAPTER 9

SUBSIDY ON FERTILIZER

The price of fertilizer to the farmer was subsidized since its introduction in early 1950's. The Government has succeeded in increasing fertilizer availability and off-take considerably through its marketing and subsidized pricing policies with favourable impact on crop production. The Government's policy of selling fertilizer at subsidised prices has so far been reasonably effective in convincing the farmers about the financial benefits of the use of fertilizers.

2. As a result of the rise in world fertilizer prices and increasing fertilizer usage, however, the cost of these policies to the Government needs periodic review, with a view to making adjustments in the domestic fertilizer prices.

3. During February 1980, the Government decided to enhance the sale price of fertilizer by about 50 per cent. This was necessitated primarily due to rapid escalation in prices of imported fertilizers.

4. The subsidy, will be further reduced and the sale prices progressively increased. During 1980-81, the Government kept a watch over the impact of earlier price increase, accumulation of imported stocks and improvement in domestic production of fertilizers.

5. Scaling down fertilizer subsidy would be kept under constant review during 1981-82 and timely action taken to increase the sale prices of fertilizers along with the increase in food crop support prices.

6. In the larger perspective, however, a point may be reached beyond which crop support prices cannot be raised proportionately even if input costs keep up going. The farmers would have to ensure increasing profitability through their reliance upon improving efficiency of operations and increasing yields through the adoption of new technology. Emphasis on these factors and on better agricultural practices should be able to scale down our concentration upon input subsidies or upward revision of output prices.

7. The fertilizer off-take target for 1981-82 has been fixed at 1.145 million nutrient tonnes which is about 84% of Plan target. The off-take during 1980-81 has been 1.079 million nutrient tonnes, which is 3.4% higher than 1979-80. This increase incidentally is the lowest compared to the annual compound growth rate of 13% during the decade ending 1979-80. This low increase is mainly attributed to 50% increase in the sale prices of various fertilizers announced in February 1980. Substantial efforts will be needed not only to achieve the modest off-take target for 1981-82 but also to come closer to the Plan target of 1.360 million nutrient tonnes in order to cope with the increasing yield and productivity planned for different crops.

8. The estimated subsidy for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is shown as below :

	Subsidy cost (Million Rupees)
1980-81	2,181.80
1981-82	1,950.00

9. The estimated availability and import requirements of fertilizers for 1981-82 are shown below :

Estimated Availability and Import Requirement of Fertilizer for 1981-82

	N	P	K	Total
	000 N/tonnes			
Expected stock on 1st July, 1981	304	185	24	513
Estimated local production	700	61	—	761
Estimated availability	1004	246	24	1274
Off-take Target	900	230	15	1145
Balance	104	16	9	129
Imports to build stocks	154	94	4	252
Estimated stock at the end of the year	258	110	13	381

CHAPTER 10

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The development programme in Water Resources Sector constitutes the back-bone of the country's agricultural production which is the mainstay of national economy.

2. For the development of Water Resources, Rs. 2605 million were provided during 1980-81, which was 17.6% more than the funds spent during 1979-80. The major source-wise financial appropriation, is given below. The agency-wise financial details are given in Annexure I :

TABLE 1

Financial Outlay on Water Resources Development

(Million Rs.)

	1979-80	1980-81	Percentage increase/ change
Water Development	1175.489	1397.936	+18.9%
Flood Control	146.037	200	+37.03%
Tarbela/IBP	894.395	1007.064	+12.6%
Total ..	2215.921	2605.0	+17.6%

REVIEW OF 1980-81

3. The total water availability at farm-gate during 1980-81 was 97.97 MAF as against 94.14 MAF in 1979-80, showing an increase of 4% over the last year. The major increase is attributed to water management activities particularly in the province of Punjab. The proportionate increase in surface and ground water availability at farm-gate during 1980-81 over 1979-80 is estimated at 3% and 5%. The canal withdrawals were 66.38 MAF during kharif and 36.48 MAF during rabi out of total river in-flows of 109.77 MAF and 26.38 MAF, respectively. The Tarbela releases during rabi period were 6.095 MAF.

4. The river inflows at Rim Stations during 1980-81 (Annexure VII) indicated a decrease of about 2% as compared to the average of last fourty years. Water availability at farm gate since 1965-66 is shown in Annexure IX. The surface and ground water availability at canal head and farm-gate during 1980-81 is shown in Annexure X.

5. Under the accelerated programme for water logging and salinity control, an additional area of about 1.815 million acres was protected during 1980-81 with the following break-up : Punjab 1.607 m. acres, Sind 0.205 m. acres, and NWFP 0.003 m. acres.

6. The expenditure incurred on various sub-sectors duing 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Table 2) indicates an increase of 18.9%, a 37.03% and 12.6% on water development, flood protection works and Indus Basin, respectively.

13. *New Major Dams.*—Investigations on new multi-purpose dams of inter-provincial interest continued during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 15.0 million was spent on Kalabagh investigations alone.

Drainage and Reclamation

14. Drainage and Reclamation Programme enjoyed high priority within the water sector. The programme included 26 projects most of which are under implementation by WAPDA. The expenditure during 1980-81 was Rs. 737.034 million, of which over 94.4% was incurred on project implementation and about 5.6% on project planning. The scope of works undertaken and the actual achievements during 1980-81 are detailed in Annexure XIV and summarised below :

TABLE 5

Targets and Achievement Drainage & Reclamation Projects, 1980-81

Items	Targets of 26 projects	Progress or completion in 1980-81
Area (M. acres)	0.081	0.704
Tubewells (Nos.)	318*	834*
Pumpage (MAF)	0.027 (0.157 Rep)	0.462 (0.051 Rep)
Drains (Mcf)	101	123

*Including replacement.

15. Expenditure on the four important Federal research/data collection programme/projects during 1980-81 stood at Rs. 20.55 million. This included Rs. 11.55 million on monitoring and evaluation of SCARPs, Rs. 4.00 million on intensive research on SCARPs under the Mona Reclamation Project, Rs. 3.00 million on mono discipline research through the Irrigation Research Council, and Rs. 2.00 million on channel hydraulics under the Alluvial Channel Observation Programme.

16. *Survey and Investigation.*—Rs. 101.392 million were spent on surveys, investigations during 1980-81. This included Rs. 10.00 million on preparation of revised Master Plan, Rs. 5.70 million on surface water hydrology and expansion of its network, and Rs. 4.00 million on general investigations and project preparation under the scheme "Post-Tarbela Works".

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Irrigation

17. An amount of Rs. 180.43 million was appropriated for all the four Provinces against an expenditure of Rs. 133.0 million during 1979-80. The allocations were 35.5 per cent higher than that of the previous year. The works in the irrigation sub-sector included mainly improvement, re-conditioning, re-modelling and extension of existing canal system, besides construction of small dams, check dams, diversion wiers, etc., under the "Small Irrigation Schemes". A brief account of the major schemes of each Province is given in the following paragraphs. (Detailed achievements are in Annexure IV).

18. *Punjab.*—An expenditure of Rs. 18.12 million has been incurred on extension of 42 miles long irrigation channels, remodelling and enlargement of 195 miles of existing canals and construction of 83 structures thereon. Construction work on four small dams continued during the year and 2 of them namely ; Channi Bor Dam and Khokhar Zer Dam, were completed during 1980-81. An area of 42,000 acres was benefited.

19. *Sind.*—A provision of 72.82 million was made for irrigation sub-sector which was 12.5% higher than the amount spend during 1979-80. The programme included extension, reconditioning, remodelling, and constructing irrigation channels mainly in the Guddu Barrage and Kotri Irrigation schemes. In addition, 79,000 acres were benefited from the irrigation programme during 1980-81.

CHAPTER 10

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The development programme in Water Resources Sector constitutes the back-bone of the country's agricultural production which is the mainstay of national economy.

2. For the development of Water Resources, Rs. 2605 million were provided during 1980-81, which was 17.6% more than the funds spent during 1979-80. The major source-wise financial appropriation, is given below. The agency-wise financial details are given in Annexure I :

TABLE 1

Financial Outlay on Water Resources Development

(Million Rs.)

	1979-80	1980-81	Percentage increase/ change
Water Development	1175.489	1397.936	+18.9%
Flood Control	146.037	200	+37.03%
Tarbela/IBP	894.395	1007.064	+12.6%
Total ..	2215.921	2605.0	+17.6%

REVIEW OF 1980-81

3. The total water availability at farm-gate during 1980-81 was 97.97 MAF as against 94.14 MAF in 1979-80, showing an increase of 4% over the last year. The major increase is attributed to water management activities particularly in the province of Punjab. The proportionate increase in surface and ground water availability at farm-gate during 1980-81 over 1979-80 is estimated at 3% and 5%. The canal withdrawals were 66.38 MAF during kharif and 36.48 MAF during rabi out of total river in-flows of 109.77 MAF and 26.38 MAF, respectively. The Tarbela releases during rabi period were 6.095 MAF.

4. The river inflows at Rim Stations during 1980-81 (Annexure VII) indicated a decrease of about 2% as compared to the average of last fourty years. Water availability at farm gate since 1965-66 is shown in Annexure IX. The surface and ground water availability at canal head and farm-gate during 1980-81 is shown in Annexure X.

5. Under the accelerated programme for water logging and salinity control, an additional area of about 1.815 million acres was protected during 1980-81 with the following break-up : Punjab 1.607 m. acres, Sind 0.205 m. acres, and NWFP 0.003 m. acres.

6. The expenditure incurred on various sub-sectors duing 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Table 2) indicates an increase of 18.9%, a 37.03% and 12.6% on water development, flood protection works and Indus Basin, respectively.

TABLE 2

Sub-sector-wise Expenditure in Water sector

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	sub-sector	1979-80 Revised Est.		1980-81 Revised Est.	
		Amount (M. Rs.)	% of Water sector	Amount (M. Rs.)	% of Water Sector
1.	Irrigation	491.08	19	565.205	20
2.	Drainage and Reclamation	744.61	29	649.039	23
3.	Flood Control/Protection	215.72	9	206.974	7
4.	Water Management	81.87	3	66.137	2
5.	Survey Investigation and Research	118.06	4	101.392	4
6.	Miscellaneous	47.17	2	27.019	1
7.	Tarbela/IBP	886.0	34	1230.00	43
	Total ..	2584.51	100	2845.766	100

7. The agency-wise and programme-wise details of expenditure 1980-81 (Table-3) indicate that Federal Programmes claimed Rs. 2530.476 million (89% of the total) while the provincial outlays were only Rs. 315.290 million. Of the Federal Programme, the four major programmes of Tarbela/IBP, Drainage and Reclamation, Irrigation and flood control measures accounted for nearly 96% of the expenditure.

TABLE 3

Programme/Agency-wise details of expenditure 1980-81

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	sub-sector	Federal	Provincial	Total	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Irrigation	440.993	124.212	565.205	20
2.	Drainage and Reclamation	579.249	69.790	649.039	22
3.	Flood Control/Protection	200.000	6.974	206.974	8
4.	Water Management and Others	15.989	50.148	66.137	2
5.	Survey Investigation Research	48.880	52.512	101.392	4
6.	Miscellaneous	15.365	11.654	27.019	1
7.	Tarbela/IBP	1230.000	—	1230.000	43
	Total ..	2530.476	315.290	2845.766	100

8. The main physical achievements against the targets during 1980-81 are compared below:

TABLE 4

Major Physical Targets

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	Construction, remodelling and enlargement of canals	Miles.	170	278
2.	Construction and remodelling of irrigation structures	Nos.	145	144
3.	Earthwork :			
	(a) Hub Dam	Mcf.	100%	100%
	(b) Khanpur Dam	,,		
	(c) Flood Embankment ..	Miles		
	(d) Drains	,,		
4.	Tubewells :			
	(a) Public Sector	Nos.	408 (Including Rep).	318 (Including Rep.)
	(b) Private Sector	,,	8100 (Projected)	8100 (Projected)
5.	Water courses improved	,,	410	505
6.	Area precisely levelled	Acres.	44900	21619
7.	Area protected from water logging and salinity	Million Acres	0.881	0.081

9. A brief review of progress in respect of Federal and Provincial Programmes is given in the following paragraphs :

FEDERAL PROGRAMME

Irrigation

10. *Tarbela/IBP.*—During 1980-81, Rs. 1236.378 million were spent. Of this, Rs. 90.831 million were spent on Tarbela Main Dam, Rs. 51.564 million on Resettlement and Rs. 1093.983 million on other IBP works.

11. Tarbela Reservoir was filled in the last kharif season and releases were made satisfactorily during the kharif and rabi period. Details of releases are shown in Annexure VIII.

12. *Hub Dam & Khanpur Dam.*—Efforts were made to complete Karachi Irrigation Project *i.e.* Hub Dam and to accelerate the progress at Khanpur Dam. Against the initial allocation of Rs. 150.0 million, the estimated expenditure on the Hub Dam was Rs. 156.95 million (excluding Rs. 19.282 million which was incurred on remedial measures). On the Khanpur Dam Project, Rs. 103 million (83.73% of allocation) was utilized during 1980-81. Work on main Khanpur Dam and its irrigation canals continued during the year.

13. *New Major Dams.*—Investigations on new multi-purpose dams of inter-provincial interest continued during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 15.0 million was spent on Kalabagh investigations alone.

Drainage and Reclamation

14. Drainage and Reclamation Programme enjoyed high priority within the water sector. The programme included 26 projects most of which are under implementation by WAPDA. The expenditure during 1980-81 was Rs. 737.034 million, of which over 94.4% was incurred on project implementation and about 5.6% on project planning. The scope of works undertaken and the actual achievements during 1980-81 are detailed in Annexure XIV and summarised below :

TABLE 5

Targets and Achievement Drainage & Reclamation Projects, 1980-81

Items	Targets of 26 projects	Progress or completion in 1980-81
Area (M. acres)	0.081	0.704
Tubewells (Nos.)	318*	834*
Pumpage (MAF)	0.027 (0.157 Rep)	0.462 (0.051 Rep)
Drains (Mcf)	101	123

*Including replacement.

15. Expenditure on the four important Federal research/data collection programme/projects during 1980-81 stood at Rs. 20.55 million. This included Rs. 11.55 million on monitoring and evaluation of SCARPs, Rs. 4.00 million on intensive research on SCARPs under the Mona Reclamation Project, Rs. 3.00 million on mono discipline research through the Irrigation Research Council, and Rs. 2.00 million on channel hydraulics under the Alluvial Channel Observation Programme.

16. *Survey and Investigation.*—Rs. 101.392 million were spent on surveys, investigations during 1980-81. This included Rs. 10.00 million on preparation of revised Master Plan, Rs. 5.70 million on surface water hydrology and expansion of its network, and Rs. 4.00 million on general investigations and project preparation under the scheme "Post-Tarbela Works".

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Irrigation

17. An amount of Rs. 180.43 million was appropriated for all the four Provinces against an expenditure of Rs. 133.0 million during 1979-80. The allocations were 35.5 per cent higher than that of the previous year. The works in the irrigation sub-sector included mainly improvement, re-conditioning, re-modelling and extension of existing canal system, besides construction of small dams, check dams, diversion wiers, etc., under the "Small Irrigation Schemes". A brief account of the major schemes of each Province is given in the following paragraphs. (Detailed achievements are in Annexure IV).

18. *Punjab.*—An expenditure of Rs. 18.12 million has been incurred on extension of 42 miles long irrigation channels, remodelling and enlargement of 195 miles of existing canals and construction of 83 structures thereon. Construction work on four small dams continued during the year and 2 of them namely ; Channi Bor Dam and Khokhar Zer Dam, were completed during 1980-81. An area of 42,000 acres was benefited.

19. *Sind.*—A provision of 72.82 million was made for irrigation sub-sector which was 12.5% higher than the amount spend during 1979-80. The programme included extension, re-conditioning, remodelling, and constructing irrigation channels mainly in the Guddu Barrage and Kotri Irrigation schemes. In addition, 79,000 acres were benefited from the irrigation programme during 1980-81.

20. *NWFP.*—An expenditure of about Rs. 32 million was incurred on construction, re-modelling and extension of irrigation channels in different parts of the Province involving about 74.56 mile long existing irrigation channels. As a result of this programme, 3825 acres received either assured or increased water supplies.

21. *Baluchistan.*—Great emphasis was laid on the irrigation sub-sector in this province. The allocation was increased two-and-a-half times, to Rs. 30.18 million, from Rs. 8.69 million spent during 1979-80. This resulted in supply of irrigation water to 5318 new acres and assured water supplies to 84000 existing acres. In addition, installation of tubewells in Bela plain and other small projects were continued during the year.

Surface Drainage

22. An expenditure of Rs. 85.21 million (which was 150% more than that of 1979-80) was made on various surface drainage projects outside the Accelerated Programme. The works included re-modelling of existing drains and construction of small drainage schemes mainly in the provinces of Punjab and Sind. The Rai Wind Drainage scheme was in the Punjab, while re-modelling of drains in Makhi Dhandh area and small surface drainage scheme in Taluka and Khairpur District were completed in Sind. Works on other drainage schemes continued in both the provinces. About 165 miles long drains have either been re-modelled or constructed anew in the Punjab which would protect an area of about 1,60,000 sq. miles in the Province.

Flood Protection

23. The expenditure on flood control in all the four provinces was Rs. 200 million, including Rs. 4 million appropriated for the consultancy and secretariat of the Federal Flood Commission. The entire provincial allocation was utilized mainly for stone pitching and earth-work on the most vulnerable reaches of the rivers/nullahs in various provinces. The province-wise position of utilization of funds was as follows :

Province	Million Rs.
Federal	4.00
Punjab	92.56
Sind	90.86
NWFP	6.86
Baluchistan	5.72
Total	200.00

In addition to the above Federal flood programme, the Provincial Governments allocated Rs. 28.69 million for the maintenance of flood regulation and minor maintenance works. The expenditure on such works was Rs. 18.72 million, Rs. 5 million, Rs. 3.1 million and Rs. 1.87 million in the Provinces of Punjab, Sind, NWFP and Baluchistan, respectively.

Water Management

24. The activities on On-Farm Water Management Programme received considerable momentum during 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 50 million, Rs. 10 million, Rs. 5.63 million and Rs. 2.5 million were appropriated to the provinces of Punjab, Sind, NWFP and Baluchistan, respectively, during the year 1980-81. In addition to this programme under which 389 water courses were improved in Punjab, 74 in Sind, 34 in NWFP and 8 in Baluchistan, a Crash Programme which included heavy cleaning, straightening, etc. of the water courses continued and 12,000 water courses were cleaned in Punjab alone and were provided pucca Nakkas during the year.

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

25. During 1981-82 the water resources development sector has been allocated Rs. 3968.233 million which is about 39% more than the revised estimates of 1980-81. The allocation in 1980-81 for the key programmes namely, water development and drainage and reclamation, have been increased. There is a substantial increase in the water management programme. There is also an increased allocation for Tarbela/IBP works programme. There is however, a decrease in the allocation for survey and investigation. The allocations by broad categories are analysed below :

TABLE 6

Allocations by Broad Categories

(Rs. in million)

ITEM	1980-81 (Revised Ests.)	1981-82 (Budget)	% change (+) or (—)
Water development	1408.792	2341.873	65
Flood protection	206.974	280.860	36
Tarbela/IBP	1230.000	1345.500	9
Total ..	2845.766	3968.233	39

26. The basic objectives of the water development strategy remain unchanged. The objectives are briefly recapitulated below :

(i) Pace of work will be continued on the problems of waterlogging and salinity.

(ii) The availability of water would be steadily increased at approximately per annum.

(iii) The water management programme will be substantially increased.

(iv) Phase I of the flood protection programme would be completed and work started on Phase II of the programme.

(v) Backward area, outside the Indus Basin irrigation system, will receive special attention.

27. The sub-sectoral allocations for 1981-82 are given below :

TABLE 7

Sub-sector-wise allocation 1981-82

(Rs. million)

	1980-81 (Revised Ests.)	1981-82 (Budget)	% change (+) or (—)
Irrigation	565.205	867.589	+53
Drainage and Reclamation	649.039	1119.979	+72
Flood protection/control	206.974	280.860	+36
Water management	66.137	168.640	+39
Survey and Investigation and Research	101.392	133.402	+32
Miscellaneous	27.019	52.263	+93
Tarbela/IBP	1230.000	1345.500	+9
Total ..	2845.766	3968.233	+39

28. There is substantial increase in allocation in the drainage and reclamation sub-sector under which new and on-going projects will be accelerated. The increase in irrigation will cater for new projects such as Chashma Right Bank Canal. Similarly, allocations for water management programme has been increased to provide for the new projects being undertaken with the assistance of IDA and Asian Development Bank.

29. The allocations by administrative agencies are given in Annexure II and summarised below :

	(Million Rs.)
A. Federal Government	
1. WAPDA	1567.250
2. Flood Commission	275.500
3. Other agencies	113.233
4. Tarbela/IBP	1345.500
Sub-Total	3301.483
B. Provincial Governments	
1. Punjab	334.832
2. Sind	115.000
3. N.W.F.P.	140.418
4. Baluchistan	76.500
Sub-Total	666.750
GRAND TOTAL	3968.233

30. The physical targets for 1981-82 are given in Annexure XII to XV. These are compared with achievements for 1980-81 in Table 8 :

TABLE 8

Physical Targets for 1981-82

Sl. No.	Unit	Achievements 1980-81	Targets 1981-82
1. Area protected from Waterlogging and Salinity	(MA)	0.081	0.432
2. No. of tubewells	(Nos.)		
(a) Private		8100 (projected)	8100 (projected)
(b) SCARP		318	523 (including replacement)
3. Surface drains	(Mcft)	101	245
4. Flood Control	"		
5. Water Management			
(a) Watercourses improved	(Nos.)	505	594
(b) Land levelled	(acres)	21619	10030

31. The programme for waterlogging and salinity control forms the major component of the current ADP after Tarbela/IBP. A broad summary of the targets for this programme is compared with 1980-81 below :

ITEM	1980-81	1981-82
Area protected (M. acres)	0.081	0.432
Tubewells (Nos.)	318	523
Surface drains (Mcft.)	101	245

32. The increase in the number of tubewells to be energized in 1981-82 is due mainly to the increased allocations.

FEDERAL PROGRAMME 1981-82

Irrigation

33. *Tarbela/IBP.*— Rs. 1345.500 million have been allocated for Tarbela/IBP works details of which are given below :

	(Million Rs.)
(a) Tarbela Dam (Main project) :	
1. Dam	1272.447
2. Re-settlement	54.932
Sub-Total	1327.379
(b) Other IBP works/TDF Contribution	18.121
GRAND TOTAL ..	1345.500

34. *Hub Dam.*—The main project is complete. During 1981-82, the remaining work on the canal system will be completed to bring the project to completion. However, work relating to remedial measures will continue. An amount of Rs. 54.0 million has been provided in WAPDA's ADP for this project. In addition, Rs. 7.0 million have been provided for Operation and Maintenance of Hub Dam as WAPDA has been assigned this responsibility.

35. *Khanpur Dam.*—An amount of Rs. 175.0 million has been provided during 1981-82 for continuing work on the canal system.

36. *Chashma Right Bank Canal Project.*—An amount of Rs. 280.0 million has been provided for this project for undertaking earthwork.

Drainage and Reclamation Programme (SCARPS)

37. An amount of Rs. 985.975 million (50% of total water sector excluding Indus Basin Works) has been allocated to the accelerated programme for waterlogging and salinity control. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 939.975 million or 95% is for project implementation and Rs. 46 million (or 5%) for project planning and preparation. The overall physical targets are shown in Annexure XVI and include drilling of 523 tubewells and energization of 523 tubewells (including replacement of 200 tubewells). Excavation of about 245 mcft of earth work is also envisaged. It is expected that about 0.432 million acres will be given protection during the year. Some of the major projects to be undertaken in each province are listed below :

(a) Punjab	SCARP-II, Punjnad-Abbasia main, Khairwala, Pandoki and replacement of tubewells.
(b) Sind	East Khairpur Tile Drain, LBOD, Ghotki, Larkana-Shikarpur II and Rohri South.
(c) N.W.F.P.	Mardan SCARP, Jue Sheikh Unit and Bannu SCARP.

38. *Flood Control.*—There is a provision of Rs. 280.86 million for flood works. The main allocations for this programme are reflected in the Provincial ADPs.

39. *Research.*—The allocation for the major research schemes are given below :

	(Million Rs.)
Central Monitoring Organization	15.600
Mona Project, Tandojam and Research on Water Management	5.800
Alluvial Channel Observation Project	4.900
Irrigation Research Council	2.500
.. .. Total ..	28.800

40. It will be seen that nearly 74% of the allocation is for conducting research on problems relating to waterlogging and salinity.

Other Federal Programmes

41. The allocation to the other Federal agencies excluding WAPDA, IDFRC, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Federal Flood Commission is Rs. 94.666 million is shown below :

TABLE 9

Allocations Other Federal Agencies

(Rs. million)

Sl. No. Agency	Allocation
1. FATA DC	66.100
2. Pakistan Met. Department	18.816
3. Survey of Pakistan	0.975
4. Northern Areas	6.825
5. Azad Kashmir..	1.950

42. In the FATA area, the investigations for groundwater will continue. Installation of 150 tubewells in Bajaur Agency is nearing completion alongwith small irrigations schemes in Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan agencies. Tubewells will also be installed in Khyber agency and tribal areas adjacent to Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu and in Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan, South Waziristan agencies. In addition, survey and investigation of irrigation schemes and flood protection works will also be undertaken in all over FATA. The Pakistan Meteorological Department, under its on-going schemes, will complete the installation of equipment at first class surface observatories at Larkana and Moenjodaro. In addition the sub-regional research centre at Lahore and upper wind observatories will be completed. The Automatic Picture Transmission facility from Satellite at Karachi will also be completed. The weather surveillance radar at Lahore airport will be completed while work on similar radars at Sialkot and Changlagali will continue. The development of flood forecasting techniques at the flood warning centre, Lahore will continue. Amongst the new projects the pilot baloon observatories at Drosh, Hyderabad, Jhelum and Khanpur will continue. In the Northern Areas, small schemes for construction of water channels in Gilgit, Hunza, Ghizar, Chilas, Skardu and Ghanche will be undertaken. In Azad Kashmir work will continue on the Jari Bhimber irrigation scheme and on reclamation of waterlogged lands in Bhimber.

Survey and Investigation

43. The Planning Division of WAPDA will continue to revise and update the Revised Action Plan. Other programme such as post-Tarbela works will continue. Details are as follows :

TABLE 10

Survey and Investigation Programme

(Million Rs.)

Scheme	Scope	Allocation
Perspective Planning (WAPDA) ..	Revision of Action Plan	10.000
Post-Tarbela works	Project Planning of various schemes ..	8.800
Expansion and Modernization of Basic Hydrological Data Collection	General Investigation and project preparation.	6.800
	Total ..	25.600

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Irrigation

44. A sum of Rs. 281.718 million has been allocated to the four provinces for continuing work on canal re-modelling, construction of new channels, etc. The allocations for Punjab, Sind, NWFP and Baluchistan are Rs. 54.442 million, Rs. 88.806 million, Rs. 99.930 million and Rs. 38.54 million, respectively. The details of work to be undertaken by the provinces are shown below :

TABLE 11

Provincial Irrigation Programme

Provinces	New Channel (miles)	Remodelled channels (miles)	New and remodelled structures (Nos.)
Punjab	39	600	3
Sind	15	175	37
N.W.F.P.	2	73	42
Baluchistan	—	—	—
Total ..	56	848	82

Surface Drainage

45. The surface drainage system constructed by the Provincial Governments will be improved and new drains will be provided within the allocation of Rs. 134 million. Of this Rs. 127.544 million, Rs. 4.860 million and Rs. 1.6 million have been allocated for the Punjab, Sind and NWFP respectively. In the Punjab work on major drains such as Khairwala and Sukhrawa, will continue. Work on resectioning and improvement of new drains such as Madhuana Branch, Mach Chiniot, Mananwala, Samundari, Awagat, Chakbandi and other drains will undertaken. Work on other small drains will also be undertaken. In Sind, work will continue on drains in Khairpur District and construction of other small surface drains. In NWFP, work will be undertaken on construction at Boona and Toghpayan drains in Kohat.

Flood Control Protection

46. The provinces have allocated funds for continuing the on-going flood control works. In all, about 1370 miles of embankments will be strengthened/extended as detailed below :

Provinces	*Earthwork (Mcf)*
Punjab	370
Sind	780
N.W.F.P.	160
Baluchistan	60
Total	1370

Water Management

47. Rs. 147.315 million have been provided for the On-Farm Water Management Project to initiate the IDA and ADB assisted programme. It is expected that the following works will be undertaken in addition to monitoring and evaluation of O.F.W.M. project for which Rs. 147.315 million have been allocated.

TABLE 12

On-Farm Water Management Programme

Provinces	Allocation (M. Rs.)	Water course improvement (Nos.)	W/c maintenance (crash)	Land levelling (Acres)
Punjab	121.645	405	2000	4400
Sind	15.000	105	500	3700
N.W.F.P.	5.670	72	300	1500
Baluchistan	5.000	12	300	430
Total	147.315	594	3100	10030

Survey and Investigation

48. An allocation of Rs. 52.652 million has been made for continuing survey and investigation work in the provinces. Details are given below :

TABLE 13

Provincial Survey and Investigation Programme

Province	Allocation (Million Rs.)
Punjab	6.428
Sind	3.334
NWFP	12.890
Baluchistan	30.000
Total	52.652

[redacted]

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1980-81 (WATER)

(Million Rs.)

Executing Agency	Allocation	Revised Estimates	%age change
A. Provincial Government			
(a) Punjab	316.55	126.143	—60
(b) Sind	97.50	92.703	—5
(c) N.W.F.P.	62.21	34.515	—47
(d) Baluchistan	71.27	61.929	—13
Total (Provincial) ..	547.53	315.290	—47
B. Federal Government			
(a) WAPDA	1299.00	999.989	—23
(b) Central Government agencies/Divisions ..	298.90	300.487	—0.3
(c) Tarbela/EDP	1007.10	1230.000	+22
Total (Federal) ..	2605.00	2530.476	— 3
Total (Water) ..	3152.53	2845.766	—10

Annexure II

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1981-82

(Million Rs.)

Sponsoring agency	Revised estimates 1980-81	Allocation 1981-82	%age +or−
A. Federal Government			
(a) WAPDA	999.989	1567.250	+57
(b) Other Divisions of the Federal Government ..	300.487	388.733	+30
(c) Indus Basin/Tarbela	1230.000	1345.500	+9
Total (Federal) ..	2530.476	3301.483	+30
B. Provincial Government			
I. *Punjab*			
(a) I & P Department	91.079	213.287	+134
(b) Agri. Department	35.064	121.545	+246
Total (Punjab) ..	126.143	334.832	+165
II. *Sind*			
(a) I & P Department	82.703	100.000	+20
(b) Agri. Department	10.000	15.000	+50
Total (Sind) ..	92.703	115.000	+24
III. *N. W. F. P.*			
(a) I & P Department	33.050	125.79	+272
(b) Agri. Department	1.465	14.628	+278
Total (NWFP) ..	34.515	140.418	+272
IV. *Baluchistan*			
(a) I & P Department	58.310	70.100	+20
(b) Agri. Department	3.619	6.400	+38
Total (Baluchistan) ..	61.929	76.500	+21
GRAND TOTAL ..	2845.766	3968.233	+39

Annexure III

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1981-82—FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Sl. No.	Agency	ADP Allocation 1980-81	Revised Estimate 1980-81	Allocation 1981-82	%age increase(+) Decrease(—)
1.	Meteorological Department ..	17.00	14.235	18.816	+32
2.	Survey of Pakistan	1.13	1.130	0.975	—14
3.	M/o Science & Technology :				
	(a) I.D.F.C.R.C.	7.20	5.980	7.500	+25
4.	Water & Power Division :				
	(a) WAPDA	1299.0	999.989	1567.250	+57
	(b) IBP/Tarbela	1007.06	1230.000	1345.500	+9
5.	Federal Flood Commission ..	200.000	200.000	275.500	+38
6.	Kashmir Affairs Division :				
	(a) Azad Kashmir	1.000	1.000	1.950	+95
	(b) Northern Areas	5.070	3.595	6.825	+89
7.	State & F. Region Division :				
	(a) FATA DC/FATA	57.16	58.558	66.100	+13
8.	Food & Agriculture Division :				
	(a) O. F. W. M.	10.38	15.989	11.067	—31
	Total	2605.00	2530.476	3301.483	+30

Annexure IV

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE (1980-81) AND ALLOCATION (1981-82)

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Federal		Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total	
		Revised estms. 1980-81	ADP allocations 1981-82	Revised estms. 1980-81	ADP allocations 1981-82	Revised estms. 1980-81	ADP allocations 1981-82	Revised estms. 1980-81	ADP allocations 1981-82	Revised estms. 1980-81	ADP allocations 1981-82	Revised estms. 1980-81	ADP allocations 1981-82
1.	Irrigation	440.993	582.900	18.120	54.442	72.620	88.806	15.774	102.901	17.698	38.540	565.205	867.589
2.	Drainage and Reclamation	579.249	985.975	66.621	127.544	3.169	4.860	—	1.600	—	—	649.039	1119.979
3.	Flood control	200.000	275.500	—	2.110	5.000	3.000	—	0.250	1.974	—	204.974	280.860
4.	Food and Agriculture Div. (Water Management and others)	15.989	11.067	35.064	121.545	10.000	15.000	1.465	14.628	3.619	6.400	66.137	168.64
5.	Survey, Investigation and Research	48.880	80.750	1.100	6.428	1.914	3.334	12.160	12.890	37.338	30.000	101.392	133.202
6.	Miscellaneous	15.365	19.791	5.238	22.763	—	—	5.116	8.149	1.300	1.560	27.019	52.263
7.	Tarbela/IBP	1230.000	1345.500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1230.000	1345.500
	Total ..	2530.476	3301.483	126.143	334.832	92.703	115.000	34.515	140.418	61.929	76.5	2845.766	3968.233

Annexure V

ACCELERATED PROGRAMME OF WATERLOGGING AND SALINITY

(Million Rs.)

Sr. No.	Name and Status of the Scheme	Ested. cost	Estd. Expdt. upto 1979-80	Revised Ests. 1980-81	Provision for 1981-82	%age in increase (+) or decrease(—)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Punjab						
(a) *On-going Schemes*						
1.	SCARP-II (A)	1293.27	1103.679	90.00	130.00	44
2.	SCARP-III (A)	407.15	476.227	7.65	5.00	—35
3.	Panjnad Abbasia Unit -I (A). ..	194.59	264.146	16.29	15.00	—8
4.	Fordwah Sadiqia (A)	110.70	81.876	14.15	5.00	—65
5.	A.W.L. along TP Link (A) ..	42.09	38.567	4.32	—	—
6.	A.W.L. along CJ Link (A) ..	44.55	10.583	2.50	15.00	500
7.	A.W.L. along RQB Link (A) ..	58.59	29.436	12.59	7.00	—44
8.	A.W.L. along TSMB Link(A) ..	57.36	—	0.50	22.00	4300
9.	Panjnad Abbasia Unit II-V ..	—	20.296	41.00	125.00	205
10.	Replacement of T.W. (A)	217.86	16.218	44.00	40.00	—9
	Total (On-going) ..		2041.116	233.00	364.00	56
(b) *New Schemes*						
11.	Lower Rechna (Khairwala) (UA).	293.00	—	—	15.00	—
12.	Fordwah Sadiqia-II (UA). ..	213.11	—	—	10.00	—
13.	SCARP CBDC (Pandoki) (UA).	151.00	—	—	12.00	—
	Total (New Schemes) ..	—	—	—	37.00	—
(c)	Project Planning	—	105.95	22.00	25.00	14
	TOTAL (PUNJAB) ..	—	2147.066	255.00	426.00	67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.	**Sind**					
	(a) *On-going Schemes*					
14.	L.B.O.D. (A)	916.70	304.734	75.00	99.00	32
15.	East Khairpur Tile (A)	330.48	131.921	64.00	90.00	41
16.	Larkana-Shikarpur St. II	329.70	240.216	38.00	74.00	95
17.	Kotri Surface Drain Pt. II ..	980.00	99.420	30.00	30.00	—
18.	North Dadu (A)	321.13	37.596	7.00	10.00	386
19.	Rohri South (A)	993.31	105.017	30.00	77.00	—67
20.	Ghotki FGW (A)	428.26	119.970	11.10	25.00	594
21.	Replacement of T.W.(A.)	39.76	9.168	10.00	11.00	150
22.	Sukkur R.B. canal (A)	170.10	163.001	—	—	—
	Total (On-going) ..	—	1211.043	265.10	416.00	57
	(b) *Project Planning*	—	46.819	10.00	11.00	10
	TOTAL SIND ..	—	1257.862	257.10	427.00	55
C.	**N.W.F.P.**					
	(a) *On-going Schemes*					
23.	Pabbi Pilot Phase-II (A)	54.75	62.305	8.00	7.00	—13
24.	Jue Sheikh Unit (A)	51.72	41.912	13.00	11.00	—15
25.	Bannu SCARP (A) ..	92.80	63.711	12.00	19.00	58
26.	Mardan SCARP Phase I	—	4.532	41.00	85.00	107
	Total (On-going) ..	—	172.510	74.00	122.00	65
	(b) *Project Planning*	—	103.001	6.00	10.00	67
	TOTAL (NWFP) ..	—	275.511	80.00	132.00	65
	TOTAL (Acc. Programme)	—	3680.439	610.10	985.00	61

Annexure VI

ACCELERATED PROGRAMME OF WATERLOGGING AND SALINITY

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Target 1981-82				
		Financial		Physical		
		Provision (M. Rs.)	FEC alongwith Source (M. Rs.)	Tubewells (Nos). Drilled	Tubewells (Nos). Energised	Drain E/W (mcf)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	SCARP II (Chaj Doab)	130.00	—	70	70	15.00
2.	SCARP III (Lower Thal) ..	5.00	—	—	—	2.00
3.	Panjnad Abbasia Unit I	15.00	—	Liabilities & OM of T/Ws		
4.	Fordwah Sadiqia Pilot	5.00	—	O&M of tubewells		
5.	A.W.L. along TP Link	—	—	—	—	—
6.	A.W.L. along CJ Link	15.00	—	—	—	9.00
7.	A.W.L. along RQB Link	7.00	—	—	—	9.00
8.	Panjnad Abbasia Unit II-V ..	125.00	11.80 UK 30.45 IDA 2.75 KWF 45.00	18	8	30.00
9.	Replacement of T.W. Phase-II ..	40.00	—	(140)	(140)	—
10.	A.W.L. along TSMB Link ..	22.00	—	13	13	5.00
11.	Lower Rechna (Khairwala) ..	15.00	—	—	—	—
12.	Fordwah Sadiqia Unit II ..	10.00	—	—	—	18.00
13.	SCARP CBDC (Pandoki) ..	12.00	—	—	—	3.00
14.	Project Planning	25.00	—	—	—	—
	Punjab (Total) ..	421.00 E 25.00 P	45.00	101 (140)R	101 (140)R	91.00
15.	Pabbi Pilot Unit-II	7.00	—	Liabilities		
16.	Jue Sheikh Unit	11.00	—	—	—	—
17.	Bannu SCARP	19.00	—	22	22	4.00
18.	Mardan SCARP Phase I	85.00	14.00 CIDA 20.00 IDA 34.00	Colony	72%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Project Planning	10.00	—	—	—	—
	NWFP (Total) ..	122.00 E 10.00 P	34.00	22	22	4.00
	Total (North) ..	523.00 E 35.00 P	79.00	123 (140) R	123 (140) R	95.00
19.	Left Bank Outfall Drain	99.00	—	—	—	110.00
20.	East Khairpur Tile	90.00	24.58 IDA 2.77 EEC 27.35	—	—	10.00
21.	Larkana-Shikarpur Stage-II ..	74.00	—	—	—	—
22.	Kotri Surface Drain	30.00	—	—	—	20.00
23.	North Dadu	10.00	—	—	—	20.00
24.	Rohri South	77.00	54.824 ADB	200	200	—
25.	Ghotki F.G.W.	25.00	—	—	—	—
26.	Replacement of Tubewells ..	11.00	—	(60)	(60)	—
27.	Sukkur R.B. Canal	—	—	—	—	—
	Project Planning	11.0	—	—	—	—
	Sind (Total) ..	416.00 E 11.00 P	82.174	200 (60)R	200 (60) R	140.00
	Total (South) ..	416.00 E 11.00 P	82.174	200 (60) R	200 (60) R	140.00
	Total (Pakistan) ..	939.00 E 46.00 P 985.00 T	161.174	323 (200) R	323 (200) R	245.00

E = Execution

P = Planning

T = Total

R = Replaced Tubewells

Annexure VI-A

WATER AVAILABILITY AT FARMGATE

(MAF)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	Targets 1981-82
Water Availability at Farmgate											
A. Surface Water Availability :											
(i) Canal withdrawls (Canal Head).	86.65	100.90	96.07	86.43	98.91	97.33	102.69	96.63	105.24	104.81	102.83
(ii) Farmgate	51.99	60.54	57.64	51.86	59.35	58.40	61.61	57.18	63.14	65.21	64.39
B. Ground Water Availability :											
(i) Private Tubewells	14.63	15.82	17.02	18.21	19.43	20.52	21.61	22.79	23.97	25.14	26.31
(ii) Public Tubewells											
(a) SCARP	4.20	4.47	5.10	6.59	5.78	5.27	5.83	6.22	6.59	6.90	7.52
(b) Others	0.28	0.34	0.30	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.44	0.54	0.64
Total Public T. Wells ..	4.48	4.81	5.40	6.95	6.16	5.65	6.21	6.62	7.03	7.44	8.16
Total Ground Water ..	19.11	20.63	22.42	25.16	26.59	26.17	27.82	29.41	31.00	32.58	34.47
Total W. Availability at Farmgate.	71.10	81.17	80.06	77.02	94.94	84.51	89.44	87.39	94.14	97.79	98.86

Annexure VII

RIM STATIONS INFLOWS OF WESTERN RIVERS

(Million Acre feet)

Year	Indus at Kalabagh (Above)			Jhelum at Mangla (Above)			Chenab at Marala (Above)			Total		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1965-66	76.36	12.86	89.22	22.23	4.22	26.45	18.57	3.98	22.55	117.16	21.06	138.22
1966-67	77.40	13.91	91.31	17.59	5.52	23.11	23.48	4.35	25.83	116.47	23.78	140.25
1967-68	81.61	14.91	96.52	18.41	5.44	23.85	20.00	5.15	25.15	120.02	25.50	145.52
1968-69	78.71	14.40	93.11	26.40	5.21	21.61	20.37	3.5	23.87	115.48	23.11	138.59
1969-70	74.22	12.97	87.19	20.09	4.09	24.18	19.84	2.63	22.47	114.15	19.69	133.84
1970-71	60.75	10.13	70.88	12.32	3.02	15.34	16.52	2.73	19.25	89.59	15.88	105.47
1971-72	62.12	9.29	71.41	10.50	3.32	13.37	15.77	3.00	18.77	87.94	15.61	103.55
1972-73	66.96	12.61	79.57	17.80	7.20	25.00	16.76	4.77	21.53	101.52	24.58	126.10
1973-74	94.48	11.45	105.93	22.01	4.32	26.33	27.41	3.44	30.85	143.90	19.21	163.11
1974-75	53.32	9.07	61.39	12.74	3.56	16.30	14.40	3.34	18.24	79.46	16.47	95.90
1975-76	66.31	11.78	78.09	20.29	5.09	25.38	27.75	5.08	32.83	114.35	21.95	136.30
1976-77	65.07	11.37	76.44	20.62	4.03	24.65	25.43	3.40	29.17	111.12	19.14	130.26
1977-78	64.10	13.66	77.76	14.54	5.10	19.64	21.72	5.05	26.77	100.36	23.81	124.17
1978-79	90.40	15.85	106.25	19.70	4.91	24.61	26.80	5.43	32.23	136.90	26.19	163.09
Average 1940-41 to 1979-80 ..	77.64	13.04	90.68	17.49	4.76	22.25	21.80	4.48	26.28	116.93	22.28	139.21
1979-80	72.86	15.71	88.57	15.53	5.19	20.72	20.31	3.97	24.28	108.70	24.87	133.57
1980-81	71.60	14.99	86.59	17.71	5.70	23.41	20.46	5.69	26.15	109.77	26.38	136.15

Annexure VIII

RELEASES FROM TARBELA RESERVOIR, RABI (1980-81)

Month	Releases (MAF)
September	..
October (1980)	1.882
November (1980)	0.937
December (1980)	1.085
January (1981)	0.733
February (1981)	0.779
March (1981)	0.679
Total Rabi (1980-81)	6.095

Annexure IX

OVERALL WATER AVAILABILITY AT FARMGATE

(Million Acre Feet)

Year		Surface Water		Groundwater		Total Availability
		At Canal Heads	At Farmgate	Public T/Wells	Private T/Wells	
1		2	3	4	5	6
1965-66 ..	Kharif	65.08	39.05	1.24	3.32	43.61
	Rabi	26.17	15.70	1.23	3.33	20.26
	Total ..	91.25	54.75	2.17	6.65	63.87
1966-67 ..	Kharif	66.37	39.82	0.87	4.12	44.81
	Rabi	29.59	17.75	0.86	4.12	22.73
	Total ..	95.96	57.57	1.73	8.24	67.54
1967-68 ..	Kharif	61.72	37.03	0.99	4.87	42.89
	Rabi	32.98	19.79	0.98	4.88	25.65
	Total ..	94.70	56.82	1.97	9.75	68.54
1968-69 ..	Kharif	66.73	40.04	1.41	5.49	46.94
	Rabi	31.58	18.95	1.41	5.49	25.85
	Total ..	98.31	58.99	2.82	10.98	72.79
1969-70 ..	Kharif	69.19	41.51	1.77	6.03	49.31
	Rabi	30.66	18.40	1.77	6.02	26.19
	Total ..	99.85	59.91	3.54	12.05	75.50
1970-71 ..	Kharif	60.83	36.50	2.17	6.60	45.26
	Rabi	26.53	15.92	2.16	6.60	24.69
	Total ..	87.36	52.42	4.33	13.20	69.95
1971-72 ..	Kharif	60.60	36.36	2.24	7.32	45.92
	Rabi	26.05	15.63	2.24	7.31	25.28
	Total ..	86.65	51.99	4.48	14.63	71.10
1972-73 ..	Kharif	68.67	41.21	2.41	7.91	51.53
	Rabi	32.23	19.33	2.40	7.91	29.64
	Total ..	100.90	60.54	4.81	15.82	81.17
1973-74 ..	Kharif	63.42	38.05	2.70	8.51	49.26
	Rabi	32.65	19.59	2.70	8.51	30.80
	Total ..	96.07	57.64	5.40	17.20	80.06
1974-75 ..	Kharif	62.84	37.70	3.48	9.10	50.28
	Rabi	23.59	14.16	3.47	9.11	26.74
	Total ..	86.43	51.86	6.95	18.21	77.02

1		2	3	4	5	6
1975-76	Kharif	62.91	37.75	3.08	9.81	51.56
	Rabi	36.00	21.60	3.08	9.72	34.39
	Total	98.91	59.35	6.61	19.43	85.94
1976-77	Kharif	58.47	35.08	2.82	10a26	48.16
	Rabi	38.86	23.32	2.83	10.26	36.41
	Total	97.33	58.40	5.65	20.42	84.57
1977-78	Kharif	64.53	38.72	3.11	10.80	52.62
	Rabi	38.16	22.90	3.10	10.81	36.81
	Total	102.69	61.62	6.21	21.61	89.44
1978-79	Kharif	60.10	36.06	3.31	11.40	50.77
	Rabi	36.53	21.92	3.31	11.39	36.62
	Total	96.63	57.98	6.62	22.79	87.93
1979-80	Kharif	68.22	40.83	3.52	11.98	56.43
	Rabi	37.02	22.21	3.51	11.99	37.71
	Total	105.24	63.14	7.03	23.97	94.14
1980-81	Kharif	68.33	42.51	3.72	12.57	58.80
	Rabi	36.48	22.70	3.72	12.57	38.99
	Total	104.81	65.21	7.44	25.14	97.79

Water Losses: (i) From canal head to outlet 25 % of canal head

(ii) From outlet to farmgate 15 % of canal head

Total 40 % of canal head

Annexure X

WATER AVAILABILITY DURING (1980-81)

Source	At Canal Head			At Farmgate		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
A. Surface Water :						
1. Canal withdrawls	68.33	36.48	104.81	41.00	21.89	62.89
2. Water course improvements ..	—	—	—	1.51	0.81	2.32
Total ..	68.33	36.48	104.81	42.51	22.70	65.21
B. Ground Water :						
1. Private Tubewells	—	—	—	12.57	12.57	25.14
2. Public Tubewells						
(a) SCARP Tubewells	—	—	—	3.45	3.45	6.90
(b) Others	—	—	—	0.27	0.27	0.54
Sub-total Public T. wells	—	—	—	3.72	3.72	7.44
Sub-total Ground Water	—	—	—	16.29	16.29	32.58
Total Water Availability	—	—	—	58.80	38.99	97.79

Water Course Improvements=(Cum. upto 1980-81)

Regular	=1070 Nos.
W. Availability	=1070×108=0.116 MAF
Crash Programme	=22000
W. Availability	=22000×100=2.2 MAF
Total	=2.32 MAF

Annexure XI

EXPECTED WATER AVAILABILITY DURING 1981-82

(MAF)

Source	At Canal Head			At Farmgate		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Surface Water						
1. Canal withdrawls (Bench Mark) ..	64.50	29.53	94.03	38.70	17.72	56.42
2. Tarbela**	1.00	6.90	7.90	0.60	4.14	4.74
3. Canal Remodelling and Small Irrigation schemes	0.79	0.11	0.90	0.47	0.07	0.54
4. Water Course Improvement. *** ..	—	—	—	1.85	0.84	2.69
Total (Surface Water) ..	66.29	36.54	102.83	41.62	22.77	64.39
Ground Water						
1. Private Tubewells	—	—	—	13.15	13.16	26.31
2. SCARP Tubewells	—	—	—	3.76	3.76	7.52
3. Other Public T. Wells				0.32	0.32	0.64
Total (Ground Water) ..				17.23	17.24	34.47
Total W. Availability ..				58.85	40.01	98.86

*Average 9 Years canal withdrawls (1966/67-1974/75)

**15% conveyance losses in rivers have been deducted.

A. Surface Water :—

Canal and Distributaries .. .. Losses 25% of canal head

Sanctioned Water Courses .. .. .. Losses 15% of canal head

40% of canal head

B. Ground Water :

Private Tubewells.. .. .. Q=1.05 cs, Eff—20% Losses—5% Annual Pumpage=145 A.F.

SCARP Tubewells .. .. Q=2.00 cs, Eff—50% Losses—15% Annual Pumpage=615 A.F.

Other Public T. Wells .. .. Q=1.5 cs, Eff—50% Losses—15% Annual Pumpage=461 A.F.

***Target 1981-82 :

Regular Water Courses 594 Nos.

Water Availability .. 594×108=0.064 MAF

Crash Programme .. 3100 Nos.

Water Availability .. 3100×100=310000 =0.310 MAF

Total W. Availability during (1981-82) =0.375 MAF

Water Availability upto 1980-81 .. =2.32

Total W. Availability upto (1981-82) = 2.69 MAF

Annexure XII

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS, 1980-81 AND 1981-82 (PUNJAB)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Unit	Achievements 1980-81	Targets 1981-82	Remarks
1.	**Survey and Investigation**				
(a)	Rec : Survey (Sq. Miles)	Sq. Miles	70.04	189.3	
(b)	Topographic Survey	"	—	266.6	
(c)	Detailed Investigations (Dam sites)	"	533	80.0	
(d)	Investigation for surface water development schemes	No.	—	—	
(e)	Other		—	—	
2.	**Irrigation**				
(a)	Extension of Canals	Miles	42.33	39.3	
(b)	Remodelling of Canals	"	195.46	600.0	
(c)	Enlargement of canals	No.	—	—	
(d)	Remodelling of structures	No.	—	—	
(e)	New structures	No.	83	392	
(f)	Residential Accommodation	No.	325	242	
(g)	Metalled Road	Sq. ft.	—	—	
(h)	Small Dams (E/works)	Mcf.	7.68	0.96	
(i)	Area Benefited (Acres)	No.	—	—	
(j)	Pumping Sets Stations	No.	52	—	
(k)	Subsidized Tubewells	No.	1114	—	
(l)	Cropped Area Benefited	—	—	—	
	New		42,000	2,666	
	Existing		1,640,000	48,000	
3.	**Drainage and Reclamation**				
(a)	Ext. and Remod. of Open Drains	Length miles.	164.66	258.00	
(b)	Area Protected	Sq. Miles.	158,666	133,334	
4.	**Flood Protection**				
(a)	Ext : of bunds	Mcf.	92.13	157.4	
(b)	Stone pitching	"	1.52	0.82	
(c)	Strengthening Restoration	"	931.34	866.6	
(d)	Structures	No.	—	—	
5.	**Water Management Research and miscellaneous**				
(a)	Total length of water courses to be improved	Miles	6.6	6.6	
(b)	Precision land levelling	Acres	—	—	
6.	**Tubewells**				
	Subsidy (No.)	No.			
	Private T/W (No.)	No.			
	Public T/W (No.)	No.			
	Lift Irrigations Schemes.	Maf			
	Pumping.				

Annexure XIII

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1980-81 AND TARGETS FOR 1981-82 (SIND)

Sub-sector	Unit	Targets (1980-81) Revised	Achieve-ments	Targets (1981-82)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Survey and Investigation					
a. Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. miles	40	40	30	
b. Topographic survey	"	48	48	40	
c. Detailed investigations (Dam sites)	Nos.	3	3	Nil	
d. Investigation for surface water development scheme	Nos.	4	4	Nil	
e. Other (fixing 596 Piezometer Pipes in Guddu and Kotri Barrage Commands)		Nil	Nil	Nil	
2. Irrigation					
a. Extensin of Canal	Miles.	18	18	14.5	
b. Remodelling of canals	Miles.	78	76	175	
c. Enlargement of canals	Nos.	2.5	2.5	—	
d. Remodelling of structures	Nos.	14	14	17	
e. New Structures	Nos.	20	18	20	
f. Residential Accommodation	Nos.	26	26	14	
g. Metalled road (lacs)	Sq. ft.	4	4	24	
h. Small Dams (W/works)	Mcf.				
i. Public tubewells	Nos.				
j. Pumping stations	Nos.	—	—	1	
k. Subsidised tubewells	Nos.				
l. Cropped area benefited :					
i. Surface water	Acres.	79,000	79,000	1,37,000	
ii. Ground water	Acres.	—	—	—	
3. Drainage and Reclamation					
a. Extension and remodelling of open drains	Miles.	60	60	75	
b. Area protected	Sq. mile.	84	84	115.5	
c. Strengthening/restoration	Miles.	—	—	—	
d. Structures	Nos.	29	29	145	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Flood Protection					
a. Extension of Flood embankment.	Miles	—	—	—	
b. Stone pitching	Miles	11.4	11.2	5.9	
c. Strengthening/restoration ..	Miles	37.1	22.6	5.70	
d. Structures	Nos.	2.0	2.0	2.0	
e. E/work in m cft	Nos.	106	92	215	
5. Water Management					
a. Water course improved	Miles	—	—	105	
b. Water course cleaned		—	—	500	
c. Precision land levelling	Acres	—	—	3705	
d. Others					
6. Requirement of Material					
a. Cement	Tons.	12,000	10,000	15,000	Govt. Controlled supply.
b. Bricks	lacs.				Other material are being arranged by private Agencies, Suppliers/Contractors.
c. Re-inforcing structure steel ..	Tons.				
d. Blind pipe and Strainer	Ft.				
e. Timber	Cft.				
7. Plant and Machinery					
a. Drilling Rigs	Nos.	—	—	—	
b. Pumps	Nos.	1	1	—	
c. Draglines	Nos.	16	15	1	
d. Dozer	Nos.	6	1	5	
e. Scraper	Nos.	3	3	1	
f. Compressor	Nos.	1	1	—	
g. Hy. Excavator	Nos.	—	—	—	

Annexure XIV

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1980-81 AND TARGETS 1981-82—NWFP.

Sub-sector	Unit	Targets (1980-81)	Achievement (1980-81)	Total (1981-82)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Survey and Investigation					
a. Reconnaissance Survey ...	Sq. mile	30	31.9	16	
b. Topographic Survey	Sq. mile	23	17	14	
c. Detailed investigations (Dam sites)	No.	2	1	—	
d. Investigation for surface water development scheme	No.	1	1	9	
e. Other		—	—	—	
2. Irrigation					
a. Extension of canal	Miles	6	15.48	1.56	
b. Remodelling of canals	Miles	2	7	73	
c. Enlargement of canals	No.	—	—	—	
d. Remodelling of structures ..	No.	15	25	18	
e. New structures	No.	23	21	24	
f. Residential Accommodation ..	No.	8	5	7	
g. Metalled road	Sq. ft. (lacs)	9.2	10	15	
h. Small Dams (W/works) ...	Mcf	—	—	—	
i. Public tubewells	No.	14	4	14	
j. Pumping stations	No.	—	1	—	
k. Subsidised tubewells	No.	—	—	—	
l. Cropped area benefited:					
i. Surface water (New area) (Area Imp.) ..	Acres	3500/ 6200	3075/ 2500	1530/ 22400	
ii. Ground water	Acres	2800	750	2100	
3. Drainage and Reclamation					
a. Extension and remodelling of open drains	Miles	19	19	10	
b. Area protected	Sq. Miles	1000	1800	200	
c. Strengthening/restoration ...	Miles	—	—	—	
d. Structures	Nos.	—	1	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Flood Protection					
a. Extension of flood embankment ..	Miles	—	—	—	
b. Stone pitching ..	Miles	—	—	—	
c. Strengthening/restoration ..	Miles	—	—	—	
d. Structures	No.	—	—	—	
e. E/work in million cft.	No.	—	—	—	
5. Water Management					
a. Water course improved ..	Miles	—	—	—	
b. Water course cleaned		—	—	—	
c. Precision land levelling	Acres	—	—	—	
d. Others		—	—	—	
7. Requirement of Material					
a. Cement	Tons	4000	1913	2918	
b. Bricks	Lacs	3 lac	38000	147000	
c. Re-inforcing structural steel ..	Tons	50	42.2	76.25	
d. Blind pipe and strainer	Ft.	400 Eft.	24/340	350	
e. Timber	Cft.	4500	30	46	
6. Plant and Machinery					
a. Drilling Rigs	Nos.	—	—	—	
b. Pumps	Nos.	3	4	—	
c. Draglines	Nos.	—	—	—	
d. Dozer	Nos.	—	—	—	
e. Scraper	Nos.	—	—	—	
f. Compressor	Nos.	—	—	—	
g. Hy. Excavator	Nos.	—	—	—	

Annexure XV

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1980-81 AND TARGETS 1981-82—BALUCHISTAN

Sub-sector	Unit	Targets 1980-81	Achievement 1980-81	Targets 1981-82	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Survey and Investigation					
a. Reconnaissance Survey ..	Sq. Miles	3000	3000		
b. Topographic Survey	Sq. Miles	—	—		
c. Detailed investigations (Dam Sites).	No.	1	1		
d. Investigation for surface water development scheme	No.	1	1		
e. Others		—	—		
2. Irrigation					
a. Extension of Canal	Miles	—	—		
b. Remodelling of Canals	Miles	—	—		
c. Enlargement of Canals	No.	—	—		
d. Remodelling of structures ..	No.	3	3		
e. New structures	No.	—	—		
f. Residential Accommodation ..	No.	—	—		
g. Metalled road	Sq. ft.	—	—		
h. Small Dam (E/works)	Mcf	—	—		
i. Public tubewells	No.	96	96		
j. Pumping machinery	No.	75	40		
k. Subsidised tubewells	No.	30	30		
l. Cropped area benefited :					
(i) Surface Water	Acres	1943	1943		
(ii) Ground Water	Acres	3375	3375		
3. Drainage and Reclamation					
a. Extension and remodelling of open drains	Miles	—	—		
b. Area protected		—	—		
c. Strengthening/restoration ..	Miles	—	—		
d. Structures	Nos.	—	—		

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Flood Protection					
a. Extension of Flood embankment.	Miles	—	—		
b. Stone pitching	Miles	—	—		
c. Strengthening/restoration ..	Miles	—	—		
d. Structures	Nos.	—	—		
e. E/work in million cft. ..	Nos.	—	—		
f. Flood protection work ..	Acres	256	256		
5. Water Management					
a. Water course improved ..	Miles	10	4		
b. Water course cleaned					
c. Precision land levelling ..	Acres	1200	1200		
d. Others					
6. Requirement of Material					
a. Cement	Tons	10,000	10,000		
b. Bricks	Lacs	to be arranged by contractor			
c. Re-inforcing structural steel ..	Tons				
d. Blind pipe and strainer	Ft.	25000	25000		
e. Timber	Cft.	—	—		
7. Plant and Machinery					
a. Drilling Rigs	No.				
b. Pumps	Nos.				
c. Draglines	Nos.				
d. Dozer	Nos.				
e. Scraper	Nos.				
f. Compressor	Nos.				
g. Hy. Excavator	Nos.				

Annexure XVI

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCARP PROJECTS DURING 1980-81

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Scope				Achievements during 1980-81			
		Area GCA (M.A.)	Tubewells (Nos).	Drains		Area (MA)	Tubewells (Nos).	Pumpage (MAF)	Drains Earth Work (Mcft)
				Length (miles)	Earth Work (Mcft)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Punjab								
1.	SCARP II (Chaj Doab)	2.42	2205 F 821 S	375	450	—	53	0.024	35
2.	SCARP III (Lower Thal)	1.28	1635 F 60 S	1[illegible]	125	—	—	—	—
3.	Panjnad Abbasia Unit I	0.22	633	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	A.W.L. along CJ Link	N.A.	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	A.W.L. along R.Q.B. Link	0.65	85	9	8	—	—	—	—
6.	A.W.L. along T.S.M.B. Link	0.23	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Panjnad Abbasia Unit II—V	1.46	931 F 250 S	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Replacement of Tubewells Phase II	—	(650)	—	—	—	(243)	—	—
9.	Lower Rechna (Khairwala)	0.111	96	124.20	N.A.	—	—	—	—
10.	Fordwah Sadiqia Unit-II	0.111	300	105.00	N.A.	—	—	—	—
11.	SCARP CBDC (Pandoki)	0.196	101	88.18	N.A.	—	—	—	—
	Total (Punjab)	6.678	6103 F 1131 S (650) R	851.38	583	—	53 (243)	0.024	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sind									
1.	Left Bank Outfall Drain	1.81	—	3005	1256	0.043	—	—	31
2.	East Khairpur Tile Drain	0.04	—	1632	N.A.	0.020	—	—	17
3.	Larkana-Shikarpur Stage II	0.70	—	646	639	—	—	—	—
4.	Kotri Surface Drain	3.15	—	2179	2375	—	—	—	—
5.	North Dadu Drain	0.51	—	501+2839 F. Dr.	481+16 F.Dr.	—	—	—	—
6.	Rohri South F.G.W.	0.43	1350	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Ghotki F.G.W.	0.44	1015	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Replacement of Tubewells	—	(250)	—	—	—	(12)	—	—
	Total (Sind)	7.08	2365 (250)R	7963+2839 F. Dr.	4751+16 F. Dr.	0.063	(12)	—	48
N.W.F.P.									
1.	Pabbi Pilot Unit-II	0.03	56	43	80	—	—	—	—
2.	Jue Sheikh Unit	0.06	22	65	62	0.006	—	—	11
3.	Bannu SCARP	0.19	176	17	N.A.	0.012	10	0.003	3
4.	Mardan SCARP Phase-I	0.21	—	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	—
	Total (NWFP)	0.49	254	125	142	0.018	10	0.003	14
	GRAND TOTAL	14.248	8722 F 1131 S (900) R	8939+ 2839 F. Dr.	5476+ 16 F. Dr.	0.081	63 (255)	0.027	101

F : Fresh Groundwater Tubewells
S : Saline Groundwater Tubewells
R : Replaced Tubewells
F. Dr : Field Drains.

CHAPTER 11

ENERGY

The total commercial energy supply in Pakistan during 1980-81 is estimated at 566.74 trillion KJ as against the target of 567.71 KJ. The projected commercial energy supply during 1981-82 is 611.05 trillion KJ, which shows an increase of 7.6% over 1980-81. The *per cap ta* energy supply will increase from 6.9 KJ to 7.2 KJ. The details of projections are given in Annexure I.

2. The development programme for energy sector has been prepared for each commercial source of energy within the framework of the following features of overall policy :

(i) Maximum priority will be accorded to hydel generation and commissioning of on-going hydro-electric projects.

(ii) Fuel consumption will be economized by transmitting bulk power from Tarbela to the southern part of the country over extra high voltage transmission lines.

(iii) Intensive exploration for indigenous resources of fossil fuel will be made.

(iv) Quick development of discovered and proven oil and gas field.

(v) Gas consumption for industrial use will be expanded.

(vi) Energy prices will be rationalized to the extent possible with due regard to socio-economic constraints and placing energy sector organisations on sound financial footing.

(vii) Maximum use of coal resources will be made.

(viii) Emphasis will be placed on rural energy supplies (conventional and non-conventional).

3. The total allocation in the energy sector is Rs. 6,727.446 million for 1981-82, as against the revised estimate of Rs. 5,442.917 million in 1980-81. The sub-sector-wise break up is given below whereas details are given in the subsequent paragraphs on plans for each commercial source of energy.

TABLE 1

ADP Allocation to Energy Sector 1981—82

(Million Rupees)

Sector	Revised Estimates 1980-81	Allocations 1981-82	% increase
Power	3850.698	5008.294	30.06
Fuel	1592.219	1719.152	7.97
Total ..	5442.917	6727.446	23.59

POWER

Review of 1980-81

4. *Gene"xtion.*—The main generation schemes of WAPDA on which work was to continue during the year were Guddu Thermal Power Station Stage-II, Tarbela Hydroelectric Power Station units (5—8), Mangla Hydroelectric Power Station (Units 7 and 8), Warsak Hydel Power

Station (Units 5 & 6), 200 MW Gas Turbine Power Station, Faisalabad (workshop only), feasibility studies in respect of Lakhra Coal Fired Power Station and Tarbela Hydel Power Station (units 9 to 14), 50 MW Gas Turbine Power Station at Kotri (units 5 and 6) and Chitral Hydroelectric Power Project. The detailed targets and achievements are given in Appendix 1 in respect of major generation projects.

5. In the KESC system, work was in progress on 200 MW Pipri Thermal Power Station unit-1. This project was approved by ECNEC in December, 1979, contracts for equipment and most of the civil works were awarded and the work is in full swing. In view of the rising demand of Karachi it was also felt necessary that another unit of 200 MW should be installed at Pipri. The project for Pipri unit-2, approved by ECNEC in May, 1981, envisaged installation of a similar unit of 200 MW capacity. Orders for equipment were placed during the year and received.

6. The total installed capacity of WAPDA and KESC systems increased from 3,540 MW to 4,080 MW after the commissioning of 210 MW Guddu Thermal Power Station stage-II, 50 MW Kotri Gas Turbine Units 5 & 6, 80 MW Warsak units 5 & 6, Unit 7 of 100 MW at Mangla, while operation testing for unit 8 of 100 MW was going on. A break up of the total installed capacity is given below :

TABLE 2

Installed capacity of WAPDA AND KESC

System	Unit	1979-80	1980-81	
			Target	Achievement
WAPDA	MW	2685	3225(a)	3225(a)
KESC	MW	855(b)	855(b)	855(b)
		3540	4080	4080

(a) This figure does not include the installed capacities of Rawalpindi Electric Supply Company (REPCO) 9 MW and Multan Electric Supply Co. (MESCO) 20 MW, which were recently taken over by WAPDA.

(b) This does not include 15 MW of West Wharf Station 'A' which was retired.

7. The aggregate maximum demand was estimated 2,936 MW—WAPDA system 2,394 MW and KESC system 542 MW.

8. *Transmission.*—The main transmission schemes included in the ADP 1980-81 were 500 KV Tarbela-Faisalabad transmission line (energization at 500 KV) Faisalabad-Multan-Guddu-Karachi transmission line, 220 KV Tarbela-Wah Transmission line, Tarbela-Mardan transmission line and extension of transmission line to Azad Kashmir. The targets and achievements during 1980-81 for all of these schemes are given in Appendix 2.

9. In the KESC system, 132 KV transmission line, 48 Km from Hub Choki to Vinder, 48 Km from Vinder to Uthal and 64 Km from Uthal to Bela were erected and commissioned in March, 1981. Grid stations, 10 MVA (132/11 KV) at Vinder, 20 MVA (132/11 KV) at Uthal and 10 MVA (132/11 KV) at Bela were also established and commissioned in March, 1981. Grid station of 5 MVA (66/11 KV) at Gadap was also established and commissioned in July, 1980, another 20 MVA (132/11 KV) station at Pipri in September, 1980.

10. *Secondary Transmission and Grid Stations.*—The targets under this project of WAPDA during 1980-81 included construction of 512 Km of 132 KV and 66 KV line and construction/renovation/augmentation of 132/66 KV 44 grid stations. The achievements were construction of 675 Km of 132 KV and 66 KV line and construction/renovation/augmentation of 68 grid stations.

11. *Distribution of Power and Village Electrification.*—Under this project of WAPDA, 267,751 new consumers were connected during 1980-81 as against the target of 211,000 in respect of major categories given below. Besides, 1,023 villages were supplied with electricity as against 1,000 villages envisaged. A break-up of the category-wise targets and achievements is given below :

TABLE 3

Number of New Consumers of WAPDA

Category	1980-81	
	Target	Achievement
Domestic and commercial	200,000	254,444
Industrial	6,000	6,448
Tubewells	5,000	6,639
Total ..	211,000	267,751
Villages ..	1,000	1,023

12. In KESC system 67,447 connections were given during 1980-81. These included domestic connections 54,869, commercial ones 12,201 ; industrial connections 373 ; agricultural ones 3 ; and public lighting connection 1.

13. *Diesel generation in Baluchistan.*—Work was in advanced stage on completion of Phase-I of the scheme for installation of diesel sets at 32 townships. Substantial progress was also made on Phase-II of the project which envisaged supply of electricity from diesel sets at 14 townships.

14. The small hydel stations project made slow progress due to various problems pertaining to implementation, choice of suitable sites for the generating sets etc. In view of these difficulties, it was decided that pending a proper arrangement for implementation, work should be completed at 10 sites. Work on 5 sites was completed and on the other 5 sites it was in the advanced stage of execution.

15. *Directorate of Energy Resources.*—The DGER continued its efforts in the development, expansion and utilisation of non-conventional renewable sources of energy. Project documents were agreed to with UNDP in respect of the project, " Renewable Energy for Rural Electrification". The project envisages establishment of four rural energy centres, one in each province, designed to develop and demonstrate energy system which feed on renewable sources of energy in a package. Work on downstream facilities has been completed in respect of the project, " Development of Solar Energy ". The project aims at establishing one 20 KW solar thermal station at Gujrat, one 30 KW solar photovoltaic plant at Kan Koi (Swat) and one 5 KW solar photovoltaic plant in Baluchistan. The project is under implementation through EEC grant and assistance from Italian Government. Moreover, work on " Rural Energy Project " continued during the year. Equipment for solar voltages has reached the site and civil work was nearing completion. Under " Biogas Project and Biogas Development Project ", 40 biogas units were set up during 1980-81, while civil works of 800 biogas plants were completed. Under the scheme " Economic Studies ", pricing and forecast and optimization of energy studies were completed. Under the scheme " Energy Conservation ", campaigns through mass media (radio, TV, press etc.) continued during the period under review.

16. *Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC).*—The studies connected with the detailed options of different types of reactors, updating of cost and unit size in respect of Chashma Nuclear Power Project continued. Besides, the work on the Fuel Reprocessing Plant also progressed during 1980-81.

Programme for 1981-82

17. The power system programme for 1981-82 has been prepared with the following objectives :

(i) Maximum priority to accelerate completion of foreign aided on-going schemes.

(ii) Maximum priority to develop and utilize hydel energy.

(iii) Improvement in secondary transmission and distribution system and reduction in system losses.

(iv) System integration at EHV level.

(v) Accelerated village electrification.

(vi) Placing the power corporation/authority on sound financial footing.

(vii) Realistic pricing of electricity.

18. *Generation.*—During 1981-82, the major schemes under implementation will be Tarbela Hydro Electric Power Station units 5—8, and 25 MW Gas Turbine at Quetta, Chitral Hydro Electric Power Station Phase-II, 10 MW Hydro Power Station at Gilgit, 300 MW Gas Turbine Power Station at Jamshoro and Guddu, Guddu Thermal Power Station unit-4 and Tarbela Hydro Power Station units 9-10. Besides, studies will be undertaken for the installation of Tarbela units 11—14, 300 MW Lakhra Coal Power Station, and Coal Fired Mini Power Plant in Baluchistan. Targets in repect of major schemes are briefly given in the following table :

TABLE 4

Target in respect of Major Generation Schemes

Name of the Scheme	Targets
(1) Tarbela Hydro Electric Power Station (Units 5—8).	Advanced stage of completion.
(2) 200 MW Gas Turbine Power Station, Faisalabad.	Erection (workshop only) 100%. Turbines already commissioned.
(3) Lakhra Coal Fired Station (Preliminary study).	100%
(4) 50 MW Gas Turbine Power Station, Kotri (Units 5 & 6).	100% completion of remaining works except for residential building 90%.
(5) 25 MW Gas Turbine Power Station (Units 6) Quetta Extension.	(i) Preliminary works .. .. 50% (ii) Non-Res. building .. .. 30% (iii) Residential building .. .. 30% (iv) Supply and erection including allied civil works and associated equipment 60%
(6) Chitral Hydro Electric Power Station	100%
(7) Tarbela 9-10	Placement of variation orders.
(8) Tarbela units 11—14	Initial studies.
(9) 10 MW Power Station at Gilgit.	Continuation of work.
(10) Kalabagh Dam Project	Investigation.
(11) 300 MW Gas Turbine Power Station at Jamshoro and Guddu.	Initial work.
(12) 210 MW Steam unit at Guddu.	Do.

19. In the KESC system, work will remain in progress on the installation of 200 MW unit 1 and 2 at Pipri with associated 220 KV transmission lines. No additional capacity is expected to be added during 1981-82. The maximum demand is projected to be 2,680 MW and electricity generation 14,433 million Kwh in WAPDA system during 1981-82.

20. The aggregate demand forecast for 1981-82 is 3,364 MW as against 2,936 MW in 1980-81. For WAPDA system the demand forecast adds up to 2,680 MW, showing a growth of 11.9% over the preceding year, and that of KESC 684 MW, a rise of 26.2% over their demand for 1980-81.

21. *Transmission.*—During 1981-82, work will remain in progress mainly on the on-going schemes. The only new scheme included in the ADP is Modernisation of Load Despatch Centre. The major targets for various schemes are given below :

Name of Project	Target	
500 KV Faisalabad-Multan-Guddu Karachi Transmission Line.	Faisalabad-Guddu Section already completed.	
	Guddu-Karachi Section	75%
2nd 500 KV Tarbela-Faisalabad transmission line		5%
Power development in Azad Kashmir		100%
220 KV Double Circuit, Faisalabad-Sahiwal transmission line		80%
P.C. Pole Plants		100%

22. *Secondary Transmission and Grid Stations.*—Under this project WAPDA plans to construct 667 Km of 132/66 kv transmission line and construct/renovate/augment 48 grid stations of 132/66 kv.

23. *Distribution of Power.*—Both WAPDA and KESC will add 245,244 number of consumers and connect 1400 villages during 1981-82. Of these domestic and commercial connections will be 233,208 (WAPDA 200,000 and KESC 33,208), industrial ones will be 7,009 (WAPDA 6,000 and KESC 1,009) while tubewell connections envisaged are 5027, including 5000 connections by WAPDA.

24. *PAEC.*—Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission will continue with the preliminary works and studies for the Chashma Nuclear Power Plant Project and the work on the Fuel Reprocessing Plant will progress further.

25. *Small Hydel Project.*—It is proposed to complete the work on the remaining 5 of the 10 sites on which work was started earlier and to finalise the implementation arrangements so that the plant and equipment procured so far can be put to the best possible use in the Northern Areas, NWFP and Azad Kashmir, through proper implementation agencies. The detailed targets cannot be spelled out at this stage but once the implementation arrangements are finalised the various executing agencies will work out the detailed targets.

26. *Directorate General of Energy Resources.*—The DGER will continue its efforts in popularising the use of non-conventional renewable energy resources. Project-wise targets are given below :

TABLE 5

Project-wise Targets for DGER

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Physical Targets to be achieved during 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	Biogas Project	40 units
2.	Rural Energy Project	(1) Completion of solar village (2) 150 solar cookers (3) 10 wind mills (4) 50 solar water heaters

1	2	3
3.	Rural Electrification	(1) Completion of civil work
		(2) Procurement of major components
		(3) Movement of site
		(4) Training of staff
4.	Development of Solar Energy ..	(1) Completion of civil work
		(2) Procurement of solar equipment.
		(3) Movement of equipment and installation at site
5.	Economic Studies	(1) Training and exchange of expertise
		(2) Procurement of computer and associated equipment like documentation etc.
6.	Energy Conservation	(1) Holding 3 panel discussion on Energy conservation.
		(2) Holding of debates.
		(3) Distribution of Energy conservation stickers through Railways Hotel managements to transport authorities etc.
7.	Biogas Development Project	(1) 1300 Family biogas unit plants
		(2) 30 community biogas unit plant

27. *Allocation for* 1981-82.—A total allocation of Rs. 5008.294 million has been made for the Power sub-sector, against revised estimates of Rs. 3850.698 million in 1980-81, an acceleration of 30.06%. The agency-wise details are given below :

TABLE 6

Summary of ADP Allocation for Power

(Million Rupees)

Agency	Revised Estimates 1980-81	Allocation 1981-82
WAPDA	3255.712	4003.740
Small Hydel Projects	—	19.408
Energy Resources Cell	17.25	37.293
PAEC	492.979	548.847
KESC	—	128.771
Azad Kashmir	45.000	48.75
Northern Areas	13.557	24.375
States and Frontier Regions Divn.	25.50	35.70
Miscellaneous	0.70	0.10
Total (Federal Government)	3850.698	4847.984
Allocation made by Govt. of Punjab	—	150.100
Allocation made by Govt. of NWFP	—	10.21
GRAND TOTAL ..	3850.698	5008.294

FUELS

28. Despite a considerable increase in the hydro-electric plants, fossil fuels will continue to supply a major portion of the commercial energy requirements as in the past. The contribution in the energy sector from fossil fuels has been in the range of 77% to 84% in the past few years. It was 79.5% during 1980-81 and is projected to remain at almost the same level during 1981-82. The main features of the fuel policy in the Fifth Five-Year Plan are to step up exploration and development of new oil and gas fields, accelerate development of discovered and proven fields, expand gas supply, augment arrangements for transportation and storage of oil, increase refining capacity in the light of oil field development programmes and new discoveries, continue efforts for increased utilisation of coal and research and demonstration for non-conventional sources of energy.

Natural Gas

Review of 1980-81

29. Natural gas consumption during 1979-80 was 655,718 decametre cube (dam^3) which increased to 733,368 dam^3 in 1980-81. This shows a growth of 11.80% over 1979-80, but is lower than the growth rate of 21.3 per cent recorded in 1978-79. The table given below summarises the position regarding company-wise gas sales.

Table 7

Agency-wise Break-up of Gas Sales

(Th. dam^3)

	1979-80	1980-81	Percentage change
SNGPL	308,190	329,110	6.8
KGC	168,899	173,700	2.8
IGC	76,233	81,834	7.3
Sub-Total	553,322	584,644	
Guddu	46,999	61,199	30.2
Mari	55,397	87,525	58.0
Total	655,718	733,368	11.8

30. Data on company-wise and sector-wise consumption of natural gas is given below whereas historical data of sector-wise consumption for these companies is enclosed as Annexures II, III, IV & V.

Table 8

Category-wise and Company-wise Gas Sales

(Th. dam^3)

Company	Power (1		Cement 2)		Gen. Industry (3)	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
SNGPL	58,619	58,996	32,248	31,298	99,803	112,968
KGC	92,199	83,800	10,199	11,901	46,800	54,601
IGC	31,617	34,693	29,991	30,340	8,044	9,224
Guddu	47,000	61,199	—	—	—	—

(Th. dam³)

Company	Commercial (4)		Domestic (5)		Fertilizer (6)	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
SNGPL	11,422	13,481	20,936	25,652	85,164	86,713
KGC	5,201	5,801	14,501	17,699	—	—
IGC	1,665	1,840	4,916	5,736	—	—
Guddu Mari	—	—	—	—	87,525	11,519

31. During 1980-81, most of the work on the project, "Expansion of Scope of Project-4" also remained under progress. Under this project, it is proposed to lay Meyal-Dhulian and Dhulian-Gali Jagir line to pick up additional associated gas which will be available due to development of Meyal. A 100 MMCFD (281.73 thousand dam³) purification plant is proposed to be set up. Besides, it is proposed to remove capacity bottlenecks between Sheikhupura and Faisalabad and to connect 30,000 new consumers per year as normal distribution work. During the period under review, a total of 106,435 new gas connections were provided in the country, bringing up the cummulative number of gas connections to 749,417 by June, 1981. The company-wise share for new connections and cummulative total was: SNGPL 53,005 and 376,205; KGC 43,143 and 292,191; and IGC 10,287 and 81,021. Procurement of computer is also envisaged. The construction of pipeline and distribution work remained in progress while difficulties were experienced in getting loan for the computer.

32. In view of the increasing demand of natural gas in future and in line with the policy of the Fifth Plan to investigate and develop new sources of energy quickly, appraisal, drilling and survey work remained in progress at Pirkoh and Dhodak fields. At Dhodak, well No. 3 was completed. At Pirkoh Well No. 2 was being drilled. In addition, seismic survey has been completed at Dhodak and Pirkoh. Project documents for appraisal drilling and proper estimation of the reservoir at these two fields were also completed. Projects for transmission of natural gas/associated gas from these two fields to various consumers were also under preparation.

33. In order to meet the demand for gas, the SGTC will install compressors on their Indus Right Bank Pipeline, which was completed in 1977. The Asian Development Bank has agreed to provide funds for import of equipment. Consultants for the project, already approved by ECNEC, are being appointed. After the installation of the compressors the total capacity of the IRBP line is expected to increase to 262.5 MMCFD (740 Th. dam³) from existing level of 135 MMCFD (380 Th. dam³). This augmentation of the capacity was necessary in view of the fast increasing demand of the sourthern region of the country. The additional capacity will mainly cater for the demand of Quetta, Pipri, and Kotri Power Stations, Export Processing Zone and normal growth of the demand in the south.

34. In order to improve the socio-economic condition of Baluchistan, a scheme "Supply of Natural Gas to Quetta" has been approved by ECNEC at an estimated cost of Rs. 661.232 million with foreign exchange component of Rs. 338.455 million. The foreign exchange component is being provided by Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. The scheme envisages laying a 349 Km. pipeline from the existing network of SGTC to Quetta. Besides, supplying natural gas to Quetta, this will also supply natural gas to the towns *en-route*, namely Jacobabad, Jhatpat, Dera Murad Jamali, Bellpat, Sibi, Bibi Nani, Mach, Kolpur, Darwaza and Shariab. The work on Quetta gas pipeline is proceeding on high priority basis. The Indus Gas Company has also prepared a feasibility study for distributing natural gas which will become available from this transmission pipeline but is to be operated by the SGTC.

Programme for 1981-82

35. The consumption of natural gas is projected to increase from 733,368 Th. dam³ in 1980-81 to 795,992 Th. dam³ in 1981-82, a growth rate of 8.5%. The table below summarizes

the position regarding company-wise sales. These are tentative projections as more firm projections will be available after the requirements of power sector are firmly worked out.

TABLE 9

Summary of Company-wise Gas Sales

(Th. dam³)

Company	1980-81	1981-82	%
SNGPL	329,110	339,185	3.1
KGC	173,700	175,599	1.1
IGC	81,834	79,515	(—)2.8
	584,644	594,299	1.7
Guddu	61,199	86,499	41.3
Mari	87,525	115,194	31.6
Total ..	733,368	795,992	8.5

36. It is proposed to add 112,244 new consumers through the three gas companies during 1981-82 : SNGPL 53,300, KGC 50,000 and IGC 9,244.

37. The main project which will be under implementation during 1981-82 are Natural Gas Pipeline to Quetta, Indus Right Bank Compression, Expansion in SNGPL Project-4, Expansion and Normal Distribution by SNGPL, KGC and IGC. Besides, a project for laying 74 km pipeline from Pirkoh to Sui is also in the process of approval. In view of the gas shortage experienced during the last year a project of augmentation of Rawalpindi/Islamabad pipeline will be completed during 1981-82. In Phase-I of the project-5 of the SNGPL, work will be in progress for removing of bottlenecks in the existing SNGPL system to minimize shortage in the coming years.

38. In order to meet the increasing demand of natural gas, efforts are being made to quickly appraise and develop the Pirkoh gas field. In this connection, OGDC had originally prepared a project under which it was proposed to drill three additional appraisal wells at the gas field. It is now proposed to drill six appraisal-*cum*-development wells. Well No. 2 is under drilling. To accelerate the pace of work it has been proposed to engage drilling contractors who will commence work from January, 1982. It is hoped that well No. 2 and 3 will be completed during 1981-82. Simultaneously, it is proposed to carry out necessary reservoir and engineering studies of the field. A memorandum of understanding in this regard has already been signed with Asian Development Bank for the revised project.

39. The present status of Dhodak field is that 3 wells have been drilled while well No. 4 is currently under drilling. It is proposed that during 1981-82, this will be completed and necessary reservoir and engineering studies carried out. The main issues are determination of optimum recoverable natural gas and condensate and the mode of transportation of this condensate. Different options such as re-injection of natural gas up to 90% etc. straight recovery of natural gas from first 4 wells etc. are under consideration. A proposal of laying pipeline between Dhodak and Multan is also being examined.

OIL

40. The total domestic consumption of products including asphalts and lubes etc. during 1980-81, is estimated at 4,526 thousand metric tons as against 4,331 thousand metric tons in

1979-80. A break up of the consumption of products is given in the following tables whereas the details are enclosed as Annexures VI, VII, VIII.

TABLE 10

Domestic Oil Consumption

(Thousand Metric tons)

Products	1979-80	1980-81 (Tentative Estimate)	Percentage
Light Distillates	634	673	6.2
Middle Distillates	2929	2939	0.3
Furnace Oil	588	729	24.0
Total Fuel Products	4151	4341	4.6
Others	180	185	2.8
Total ..	4331	4526	4.50

41. An overall balance sheet of disposal of POL products during 1980-81 is produced below.

TABLE 11

Balance Sheet of Disposal of POL

(Thousand Metric Tons)

Products	1979-80	1980-81 Tentative
Local production	4,223	4,205
Imports	1,615	1,584
Total availability	5,838	5,789
Domestic consumption	4,331	4,526
Bunkers	365	340
Export	1,009	755
Total Disposal ..	5,705	5,621
Change in stock	+ (133)	+168

42. There was an increase of 4.5% in the domestic consumption of POL during 1980-81 over the preceding year and a decrease of 1.9% in the import of POL products.

43. *Exploration.*—During 1980-81, OGDC drilled 3,055 metres details of which are given below :

TABLE 12

Drilling Operations of OGDC

(Metres)

Location	Drilling during 1980-81	Target depth	Total cummulative Achievement upto June, 1981
Dhermund-I	762	4,332	4,332
Surjan-I	1,467	3,615	3,615
Hayal-I	826	2,500	826
Total ..	3,055		

44. *Development.*—OGDC drilled 6,065 metres at the Toot field under its project of accelerated development of this field. The well-wise achievements are given below :

TABLE 13

(Metres)

Location	Drilling during 1980-81	Target depth	Total Cummulative Achivement upto June, 1981
Toot 11	159	4,570	4,570
Toot 12	4,368	4,670	4,368
Toot 13	1,538	4,670	1,538
	6,065		

45. Besides, the OGDC covered 1140 km. under seismic survey and 835 km. under geological survey within the framework of their project namely Development of Oil and Gas Resources. Moreover, the Corporation placed order for one work-over rig, oil well cementing unit, water treatment and storage plant and electrical generating sets and arranged training of 7 officers in USA. In addition, under the arrangements of joint ventures and concession agreements, nine parties conducted seismic surveys and one party geochemical survey during 1980-81.

46. *Refining.*—Work on the expansion of Attock Oil Refinery by 20,000 barels per day was completed. Besides, a 5,000 barrels per day capacity topping plant wos commissioned.

47. *Transportation.*—The construction work on the 16" dia, 869 km. Karachi-Mahmoodkot (Gujrat) Oil Pipeline Project of Pak-Arab Refinery Limited (PARCO), started in October 1978, has been completed in 1980-81. The pipeline is meant for the movement of petroleum products like HSD, kerosene and LDO and also crude oil. At present, the petroleum products are being transported from Karachi to Northern market by rail and road and now this load will be transferred to PARCO pipeline.

HYDRO-CARBON DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN (HDIP)

48. During 1980-81, the Institute completed a project for conversion of automobiles to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). In addition, the POL testing centres at Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta and the Baluchistan Basin projects were completed in 1980-81. The overall physical achievement for other project was : (i) POL quality control centre, Islamabad 55%, (ii) lubricants evaluation and standardization centre at Karachi 64% ; and (iii) Laboratories building at Islamabad 73%.

Programme for 1981-82

49. The total domestic consumption, including asphalt, and lubes etc. during 1981-82 is projected at 5,108 thousand metric tons as against 4,526 thousand metric tons during 1980-81. A break up of the estimated consumption for 1980-81 and projection for 1981-82 is given in the following table whereas details are in Annexures.

TABLE 14

Targets of Domestic Consumption of POL

(Thousand Metric Tons)

Products	1980-81	1981-82	Percentage Change
Light Distillates	673	742	10.3
Middle Distillates	2,939	3,115	6.0
Furnace Oil	729	984	35.0
Total (Fuel Products) ..	4,341	4,841	11.51
Others	185	267	44.3
Total ..	4,526	5,108	12.9

50. An overall balance sheet of disposal of POL products during 1980-81 and projections for 1981-82 is given in the following table.

TABLE 15

Balance Sheet of Disposal of POL

(Thousand Tons)

Item	1980-81	1981-82
Local Production	4,205	4,650
Import	1,584	1,483
Total availability	5,789	6,133
Domestic consumption	4,526	5,108
Bunkers	340	359
Export	755	664
Total Disposal	5,621	6,131
Change in Stock	(+)168	(+)2

51. The domestic consumption of POL for 1981-82 is projected at 12.9 per cent higher than the preceding year. The revised estimate for the net oil bill for 1980-81 was $1298.72 million. It is projected at $1488.16 million during 1981-82. The details of the oil imports are given in the following tables :

TABLE 16

Net Oil Imports 1980-81 *and Projection for* 1981-82

Sl. No.	Products	1980-81 (Actual)		1981-82 (Projected)	
		Quantity (Million Tons)	Value $ Million	Quantity (Million Tons)	Value $ Million
1.	Import of Crude	4.03	994.74	4.32	1,100.38
2.	Import of Products	1.58	607.00	1.48	546.96
3.	Export of Products	0.75	160.26	0.66	111.66
4.	Foreign Bunkers/Aviation supplies ..	0.34	142.76	0.36	147.52
5.	Net Import Liability	—	1,298.72	—	1,388.16

52. *Exploration.*—OGDC is expected to drill 6,900 metres at the two exploratory wells. For Dakhni-1 the Corporation completed drilling upto a depth of 4,900 metres, while at Zindapir-1, it will drill 2,000 metres out of the target depth of 4,900 metres.

53. Under concession agreements and joint ventures it is proposed to drill 8 exploratory wells and 7 development wells during 1981-82. Details are given in Annexures IX, X, XI and XII.

54. *Development.*—At present the OGDC is engaged in development drilling mainly at Toot and Pirkoh. The well-wise drilling targets for 1981-82 are given below :

TABLE 17

Drilling Targets 1981-82

(Metres)

Location	Depth to be drilled during 1981-82	Target depth
Toot-13	3,150	4,650
Toot-14	3,850	4,650
Toot-15	4,650	4,650
Toot-16	3,000	4,650
Dhodak-4	1,700	2,500
Pirkoh-2	1,700	2,500
Pirkoh-3	2,500	2,500
Pirkoh-4	2,500	2,500
Total ..	23,050	26,600

55. Besides, development of Meyal field is also under way. Two more wells (Meyal, 10 & 11) are proposed to be drilled. However, PPL proposes to start Adhi well No. 8. The Esso Eastern Inc. also plans to drill two wells at Mari in order to meet the requirements for fertilizer production. The total production from OGDC's field is expected at 1,118,483 thousand US barrels oil and 3519 MMCF gas. About 1,800 km. seismic survey and 900 km. of geological survey will be carried out during 1981-82. OGDC is also expected to procure cementation units, field residential units, transport equipment and work-over rigs during 1981-82. Besides, 7 seismic surveys 1 off-shore seismic survey and 1 geological survey parties would work during 1981-82.

56. *Oil Movement.*—The PARCO pipeline was completed during 1980-81. This will enable transportation of petroleum products and crude from Karachi to Mahmood Kot and *vice-versa* thereby relieving pressure on rail/road vehicles. An oil yard at Mahmood Kot has also been constructed for distribution of products received from PARCO pipeline.

57. *Refining.*—Work will remain in full swing on NRL lube expansion project during 1981-82.

58. *Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP).*—In addition to the existing on-going schemes of HDIP, namely, POL quality control centre, lubricant evaluation and standardization centre, Karachi and laboratory buildings at Islamabad, three new schemes namely, CNG Laboratories, Karachi, Hydrocarbon bio-technology laboratories, Islamabad, and Petroleum geology laboratories, Islamabad would be completed.

59. *Allocation for Oil.*—A total investment of Rs. 1719.152 million has been envisaged for the Fuel sub-sector in 1981-82. The agency-wise details are given below :

TABLE 18

ADP Allocation 1981-82 for Fuel Sector

(Million Rupees)

	1980-81 (Revised Estimates)	1981-82	Percentage Change
Federal Programme :			
OGDC	1047.014	995.137	(—)5
Petroleum Concession	280.083	274.563	(—)2
Gas Operations	210.887	438.316	107.8
HDIP	4.235	10.886	157
Total (Federal) ..	1592.219	1718.902	—
Provincial Programme :			
NWFP	—	0.250	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	1592.219	1719.152	7.97%

COAL

60. The production of coal during 1980-81 is estimated at 1.493 million tons, compared to 1.504 million tonnes in the preceding year, showing a marginal decline. The brick Kiln industries consumed about 90% of the total coal production. The remaining 10% is used for power generation and domestic heating.

61. In view of the prevailing market conditions and the fact that no new coal-based industry has been planned the production during 1981-82 will be about 1.50 million tonnes. Of this, the private sector share is 1.235 million tonnes and that of public sector 0.265 million tonnes.

MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMMES

Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)

63. The LPG production during 1980-81 was 38,140 metric tons compared to 37,581 metric tons in 1979-80. The source-wise break up for 1980-81 and 1979-80, in metric tons, was : NRL 15,460 (15,675) ; PRL 10,096 (9,241) ; and AOC 12,584 (12,665), respectively.

64. At present, NRL and PRL are producing LPG from the refinery and AOC from the Dhulian oil fieds. An LPG extraction plant remained in initial stages of planning since 1979-80 for the Meyal oil field. The proposed capacity of this plant is 58 to 60 thousand M tons per annum.

65. For 1981-82 the target of production for LPG is 42,910 metric tons. The agency-wise share in metric tons is : NRL 14,830 PRL 15,300 and AOC 12,780.

66. During 1981-82 major works on LPG extraction plant of 58 to 60 thousand tons per annum capacity at Meyal oil field will be completed. In addition, the LPG production of 3,000 tons will commence from Attock Oil Refinery Ltd. (ARL).

Energy Development in Special Areas

67. The Government is very keen for the development of backward/under developed areas and in this connection, special attention is being paid to electrification work. In 1980-81 sufficient progress was made on the scheme of extension of transmission line from WAPDA network to various areas in Azad Kashmir. About 27 km Kharian-Bhimber 132 KV line was commissioned in February, 1981 and 33 KV single circuit 45 km Azad Pattan-Plandri-Kotli line in June, 1981. The Grid Stations at Bhimber with transformer capacity of 13 MVA 132/11 KV was commissioned in February 1981, the Grid station at Kotli with a transformer capacity of 1.5 MVA 132/11 KV was commissioned in June 1981 and a transformer of 13 MVA of 132/33 KV was added at the Grid Station at Mirpur and pnt into operation in June, 1980. The work is in progress on the construction of the grid stationand transmission lines.

68. The installation of 100 small hydel stations in Northern Areas, NWFP and Azad Kashmir, started in 1974, made satisfactory progress. However, in view of a number of implementation problems it was decided to complete installation of plants at 10 locations in the first instance. Five small stations have been installed and the work on the remaining five sites is in the advance stage of execution. Implementation mechanism is being devised for the utilization of the remaining small hydel plants.

69. In order to supply electricity to far-flung areas of Baluchistan located at long distance from WAPDA's transmission system, a scheme of extension of KESC grid system, of 132 KV line extension from Vinder to Uthal and Bela has already been completed. Distribution system is being laid by KESC in Vinder, Uthal and Bela areas. A transmission line connecting WAPDA grid to Quetta through 220 KV Guddu-Sibbi-Quetta and 132 KV double circuit from Sibbi to Quetta supplied power to Quetta. Necessary steps are being taken to upgrade the voltage of Guddu-Sibbi line from 132 KV to 220. Under the project of Secondary Transmission Lines and Grid Stations, WAPDA is carrying out new extension and augmentation of the existing transmission lines and grid stations. A scheme for the installation of 25 MW Gas Turbine at Quetta has already been approved and work has started. For the electrification of remote areas diesel generating sets are being installed.

70. In the fuel sub-sector, a project " Supply of natural gas to Quetta " has been approved at a cost of Rs. 661.232 million for which the foreign exchange is being provided by Kuwait Fund for Arab Development. Under this project it is proposed to lay 349 km pipeline emanating from the existing Indus Right Bank Pipeline (IRBP) to Quetta.

71. For 1981-82 work will continue on all the above mentioned projects. Commissioning of the transmission and grid stations in Azad Kashmir, small hydel stations, laying of distribution system in Vinder, Uthal and Bela areas, energization of Guddu-Sibbi-Quetta line at 220 KV level and the work on secondary transmission lines and grid stations will continue.

Appendix 1

Targets/Achievements in Power Projects
(vide Para 4 of the Text)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Targets for 1980-81	Achievements/status in Brief 1980-81
1.	Guddu Thermal Station (Stage-II) 210 MW.	To be completed.	Group I (Maintenance build & structures). 99.92% Group II (Hydro Technical). 98.00% Group III (Auxiliary Build. was brought into commercial operation on 29-12-80. 99.93%
2.	Mangla Hydro Elec. Power Station (Units 7 & 8) 200 MW	To be completed.	Main Civil Works .. .. 95% Turbine .. .. .. 95% Generation and cables .. 95% Units 7 was brought with concrete operation with effect from 20th July, 1981. For Unit No. 8 tests were being carried out for bringing this set into commercial operation.
3.	Tarbela Hydro Elec. Power Station (Units 5—8) 700 MW.	Different stages of enclosed.	Penstock .. .. .. 90% Civil Works .. .. 70% Turbines & Generators .. 75% 500 KV Transformers for units 5 & 6. 70% 500 KV Transformers for units 7 & 8. 80%
4.	Warsak Hydro Electric Power Station (Units 5 and 6) 80 MW.	To be completed.	Completed Unit No. 5 was brought into commercial operation on 24-12-1980 and No. 6 on 4-3-1981.
5.	200 MW Gas Turbine Power Station Faisalabad.	(i) Advanced stage of completion (stores) (ii) Erection (Workshop)	(i) Stores .. .. .. 100% (ii) Workshop 40%
6.	250 MW Lakhra Coal Fired Power station.	Preliminary works.	Preliminary studies 100%
7.	50 MW Gas Turbine Power Station, Kotri (units 5 & 6).	To be completed.	Preliminary works .. .. 100% Non-Resd. Build. .. .. 95% Resd. Build. .. .. 40% Water supply system and Pump house. 95% Boundary walls .. .. 45% Supply and Erection with allied civil works (Main Gas Turbine). 95%
8.	Tarbela (Units 9—14).	Feasibility study and preliminary works including Engg. and services.	Preliminary works, survey and investigation for units 9—14.

Appendix 2

Transmission Schemes Targets/Achievements 1980-81
Targets for 1980-81 (vide *Para* 8 *of the text*)

	Name of Scheme	Targets for 1980-81	Achievement/status in brief in 1980-81
1.	500 KV Tarbela-Faisalabad T/Line	Energization at 500 KV	Completed.
2.	500 KV Faisalabad-Multan-Guddu-Karachi T/Line.	**Faisalabad-Dadu Section** Engg. .. .. .. Completed T/Line .. .. .. 11% G/Station .. .. .. 15% Civil Works .. .. 30% **Guddu-Karachi Section** S. TL. Material .. .. 70% G/Station Material .. .. 100% G/Station erection .. .. 10% T/Line 45%	Faisalabad-Guddu Section 100%
3.	2nd 500 KV Tarbela-Faisalabad T/Line.	Tenders will be floated. Some line material will be imported.	—
4.	220 KV Tarbela-Wah (Burhan) T/Line	68% material for additional four line bays and telecommunication equipment will be imported and erection contract awarded.	89%
5.	Guddu-Sibbi-Quetta T/Line.	68% Material for additional four line bays and telecommunication equipment will be imported and erection contract awarded.	100%
6.	220 KV Tarbela-Mardan T/Line.	G/Station material .. .. 45% G/Station Construction .. 62%	33%
7.	Power Development in Azad Kashmir.	T/Line 82 KM G/Station 3 Non.	T/Line 82 KM G/Station : 2 Nos.
8.	P.C. Pole Plants ..	—	83.50%
9.	220 KV D/C Faisalabad-Sahiwal T/Line.	—	10%

Annexure-I

ENERGY SUPPLIES 1980-81 AND 1981-82

Sl. No.	Source	1980-81 Target			1980-81 Revised estimates			1981-82 Target		
		Quantity	Energy trillion KJ	%	Quantity	Energy trillion KJ	%	Quantity	Energy trillion KJ	%
1.	Natural Purified Gas (Excluding fertilizer feedstock).	505,293 th. dam3	184.43		519,609 th. dam3	189.66		525,060 th. dam3	191.83	
2.	Natural Gas from Mari (Excluding feed stock)	18,482 th. dam3	4.99		21,881 th. dam3	5.93		28,799 th. dam3	7.81	
3.	Raw Natural Gas	62,729 th. dam3	21.89		61,199 th. dam3	21.36		86,409 th. dam3	30.19	
	Total Gas ..	586,504 th. dam3	211.31	37.2	602,689 th. dam3	216.98	38.3	640,858 th. dam3	229.83	37.6
4.	Oil (Net export, Ocean Bunker and non-energy use).	4,505 million metric ton	209.4	36.9	4,341 million metric ton	201.93	36.6	4,841 million metric ton	225.12	36.8
5.	Coal	1,500 million metric ton	29.63	5.2	1,493 million metric ton	29.52	5.2	1,500 million metric ton	29.66	4.9
6.	Hydro Electricity	3636 GWh	109.23	19.2	9045 GWh	114.49	20.2	9556 GWh	120.96	19.8
7.	Nuclear	475 GWh	60.01	1.1	150 GWh	1.90	0.3	259 GWh	3.28	0.5
8.	LPG	41,600 metric ton	2.13	0.4	38,140 metric ton	1.95	0.4	42,910 metric ton	2.20	0.4
	GRAND TOTAL		567.71	100		566.74	100		611.05	100

Foot Note :— (a) Gas consumption as fuel in fertilizer factory is assumed to be 25% of the consumption in the factory.

(b) Consumption of coal is based on estimates.

(c) Heat rates :

Raw natural gas	933 BTU/cft	or	349 th. KJ/dam3.
Natural Gas purified	975 BTU/cft	or	365 th. KJ/dam3
Mari Gas	723 BTU/cft	or	271 th. KJ/dam3
Hydel & Nuclear	12000 BTU/KWh	or	12,658 KJ/KWh
LPG	22000 BTU/lb	or	51,168 KJ/Kg.
Oil	20000 BTU/lb	or	46,517 KJ/Kg
Coal	8500 BTU/lb	or	19,770 KJ/Kg

Annexure II

ANALYSIS OF COMPONENTS OF GAS DEMAND OF SNGPL

(Th. Dam ^{3})

Year	Power	Cement	Fertilizer	General Industries	Commercial	Domestic	Total
1965-66	50,168	7,595	7,831	11,079	262	54	76,989
1966-67	41,097	10,699	9,744	17,840	501	138	80,020
1967-68	34,784	17,113	8,617	21,499	811	324	83,149
1968-69	45,571	20,837	9,319	28,156	1,299	670	1,05,852
1969-70	60,273	19,370	9,440	31,787	1,786	1,152	123,807
1970-71	62,577	17,363	7,775	37,934	1,617	1,811	129,075
1971-72	56,351	15,868	35,429	42,889	1,924	2,473	154,935
1972-73	64,532	32,725	44,923	50,810	2,628	3,451	19,069
1973-74	81,282	25,753	53,715	61,751	3,910	4,893	231,304
1974-75	92,122	29,886	56,134	70,783	5,203	6,888	261,020
1975-76	64,171	29,993	56,523	72,873	6,352	8,854	238,766
1976-77	64,989	29,339	56,140	75,036	7,496	10,290	253,341
1977-78	42,652	30,731	56,388	88,437	8,890	13,710	240,808
1978-79	30,165	30,748	76,049	90,187	10,348	16,904	254,404
1979-80	58,618	32,247	85,164	99,803	11,421	20,936	308,191
1980-81	58,996	31,298	86,713	112,968	13,481	25,652	329,110
1981-82 Target	48,140	35,809	91,652	119,175	16,059	28,348	339,195

Annexure III

ANALYSIS OF COMPONENTS OF GAS DEMAND OF KGC

Year	Power	Cement	General Industries	Commer-cial	Domestic	Total
1965-66	25,601	5,648	22,254	1,766	1,385	56,655
1966-67	28,727	8,569	26,403	2,088	1,656	67,385
1967-68	30,674	9,008	27,905	2,115	1,760	65,830
1968-69	35,553	9,955	29,685	2,357	1,957	79,509
1969-70	44,145	8,941	31,488	2,616	2,391	89,589
1970-71	41,254	8,411	32,282	2,749	2,926	87,625
1971-72	40,235	6,507	30,300	2,932	3,467	83,442
1972-73	33,539	9,028	31,981	3,047	4,197	81,794
1973-74	32,063	9,907	35,812	3,426	5,031	86,242
1974-75	27,899	9,814	37,082	3,524	6,062	84,383
1975-76	36,350	9,997	37,781	4,070	7,174	95,375
1976-77	42,953	8,462	36,139	4,284	8,507	100,347
1977-78	66,348	9,777	38,497	4,467	10,600	128,692
1978-79	76,799	9,998	41,500	5,000	12,999	146,399
1979-80	92,198	10,198	46,799	5,200	14,501	168,899
1980-81	83,800	11,900	54,600	5,800	17,698	173,700
1981-82 (Target)	69,299	14,498	64,698	5,899	21,203	175,599

Annexure IV

ANALYSIS OF COMPONENTS OF DEMAND IGC

(Th. dam³)

Year	Power	Cement	Gen.	Comm.	Dom.	Total
1965-66 ..	14,584	9,423	4,107	54	23	28,190
1966-67 ..	14,846	11,676	4,809	107	37	31,474
1967-68 ..	15,034	13,220	4,566	180	56	33,057
1968-69 ..	17,513	14,722	4,907	228	82	37,452
1969-70 ..	20,570	14,860	5,209	293	115	41,047
1970-71 ..	18,984	26,297	5,028	448	194	50,875
1971-72 ..	18,925	23,818	4,628	652	425	48,421
1972-73 ..	24,130	26,080	5,042	817	755	56,825
1973-74 ..	23,418	29,286	6,003	1,079	1,110	60,895
1974-75 ..	22,832	29,784	6,473	1,189	1,378	61,657
1975-76 ..	21,702	27,190	6,279	1,448	1,749	58,368
1976-77 ..	22,116	25,629	6,197	1,417	2,327	57,687
1977-78 ..	22,398	27,835	7,868	1,530	3,104	62,735
1978-79 ..	24,243	27,408	7,669	1,611	3,927	64,859
1979-80 ..	31,617	29,991	8,044	1,665	4,916	76,233
1980-81 ..	34,693	30,340	9,224	1,839	5,736	81,834
1981-82 Target	30,850	30,507	9,692	1,997	6,466	79,512

Annexure V

HISTORICAL CONSUMPTION OF NATURAL GAS

(Th. dam³)

Year	SNGPL	KGC	IGC	MARI	Guddu	Total
1965-66 ..	76989	65655	28190	—	—	162107
1966-67 ..	80020	67385	31474	—	—	178874
1967-68 ..	83149	6530	33057	56	—	189488
1968-69 ..	105852	79509	37452	16153	—	238963
1969-70 ..	123807	89589	41047	28015	—	282432
1970-71 ..	129075	87625	50875	31917	—	299312
1971-72 ..	154935	83442	48421	27353	—	314132
1972-73 ..	190069	81794	56825	30259	—	338917
1973-74 ..	231304	86242	60895	30880	—	407054
1974-75 ...	261020	84383	61656	31979	4299	443331
1975-76 ...	238766	95375	58368	32576	17505	443427
1976-77 ..	253341	100347	57687	33505	31477	482837
1977-78 ...	240808	120692	62332	33404	37815	504454
1978-79 ..	254404	146399	64859	34865	40001	540529
1979-80 ...	308190	168899	76233	55397	46999	655718
1980-81 ..	329110	173700	81834	87525	61199	733368
1981-82 (Target).	339184	175599	79515	115194	68499	795993

Annexure VI

PRODUCTION IMPORT AND DISPOSAL OF OIL PRODUCTS (1979-80 ACTUALS)

(000 Tons)

Products	Availability of POL			Disposal					Change in stock
	Local Production	Import	Total Availability	Export	Bunker	Total External	Domestic Consumption	Total Disposal	
100/30	—	4.0	4.0	—	—	—	3.6	3.6	(+) 0.4
730 N	88.8	—	88.8	—	—	—	88.0	88.0	(+) 0.8
MS	423.8	—	423.8	—	—	—	426.3	426.3	(—) 2.5
HOBC	44.7	77.4	122.1	—	—	—	116.0	116.0	(+) 6.1
Naphtha	202.1	—	202.1	210.8	—	210.8	—	210.8	(—) 8.7
Total (Light distillates)	759.4	81.4	840.8	210.8	—	210.8	633.9	844.7	(—) 3.0
	456.7	—	456.7	—	205.8	205.9	254.1	459.9	(—) 3.2
SK	157.6	520.0	677.6	—	—	—	637.3	637.3	(+)40.3
HSD	949.3	898.0	1847.3	—	18.2	18.2	1775.3	1793.5	(+)53.8
LDO	205.7	83.7	289.4	—	9.9	9.9	262.6	272.5	(+)16.9
Total (Middle distillates)	1769.13	1501.7	3271.0	—	233.9	233.9	2929.30	3163.2	(+)107.8
F.O.	1433.6	—	1433.6	788.6	131.0	918.6	588.2	1507.8	(—)74.2
Total (Products)	3962.3	1583.1	5545.4	999.4	36.0		4151.4	5515.7	(—)20.7
Asphalt	121.1	—	121.1	—	—	—	99.4	99.4	(—)24.7
Others	139.7	31.9	171.6	9.8	—	—	80.3	90.1	(—)81.5
GRAND TOTAL		1615.0	5838.1	1000.8					

Annexure VII

PRODUCTION IMPORT AND DISPOSAL OF OIL PRODUCTS (1980-81 TENTATIVE ACTUAL)

(000 Tons)

Products	Availability of POL			Disposal					Change in stock
	Local Production	Import	Total Availability	Export	Bunker	Total External	Domestic Consumption	Total Disposal	
100/130	—	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	3.4	3.4	(—)1.4
75 ON									
JP-4	78.0	—	78.0	—	—	—	77.2	77.2	(+)0.8
MS	470.0	—	470.0	—	—	—	477.0	477.0	(—)7.0
HOBC	36.0	67.3	103.3	—	—	—	115.3	115.3	(—)12.0
Naphtha	155.0	—	155.0	145.0	—	145.0	—	145.0	(+)10.0
Total (Light Distillates)	739.0	69.3	808.3	145.0	—	145.0	672.9	817.9	(—)9.6
JP-1	455.0	—	455.0	—	220.5	220.5	234.7	455.2	(—)2
SK	155.0	377.4	532.4	—	—	—	535.2	535.2	(—)2.8
HSD	943.0	1115.4	2058.4	—	10.2	10.2	1998.0	2008.2	(+)50.2
LDO	171.0	—	171.0	—	4.2	4.2	171.2	175.4	(—)4.4
Total (Middle Distillates)	1724.0	1492.8	3216.8	—	234.9	234.9	2939.1	3174.0	(+)42.8
FO	1491.0	—	1491.0	606.3	103.3	709.6	729.0	1438.6	(+)52.4
Total (Fuel Products)	3954.0	1562.1	5516.1	751.3	338.2	1089.5	4341.0	5430.5	(+)85.6
Asphalt	117.0	—	117.0	—	—	—	99.0	99.0	(+)18.0
Others	134.0	21.2	155.2	3.6	—	3.6	81.0	82.6	(+)72.6
GRAND TOTAL	4205.0	1583.3	5788.3	754.9	338.2	1093.1	4521.0	5614.1	(+)174.2

Annexure VIII

PRODUCTION, IMPORT AND DISPOSAL OF OIL PRODUCTS (1981-82 ESTIMATES)

(000 Tons)

Products	Availability of POL			Disposal					Charge in stock
	Local Production	Import	Total Availability	Export	Bunker	Total External	Domestic Consumption	Total Disposal	
100/130/ 73 ON	—	6.2	6.2	—	—	—	6.2	6.2	—
JP-4	96.0	—	96.0	—	—	—	96.0	96.0	—
MS	518.0	—	518.0	—	—	—	518.0	518.0	—
HOBC	50.6	71.0	121.6	—	—		121.6	121.6	—
Naphtha	147.0	—	147.0	147.0	—	147.0	—	147.0	—
Total (Light Distillates) ..	811.6	77.2	888.8	147.0	—	147.0	741.8	888.8	—
JP-1	470.0	—	470.0	—	209.0	209.0	261.0	470.0	—
SK	180.0	353.0	538.0	—	—	—	538.0	538.0	—
HSD	1117.7	1022.3	2140.0	—	24.0	24.0	2116.0	2140.0	—
LDO	206.0	—	206.0	—	6.0	6.0	200.0	206.0	—
Total (Middle Distillates)..	1978.7	1375.3	3354.0	—	239.0	239.0	3115.0	3354.0	—
FO	1621.5	—	1621.5	517.5	120.0	637.5	984.0	1621.5	—
Total (Fuel Products) ..	4411.8	1452.5	5864.3	664.5	359.0	1023.5	4840.8	5864.3	—
Asphalt	128.0	—	128.0	—	—	—	128.0	128.0	—
Others	110.6	30.0	140.6	—	—	—	140.6	140.6	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	4650.4	2482.5	6132.9	664.5	359.0	1023.5	9109.4	6132.9	—

Annexure IX

SURVEYS CARRIED OUT BY PETROLEUM EXPLORATION COMPANIES IN PRIVATE SECTOR DURING 1980-81

Sl. No.	Name of Operator	Area leased out sq. miles	Province	Number of survey parties employed	Type of survey carried out	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Shell Petroleum Development.	13960.0	Punjab	2	Seismic survey.	
2.	Gulf Oil Pakistan ..	9362.0	Punjab and NWFP & Baluchistan.	1 1	Seismic survey. Geochemical	
3.	Occidental Oil Pakistan	356.40	Punjab & NWFP	2	Seismic survey.	
4.	B.P. Petroleum Development Ltd.	5460.0	Baluchistan and Sind	2	Seismic survey.	
5.	Pakistan Oilfields Limited.	409.37	Punjab	1	Seismic survey.	
6.	Pakistan Petroleum Ltd.	711.96	Punjab.	1	Seismic survey.	

Annexure X

SURVEY TO BE CARRIED OUT BY PETROLEUM EXPLORATION COMPANIES IN PRIVATE SECTOR DURING 1981-82

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Area leased out in sq. miles	Province	Number of parties to be employed	Type of survey to be carried out	Remarks
1.	Shell Petroleum Development.	13960	Punjab.	1	Seismic survey.	
2.	Gulf Oil Pakistan ..	9362	Punjab NWFP & Baluchistan.	2	Seismic survey.	
3.	Union Texas Pakistan Inc.	5175	Sind.	1	Seismic survey.	
4.	BP Petroleum Development Ltd.	5460	Baluchistan and Sind	1 2	Geological Seismic survey.	
5.	Pakistan Petroleum Limited (East Potwar Concession).	496	Punjab.	1	Seismic	
6.	Husky Oil (Pakistan) Inc.	4935	Sind	1	Offshore Seismic survey.	

Annexure XI

DRILLING ACTIVITIES IN PRIVATE SECTOR DURING 1980-81

Sl. No.	Company	Area leased out sq. miles	Province	Number of wells drilled		Remarks
				Exploration	Development	
1.	Shell Petroleum Development ..	13960.00	Punjab.	2	—	
2.	Gulf Oil Pakistan ..	9362.00	Punjab, NWFP & Baluchistan.	1	—	
3.	Union Texas Pakistan ..	5175.00	Sind.	3	—	
4.	Pakistan Oilfields Limited ..	409.37	Punjab & NWFP	—	1	Meyal 8
5.	Pakistan Petroleum Limited ..	711.96	Punjab and Baluchistan	—	4	Adhi 7 and Sui 3 wells.
6.	ESSO Eastern Inc.	339.32	Sind.	—	5	MARI
7.	Occidental Oil Pakistan ..	356.40	Punjab and NWFP.	1	—	
				7	10	

Annexure XII

DRILLING PROGRAMME OF COMPANIES 1981-82

Sl. No.	Company	Area leased out sq. miles	Province	Number of wells to be drilled		Remarks
				Exploration	Development	
1.	Shell Petroleum Development	13960.00	Punjab.	2	—	—
2.	Gulf Oil Pakistan	9362.00	Punjab, NWFP & Baluchistan.	1	—	—
3.	Union Texas Pakistan ..	5175.00	Sind.	2	—	—
4.	Pakistan Oilfields Limited ..	409.37	Punjab & NWFP	—	2	Meyal 10 & 11
5.	Pakistan Petroleum Limited ..	711.96	Punjab and Baluchistan	—	5	Sui 4 wells Adhi 8
6.	ESSO Eastern Inc.	339.32	Sind	—	2	Mari.
7.	Occidental Oil Pakistan ..	356.40	Punjab and NWFP.	1	—	
8.	BP Petroleum Development Ltd.	5460.00	Baluchistan and Sind	2	—	
				8	9	

CHAPTER 12

INDUSTRY

REVIEW OF 1980-81

Investment

The industrial investment continued its recovery during 1980-81. The impressive growth of 9.2% in industrial investment was due to huge investment in long gestation projects started in the public sector as well as due to liberal policies introduced by the government to allow private sector to play its role in the economic development of the country. The level of industrial investment increased to Rs. 9,665 million in 1980-81 (Annexure I) as against Rs. 8,706 million in 1979-80. A number of Public Sector projects notably Lasbela Textile Mills, Bolan Textile Mills, Shahdadkot Textile Mills and Pak-Saudi Fertilizer went into commercial production during the year. The technical problems faced by Javedan cement plant were solved and it is expected that the capacity utilization of this project will increase in 1981-82. In addition, the overall physical progress of the Karachi Steel Mills reached 76% after a cummulative expenditure of Rs. 16,079 million by the end of June, 1981.

Production

2. The Annual Plan 1980-81, projected a growth rate of 10.6 per cent in the manufacturing sector with major contribution coming from sugar, vegetable ghee, cement and fertilizer industries. Against this target, the industrial production showed an increase of 9.2 per cent during the year. (Annexure II). The textile industry continued to show a mixed trend. While there was an improvement in the production of cotton yarn (2.5%) over the previous year, the cotton cloth in the Mill Sector showed a marginal decline of 0.02%. However, the production in non-mill Sector increased by 5.0 per cent during the period under review.

3. The sugar industry showed an improvement of 45% in its production (852,000 Metric tons in 1980-81 compared to 586,000 M/tons in 1979-80) mainly due to increase in the procurement price of sugarcane and with the commissioning of a number of projects in the public and private sectors.

4. In 1980-81, the fertilizer production increased to 600,000 N/tons from a level of 443,000 N/tons in 1979-80, showing an increase of 35.4% over the previous year. The increase in fertilizer production is due to better capacity utilization of Pak-Arab and Pak-Saudi Fertilizer Projects.

5. During the year under review, the cement production increased to 3520,000 M/Tons (against a target of 3700,000 N. Tons) compared to 3343,000 M/Tons in the preceding year. The target could not be achieved due to technical problems in the Javedan Cement Project and delay in the commissioning of Mustehkam Cement Plant.

6. The vegetable ghee industry also showed an improvement of 14.2% in production, which increased from 452,000 M/Tons in 1979-80 to 516,000 M/Tons in 1980-81, mainly because of growing domestic demand and improved supply of imported edible oil.

PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

Investment and Scope of Work

7. The level of industrial investment in the Public Sector during 1981-82 is likely to fall over the previous year level. A total provision of Rs. 4,426.871 million has been made for the Public Sector, against an allocation of Rs. 6,094.575 million and revised estimates of Rs. 5,857.433 million in 1979-80 (Annexure III). Major allocations in this sector are primarily meant to meet the requirements of Karachi Steel Mills, Textile Mills, Automobile Projects, Export Processing

Zone, Pakistan Security Printing Corporation and other Industrial Projects. The Karachi Steel Mills claim nearly 70% of the allocation meant for public sector investment. The decline in the Public Sector investment will be compensated by an increase in the investment in the private sector. The private sector investment is expected to increase by 37 per cent from Rs. 3,808 million in 1980-81 to Rs. 5,200 million in 1981-82. The major portion of this investment is likely to be shared by large scale industries.

8. The main emphasis during the year will be on the completion of those schemes which were taken up in the past so that they lead to an increase in the industrial production. Therefore about 99% of the Federal investment has been made for the on-going projects, while 1% will be spent on new projects. About 2.2% of the total investment will be spent on research and studies so that technical development can be usefully applied to the manufacturing processes.

9. The Karachi Steel Mills project has been allocated Rs. 2,934 million (including Rs. 740 million outside ADP). With the blasting of its first furnace in August, 1981 the Mills has gone into partial production. The plant will produce 150,000 tonnes of pig iron and 265,000 M tons of coke during 1981-82. Three cement plants namely Mustehkam, Thatta and Dandot, each having a capacity of 3 lakh tonnes are expected to be on stream during 1981-82. On the other hand, Dir Forest Industries complex, Hazara Fertilizer Plant, Fertilizer Bulk storages project and National Fibre are expected to start commercial production during 1981-82.

10. Five cement projects *viz* Kohat, Thatta, Dandot, D.G. Khan and White cement have been allocated Rs. 304 million from outside A.D.P. in 1981-82. Of these five projects, Thatta and Dandot are expected to be operational during 1981-82. It is expected that civil works on Kohat Cement Project will be completed and erection of machinery will be in an advanced stage of completion. The project is expected to start commercial production in December, 1982. The white cement (expansion) project is also expected to be completed by 1982-83. In the case of D.G. Khan Cement project, orders for the import of plant and machinery will be placed and work on infrastructure facilities will commence.

11. In the fertilizer industry an investment of around Rs. 91 million from outside ADP has been envisaged. It is expected that the Hazara Fertilizer plant would be operational during 1981-82. Some replacement of machinery would also take place in the case of Pak-Arab and Pak-Saudi Fertilizer.

12. An amount of Rs. 49.696 million from ADP and Rs. 688 million from bank credit has been allocated to Lasbela, Bolan and Shahdadkot Textile Mills. These projects are in production and the allocation is meant for completion of remaining civil works.

13. In the agro-industry Rs. 33.942 million from ADP and Rs. 48.3 million from credit budget will be spent on Dir Forest Industries complex. The project is in an advanced stage of completion and is expected to go into production during the current financial year.

14. In the heavy engineering industry, an amount of Rs. 114.7 million from outside ADP will be spent on balancing of Pakistan Machine Tool Factory, Karachi Pipe Mill, PECO Bicycle, Spinning machinery and Textile winding machinery project.

15. The Pakistan Automobile Corporation is presently engaged in the improvement of in-house activities for the gradual manufacture of various automotive equipment in the country. Accordingly, projects for BMR's of foundry, press shop, are at various stages of implementation. In addition, a project for the manufacture of Wheel Rim is also under implementation. The Corporation has also proposed to implement the tractor manufacturing plant of Fiat and M.F. Tractors. An investment of Rs. 225.322 million, including self-financing of Rs. 52.752 and bank credit of Rs. 42.18 million will be made in the implementation of these projects.

16. In the Chemical industry, the Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation has projects under implementation for the manufacture of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and PVC Pipes. An amount of Rs. 39.199 million, including Rs. 8.948 million as self-financing, will be spent on the implementation of these projects.

17. In addition, the Government has also taken up a comprehensive scheme to set up an export processing Zone at Karachi to attract foreign investment and boost up the country's exports. In the first phase, 200 acres would be developed with all infrastructural facilities such as water, gas, road and electricity. An amount of Rs. 100 million has been allocated for this project against the revised estimates of Rs. 50.0 million for 1980-81.

18. Government is also implementing a scheme entitled expansion of Pakistan Security Printing Corporation at a cost of Rs. 643.147 million (foreign exchange component of Rs. 330.700 million). In the ADP 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 178.952 million is proposed to be spent on the implementation of this project.

19. The investment in public sector during 1981-82 will lead to the completion of three cement plants, the Hazara Fertilizer Complex at the near-end of the financial year and start of partial production at the Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi. As such the effect on production levels will not be very marked. Moreover, the weightage of fertilizer and cement industry in the overall production mix is comparatively small, thereby keeping the growth rate very modest.

Production

20. The industrial production (Annexure IV) is projected to increase at a rate of 9.5 per cent as compared to 9.2% during the preceding year. The large scale manufacture sector is expected to provide the major push.

21. The sugar production is expected to increase to 880,000 M/Tons in 1981-82. The actual level of production will of course, be determined by the availability of sugarcane. High priority will be given to increase the production of sugar to ensure ready domestic availability of this essential commodity.

22. The present installed capacity in the mill sector of the cotton group of products is 3.6 million spindles and 30,000 looms. Due to completion of public sector textile mills (namely Lasbela, Bolan, Tarbela and Shahdad Kot) the total installed capacity has been increased by 1 million spindles and 3,105 looms. Using an annual average output rate of 127 kilogram per spindle, and over 720 million square meters of cloth, the total installed capacity would be 620 million kilograms of yarn and 720 million sq. meters of cotton cloth. However, due to the cotton crises which has badly affected the local industry, the production targets of yarn and cloth have been fixed at 0.390 million kgs and 1,946 million square meters, respectively. These targets imply a growth of 4.8% in the output of yarn and 7.8% in cloth, compared with the production levels attained in 1980-81.

23. Due importance is also attached to fertilizer industry. A rate of increase of 2.7% has been envisaged in the production of chemical fertilizers. A target 761,000 N/tonnes has been fixed for both phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers against actual production of 600,000 N/tonnes achieved during the preceding year.

24. The present installed capacity of cement industry is 3.74 million tonnes which includes the capacity added by the Javedan Cement expansion project. In 1981-82, Mustekham, Thatta and Dandot Cement projects (each having a capacity of 0.3 million Tonnes) are expected to become operational; simultaneously the capacity utilization of the other cement plants will also improve. Therefore, for 1981-82 the production of cement has been raised by 13.6% and the target fixed at 4,000 million tonnes against the actual production of 3.520 million tonnes in 1980-81.

25. The installed capacity for the manufacture of writing paper and board is 110,000 tonnes per annum. However, the rate of capacity utilization in this industry is low. In 1980-81, the situation slightly improved, and it is expected to improve further during 1981-82. The production of paper and board is therefore, expected to grow at a rate of 10.5% during 1981-82 and the production target has been fixed at 95,000 tonnes as against the estimated production of 86,000 tonnes in the preceeding year.

26. The installed capacity in the vegetable ghee industry is 0.368 million tonnes per annum. In addition, some new capacity will be raised by balancing and modernization of the existing facilities. The target for vegetable ghee production has, therefore, been fixed at 0.568 million tonnes which reflects 10.1% improvement over the production level of 1980-81.

27. The chemical industry produces soda ash and caustic soda which are intermediate products for textiles, glass and other industries. The installed capacity for the manufacture of soda ash is 84,000 tonnes and the production during 1980-81 was 96,000 tonnes. The production target for 1981-82 has been fixed at 100,000 tonnes. Similarly, the installed capacity for caustic soda is 49,000 tonnes and with a production base of 39,000 tonnes during 1980-81, combined with an increase in the demand for caustic soda by the textile industry, the production target has been fixed at 42,000 tonnes.

28. Finally, Pakistan possesses a significant nucleus of engineering goods industry, both in the public and private sectors. The product range in this sector is considerable, with emphasis on light and heavy engineering, machine tools, telecommunication instruments, transformers, switch, gears, surgical instruments, parts of machinery for textile, cement and sugar mills, agricultural machinery and automotive parts etc. In view of the wide variety of goods produced by the industry, it is difficult to specify the production targets separately for these products. The estimated production during 1980-81 was 0.490 million tonnes and the combined target for 1981-82 is being fixed at 0.550 million tonnes.

Annexure I

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRY DURING 1980-81

(Million Rs.)

(a) Public Sector	
(i) Federal ADP	4393.757
(ii) Investment outside ADP (including province)	1381.000
(iii) Baluchistan ADP	13.800
(iv) N.W.F.P. ADP	20.091
(v) Sind ADP	8.933
(vi) Punjab ADP	39.852
Sub-Total (a)	5857.433
(b) Private Sector	
(i) Large Scale	2832.000
(ii) Small Scale	976.000
Sub-Total (b)	3808.000
GRAND TOTAL	9665.433

Annexure II

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Item	Unit	1979-80 Actual	1980-81 Estimates
Sugar	000 M.T.	586	852
Vegetable Ghee	000 M.T.	452	516
Cigarettes	Billion No's	35	36
Cotton yarn	Mill. Kg.	363	372
Cotton cloth	Mill. Sq. Mtr.	1742	1805
Cotton cloth (Mill Sector)	Mill. Sq. Mtr.	342	335
Cotton cloth (Non-Mill Sector)	Mill. Sq. Mtr.	1400	1470
Paper and Board	000 M.T.	85	86
Soda Ash	000 M.T.	79	96
Caustic Soda	000 M.T.	40	39
Fertilizer	000 N. Tons.	443	600
Cement	000 M. Tons.	3343	3520
M.S. Products	000 M. Tons	421	490
Basic Steel	000 M. Tons.	—	—

Annexure III

INVESTMENT IN 1981-82

(Million Rs.)

(a) Public Sector	
(i) Federal ADP	2749.742
(ii) Investment outside ADP (including provinces)	1581.703
(iii) Baluchistan ADP	25.222
(iv) N.W.F.P. ADP	28.480
(v) Sind ADP	9.526
(vi) Punjab ADP	32.198
Sub-Total (a)	4426.871
(b) Private Sector	
(i) Large Scale	4000.000
(ii) Small Scale	1200.000
Sub-Total (b)	5200.000
GRAND TOTAL	9626.871

Annexure IV

PRODUCTION TARGETS OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES DURING 1981-82

Item	Unit	1980-81 Estimates	1981-82 Targets
Sugar	000 M.T.	852	880
Vegetable Ghee	000 M.T.	516	568
Cigarettes	Billion No's	36	38
Cotton yarn	Mill. Kg.	372	390
Cotton cloth	Mill. Sq. Mtr.	1805	1946
Cotton cloth (Mill Sector)	Mill. Sq. Mtr.	335	350
Cotton cloth (Non-Mill Sector)	Mill. Sq. Mtr.	1470	1596
Paper and Board	000 M.T.	86	95
Soda Ash	000 M.T.	96	100
Caustic Soda	000 M.T.	39	42
Fertilizer	000 N. Tons.	600	761
Cement	000 M. Tons.	3520	4000
M.S. Products	000 M. Tons.	490	550
Basic Steel	000 M. Tons.	—	150

CHAPTER 13

MINERALS

Mineral Resources are very important for the economic growth of any country as they generate income and employment directly and through links with other sectors of economy such as transportation, construction, agriculture and manufacturing of products based on minerals. In Pakistan efforts have been and are being made to explore and develop the mineral potentials of the country by promoting deeper scientific and technological understanding so as to maximize mineral production, obtain highest possible net financial returns from minerals and to process and manufacture products from minerals for meeting the long term domestic requirement and to export the surpluses.

2. A significant development in Mineral sector is the decision of the Government to provide tax holidays and tax concession to Pakistan companies set up between July 1, 1981 and June 30, 1985 and engaged in exploration and extraction of selected minerals. These units will enjoy full tax holidays for the first five years from the date of commencement of production and a tax concession of 50% of the normal rate of five years and thereafter, and to exempt marble mining and processing units and Gem cutting Units from payment of import duty on machinery.

3. Over 83% of the total area of Pakistan has been geologically mapped to the scale of 1: 250,000 and another 22% to the scale of 1: 50,000 This has resulted in the discovery of large quantities of minerals, that have been or are being evaluated, mined and used in agriculture, industry and energy sectors. The major uses of different minerals are listed in Annexure I. Efforts are also being made to bring sub-marginal low grade ores within the industrial grade specifications by using minerals dressing techniques. To complete mineral statistics, geo-data centre has also been established.

REVIEW OF 1980-81

4. Against an allocation of Rs. 95.986 million, actual investment in 1980-81 is estimated of Rs. 67.921 million (Annexure II) which is 29% less than envisaged originally. The GSP, PMDC, PIDC and FATADC could not utilize fully the ADP allocations made to them.

5. The estimates of production of some major minerals during 1980-81 are given in Annexure III. According to these estimates, there was considerable expansion in the production of coal, marble, gypsum and soapstone. To help the Government in the formulation of appropriate mineral policies, concession rules and investment incentives for mineral exploration, the Mineral Coordination Board initiated some measures during 1980-81.

PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

Production

6. The targets of production of major minerals for 1981-82 are given in Annexure III. According to these targets, the mineral production is likely to increase by 16% during 1981-82 with major contribution to be made by the minerals for use in the Pakistan Steel Mills (PASMIC). Production of coal, rock salt, marble, etc. is also projected to increase considerably during 1981-82.

Investment

7. The ADP allocations for the mineral sector during 1981-82 of Rs. 171.895 million are 153% higher than the investment made in this sector during 1980-81. However, it is estimated that the private investment in the mineral sector would be around Rs. 60 million during 1981-82.

8. Comparative statement showing the ADP allocations for 1981-82 as compared to the revised estimates is given in Annexure-IV. A review of the activities of the various public sector agencies to be undertaken during the year 1981-82 as given below :

Geological Survey of Pakistan

9. An allocation of Rs. 14.50 million has been made for six specific projects to be implemented by GSP. Major projects are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

(i) *Mineral Exploration in Chagai District (Baluchistan).*—The scheme envisages carrying out geo-scientific study including geological, geo-physical, geo-chemical surveys and test drilling, in an area of about 20,000 sq. kms., at a total cost of Rs. 34.136 million. About 15,000 sq. kms. area has been surveyed. The geological work so far done indicates that there are 600 and 250 million tons of copper deposits in Koh-i-Dalil and Dasht-e-Kain areas, respectively. There are bright prospects of establishing the feasibility of these deposits and of discovering additional mineral deposits. During 1980-81, the work completed includes geological and geophysical surveys over an area of 5000 sq. kms., and exploratory drilling in Dasht-e-Kain and Darbancha areas up to a cummulative depth of 1,147 meters. Moreover, 3,000 chemical determinations of various radicals of minerals were made and 1,280 samples were mineralogically analysed. The total meterage driven in the mineral bodies is 1,460 meters for the collection of samples and for other geological studies. Expenditure up to June 1981, was Rs. 24.539 million. An allocation of Rs. 3.25 million has been made in the ADP 1981-82 for the implementation of this scheme. The scheme is expected to be completed by June, 1983.

(ii) *Mineral Exploration in Lasbela/Khuzdar Region (Baluchistan).*—The major targets of the scheme costing Rs. 19.27 millions are to carry out integrated geo-scientific studies on 1:50,000 scale in Lasbela/Khuzdar region, covering an area of about 20,000 sq. kms. and large scale geological mapping, geophysical and geo-chemical surveys for mineral exploration and investigation supported by test drilling in the favourable and promising localities. The geological mapping to the scale of 1:50,000, detailed geological and magnetic surveys, drilling, chemical determination of a number of samples collected from the project areas have established bright prospects of the presence of lead, zinc, copper, chromite and barite deposits at Saap Dhoro and Gunga Valley. The surveys have also established cement grade limestone near Uthal. During 1980-81, large scale topographical and geological mapping was carried out in parts of Khuzdar area. Moreover, three diamond drill holes were completed down to a cummulative depth of 311 meters in Gunga Valley, Khuzdar district. Six hundred fifty-seven samples were mineralogically analysed and 1264 elements were determined by chemical analysis. A sum of Rs. 15.092 million has been spent on the implementation of this scheme upto June, 1981. An allocation of Rs. 2.75 million has been made during 1981-82. The scheme is scheduled to be completed in June, 1982.

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation

10. The total investment programme of PMDC during 1981-82 is Rs. 9.32 million. PMDC will be implementing four schemes, two for the development of coal mines, one for the preparation of feasibility study for salt solution mining and one scheme for the feasibility study for silica sand washing plant. Exploration and development of the on-going major schemes to be implemented during 1981-82 by PMDC are given below :

(i) *Development of Gullakhel/Makarwal Collieries (Punjab).*—The project envisages expansion of Gullakhel/Makarwal Collieries in the Punjab to raise its production capacity from current level of 0.16 million tons to 0.30 million tons per annum. Detailed Planning and designing of mines, other works such as indenting and ordering and procurement of machinery and about 75% development work for making mine entries have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 4.547 million was incurred during 1980-81 and an allocation of Rs. 1.821 million has been made for 1981-82. The project is progressing according to schedule and is expected to be completed in 1982.

(ii) *Feasibility study for Salt Solution Mining.*—The project envisages quantifying the extent of salt reserves and gather facts to determine the applicability of salt solution mining in or adjacent to the villages Dulmial and Dalwal in the salt range. PMDC plans to drill three exploratory holes each to a depth of 765 meters in an area of 1,000 acres. During 1980-81, relevant preliminary geoscientific data was collected, analysed and

documented in the form of a report. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 15 million. The allocation made in the ADP 1981-82 for the scheme is Rs. 7.5 million.

Resource Development Corporation

11. During 1980-81, Corporation's consultants, Mountain State Minerals Enterprises (MSME of USA) revised and up-dated the geological, geophysical, geo-chemical and technological studies conducted earlier for the preparation of bankable/tender document of Saindak Integrated Mineral Project. The bankable document has been provided by the consultant. The Corporation is presently in the advanced stage of negotiating for possible joint venture with interested foreign groups experienced in copper mining. The total estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 4,000 million (foreign exchange US $ 240 million). On completion, the project would produce 16,500 tonnes per annum of blister copper, 220,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid and 100,000 tonnes of steel billets. Besides 40,000 ounces of gold, 100,000 ounces of silver and 280 tonnes of molybdenum concentrate will be obtained annually through daily milling of 12,500 of ore from the south ore body. To further improve the level of confidence of the project, the RDC has undertaken some tests specially semi-autogenous mill tests, pelletization tests, geo-technical studies and pilot plant tests. An allocation of Rs. 65.0 million has been made during 1981-82.

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation

12. *Iron Ore Exploration Project, Chigendik/Pachinkoh Nokkundi, Baluchistan.*—Extensive exploration work done for proving the good grade iron ores at two localities in Chigendik and Pachinkoh (Nokkundi area, district Chagai), have resulted in proving of over 18 million tons of iron ore containing an average of 45 per cent iron content. Further, based on data and observations, there are bright prospects of proving over 100 million tonnes of iron ore at Pachinkoh. These reserves are being quantified on the basis of large scale topogeological mapping, geo-physical surveys, driving of about five adits upto total depth of 1000 meters, digging of 37 prospecting trenches across the iron exposures and 19,394 meters of drilling in the prospective areas since 1973-74.

13. In 1980-81, large scale topographical map over an area of 3 sq. kms was completed and ground magnetic work completed. About 1970 meters of drilling and other test mining operations were made for the collection of samples. Based on this data, geological and beneficiation reports have been prepared and mining and metallurgical studies are underway.

14. According to the results obtained from PCSIR Laboratories, it has been possible to up-grade the ore to 65% iron by wet magnetic separation method at iron ore recovery of 77%. A small representative sample of the concentrate prepared by PCSIR Laboratories obtained from Chigendik and Pachinkoh was subjected to chemical, pelletization and reduction tests to examine the ore's response to gaseous direct reduction process by Japan Consulting Institute. It has been confirmed that pellets produced are comparable to some of the best pellets produced currently for gaseous direct reduction except for iron content. Further studies to increase the iron content through beneficiation are being undertaken in the PCSIR Laboratories. It is estimated that up to 47 per cent of PASMIC's blast furnace feeds constitute lump ore. Pellets obtained from Nokkundi ore are an excellent substitute for this imported lump ore, specially since they possess better metallurgical properties which will improve the economics of the blast furnace process.

15. During 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 22.954 million was incurred. An allocation of Rs. 28.099 million has been made during 1981-82 for undertaking survey to determine the subsurface behaviour in 3 sq. kms., of area, to prepare ore reserves statements by 10,000 meterage of drilling and to undertake mine design and beneficiation studies. Efforts are being made to improve infrastructure living and working conditions at site for attracting the technical manpower. The drilling results obtained in 1980-81 are encouraging to establish 100 million tons of iron ore at Pachinkoh.

N.W.F.P. (SDA)

16. Five schemes are under implementation with the Sarhad Development Authority (SDA). These are : Hazara Phosphate Lagarban Exploration Project, Hazara Phosphate Kakul Development Project and Kakul Crushing and Grinding Plant, Lead-Zinc Molybdenum Exploration in Hazara, Swat and Kohistan, Chromite exploration in Kohistan district, Feasibility study for

Koga nepheline Syenite and Chitral antimony project. Total ADP, for all these schemes for 1981-82 is Rs. 9.725 million. Expenditure incurred during 1980-81 was Rs. 9.213 million.

(i) *Hazara Phosphate Exploration Project.*—Based on the detailed geological mapping, test mining, drilling and preliminary beneficiation test work, SDA/British Mining Consultants (BMC) have established a potential of more than 44 million tons of geological reserves. Out of the 17.13 million tons, 13.6 million tons contain phosphorous pentaoxide content varying from 24% to 27%. The scheme on Hazara Phosphate Lagarban Exploration Project envisages upgrading these reserves of 13.6 million to the category of proved reserves for taking a decision on mining and processing and end use. During 1980-81, 50 trenches and four drifts were driven and six holes were drilled up to a cummulative depth of 973 meters. About 936 samples were collected for analysis. Two bulk samples of 1 tonne each and 80 tonnes each were despatched to U.K. for pilot plant test. About 5 million tons of phosphate rocks have been proved and 14.8 million tons placed in inferred category. The total cost of Hazara Phosphate Exploration Project is Rs. 52.11 million. In 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 6.0 million had been incurred while Rs. 3.93 million have been allocated for 1981-82.

(ii) *Hazara Phosphate Mining Project* (*Kakul Mines*).—The phosphate bearing beds, estimated to be 1.072 million tons, are important as potential economic source and can totally substitute the imported rock phosphate (57,000 tons/annum) required by the existing single superphosphate plants of National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC) at Faisalabad and Jaranwala with Kakul Phosphate rock. The scheme envisages increasing the level of production from the present 30,000 tons/annum to 57,000 tons/annum. Expenditure incurred during 1980-81 amounted to Rs. 1.179 million. A crushing and grinding plant is programmed to be installed for meeting the specifications of the consumers. An amount of Rs. 3.2 million, has been earmarked for 1981-82.

Management Steps

17. With a view to achieving the physical targets, both for 1978—83 period and for the year 1981-82, several steps have been initiated for solving the problems which constrained the development of the mineral industry. For example, a geo-data centre has been established for the collection, consolidation, analysis and publication of all the aspects of mineral statistics, broad frame work and objectives of mineral policy have been drafted for the consideration of present and future strategies in mineral development. Consensus on the fundamentals of mineral concession policy has been obtained from the Federal and Provincial Governments for the formulation of unified Mineral Concession rules. Efforts are being made to overcome the shortage of geo-scientists and technical manpower by enlarging the scope of education and training facilities and to retain the services of high quality geologists, mining engineers, mineral processors and metallurgists. Efforts are being made to acquire much needed mining equipment and to ensure its efficient utilization.

Annexure I

MAJOR USES OF SELECTED MINERALS

Name of Minerals	Sector/Sub-Sector using the Minerals
Rock Phosphate, Potash, Gypsum	Agriculture.
Silica Sand, Feldsper, Nelpeline Syenite, China clay ..	Industry—glass and ceramics.
Bauxite, High Aluminous clays, Fire-clays, Magnesite, Chromite, Dolomite.	Industry—Refractories.
Cement grade limestone, Marble, Building Stone, Gravel, Sand and Bloated Clays.	Industry—Construction.
Coal and Radio Active Minerals	Energy—Nuclear Energy.
Bentonite, Silica sand, natural Bonded moulding sands.	Industry—Metal moulding.
Iron ores, Chromite, Antimony, Copper, Bauxite ..	Industry—Metalliferious.
Zircon and Ilmenite (heavy minerals found in placer deposits of river beds).	Industry, abrasives, paints and metallurgy.
Rock Salt, Barite, Beryl, Soapstone, Sulpher	Industry—chemical and others.
Emeralds, Ruby, Equamarine.	Industry, ornamental uses.

Annexure II

ADP 1980-81 ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE

(Million Rs.)

Agency	1980-81 Allocations	1980-81 Estimated Expenditure	Percentage Utilizations
A. Federal			
(1) M/o Petroleum and Natural Resources :			
(a) G.S.P.	14.920	7.713	(—)48
(b) PMDC	17.355	*12.204	(—)30
(c) RDC	10.000	9.5	(—) 5
(2) Production Division : PIDC	32.761	24.35	(—)26
NFC	5.000	—	—
(3) M/o Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas : AKMIDC	1.669	1.838	10.0
(4) M/o States and Frontier Regions : FATADC	1.964	1.301	(—)34
Sub-Total (Federal) ..	83.669	56.906	(—)32.0
B. Provincial			
(a) Baluchistan (BDA)	0.5	—	—
(b) NWFP (SDA)	10.317	9.213	(—)11
(c) Sind	—	—	—
(d) Punjab (PUNJMIN)	1.5	1.802 up to April, 1981	20
Sub-Total (Provincial) ..	12.317	11.015	(—)10.6
Total Federal & Provincial ..	95.986	67.921	(—)29.2

*Includes self-financing of Rs. 4.547 million.

Annexure III

PRODUCTION TARGET FOR 1981-82

('000' Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Item	Revised Estimate 1980-81	Targets 1981-82	Annual rate of growth % (As projected in the Fifth Plan)
1.	Coal	1420	1520	7
2.	Rock Salt	487	525	8
3.	Chromite	8.5	10.7	26
4.	Barytes	14	17	21
5.	Marble	137	159	16
6.	Flourite	0.7	1.0	43
7.	Magnesite	0.18	0.3	60
8.	Fuller's Earth	24	27	13
9.	China Clay	12	16	34
10.	Silica Sand	70	73	4
11.	Gypsum	419	520	24
12.	Limestone	3863	4500	16
13.	Fire Clay	54	61	13
14.	Dolomite	26	175	—
15.	Soapstone	26	27	4

Annexure IV

ADP ALLOCATIONS 1981-82

(Million Rs.)

Agency	1980-81 Revised Estimates	1981-82 Allocations	Percentage Utilizations
A. Federal :			
(1) M/o Petroleum and Natural Resources :			
(a) G.S.P.	7.713	14.50	88
(b) PMDC	*12.204	9.321	(—)24
(c) RDC	9.5	65.0	584
(d) GEMCP	—	10.0	—
(2) M/o Production :			
(a) P.I.D.C.	24.35	32,131	32
(3) M/o Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas (AKMIDC).	1.838	3.51	91
(4) M/o State and Frontier Regions (FATADC) ..	1.301	3.15	142
Sub-Total (Federal) ..	56.906	137.612	142
B. Provincial :			
(a) Baluchistan (BDA)	—	7.5	—
(b) NWFP (SDA)	9.213	9.725	6
(c) Sind	—	2.474	—
(d) Punjab (PUNJMIN)	1.802 upto April, 1981	14.584	709
Sub-Total (Provincial) ..	11.015	34.283	211
Total Federal and Provincial ..	67.921	171.895	153

*Includes self-financing of Rs. 4.547 million.

CHAPTER 14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

REVIEW OF 1980-81

Performance of Transport System

1. The transportation system of the country performed satisfactorily during 1980-81. There was relatively lesser strain on the system as a whole, because the quantum of imports declined from 12.383 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 12.140 million tonnes in 1980-81. This was principally because of the improved wheat situation as a consequence of which 0.337 million tonnes of wheat was imported during the year as against 0.718 million tonnes in the previous year. The fertilizer imports slightly increased to 1.423 million tonnes as against 1.36 million tonnes during 1979-80.

2. The total volume of freight carried by Railways was 7918 million ton-Km as against 8,598 MT KM in the previous year indicating a decline of 7.9% on 1979-80. Transport by the NLC by road was 944.038 million tonne Kms of dry cargo and 89,347 million tonne Kms of liquid cargo.

3. With the completion of two major projects *viz.* Marshalling Yard at Pipri during 1979-80 and the Kotri Bridge during 1980-81 it was expected that Wagon despatches from Karachi will improve during 1980-81. Instead, the Wagon off-take decreased from 750 wagons per day in 1979-80 to 735 wagons per day in 1980-81.

4. The wagon turn around time slightly decreased from 14.8 days in 1979-80 to 14.7 days in 1980-81 ; the daily wagons loading on the total Railways system, however, decreased from 1,774 wagons in 1979-80 to 1,729 wagons in 1980-81. In the case of passenger traffic, the Pakistan Railways had an increase of 5.2% during 1979-80 (17,316 MP Kms as against 16,459 MP Kms, during 1978-79). The traffic, however, decreased to 16, 311 MPK during 1980-81, a fall of 5.8% over 1979-80.

5. As far as the track rehabilitation programme of Pakistan Railways is concerned, the physical achievement slightly improved during 1980-81 over the achievement of 1979-80.

6. The work on approved projects *viz* Mari Indus-Bannu conversion to BG and electrification of Khanewal Samasatta Section remained pended during 1980-81, as higher priority was given to capacity improvement works. The pipeline for POL between Karachi and Mahmud Kot was commissioned.

7. Investment in private sector in bus and trucks as well as in light commercial vehicles remained low.

8. *PIA.*—The performance of PIAC was satisfactory during 1980-81 as growth rates for passenger traffic and freight stood at 18.9% and 5.26%, respectively, over 1979-80. However, the Annual Plan target of 279.1 million revenue freight tonne Km could not be achieved during the year although the target for passenger traffic was far exceeded. With the augmentation of fleet the capacity in respect of passenger and freight traffic increased from 8,982 million available seat kilometers and 532 million available freight tonne kilometers during 1979-80 to 10,081 million available seat kilometers and 562 million available Freight Tonne kilometers, respectively, during 1980-81.

9. The capacity utilization factors during 1980-81 stood at 61.73% and 43.1% for passenger and cargo traffic, respectively, with available seat kilometers and tonne kilometer at 10,081 million and 562 million respectively.

10. *Utilization of Sectoral Financial Allocations.*—An amount of Rs. 4,867.858 million was allocated in 1980-81 for the Transport and Communications programme in the public sector, against which the utilization stood at Rs. 5,003.698 million. The Federal Programme utilization amounted to Rs. 4,215.097 million, while the provincial public sector programme utilization amounted to Rs. 788.601 million, giving a utilization rate of 101.63% in the Federal and 109.4% in the provincial performance.

11. In the semi-public sector the expenditure stood at Rs. 1,779.971 million against the provision of Rs. 2,327.88 million.

Railways

12. An allocation of Rs. 1,115.00 million was made during 1980-81 against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,100.00 million has been incurred, giving a utilization of 98.65%.

13. The significant feature of the 1980-81 programme was better utilization of the existing capacity by removing operational bottlenecks, rehabilitation, replacement and modernization of plant and machinery and rolling stock, increase in marshalling capacity, rehabilitation of track with a view to increasing speed of trains, improvement of terminal facilities and other line capacity works and improvement in telecommunication and related signalling works.

14. The performance of Pakistan Railways, however, continued with its declining trend of freight traffic, on the one hand, and could not maintain the slight increase in passenger traffic registered during 1979-80, on the other.

15. The wagon turn around time slightly decreased to 14.7 days in 1980-81, compared to 14.8 days in the preceding year, but the availability of wagons could not improve during the year under review. The net tonne kilometer per wagon day decreased to 621 during 1980-81 from 735.8 in 1979-80, due to change in traffic pattern from long-haul to shorter-hauls and road transport operations of the NLC. The number of passenger trains and railcar services increased during the year.

16. The actual traffic handled in 1979-80 and 1980-81 and forecast for 1981-82 are given below :

TABLE 1

Traffic Handled by Pakistan Railways

	1979-80 Actual (Estimated)	1980-81 Actual (Estimated)	Percentage Change	Forecast for 1981-82	Annual Growth Rate
Goods M.T. Km.	8,598 (10,516)	7,918 (12,740)	(—)7.9	8,314	5.0%
Passenger per M.P.Km ..	17,316 (14,222)	16,311 (14,642)	(—)5.8	16,751	2.7%

The goods and passenger traffic thus showed a decrease of 7.9% and 5.8% in 1980-81 over the year 1979-80 and a shortfall of 38% and 11.4% respectively against the Fifth Plan forecast for the year. The principle indicators and statistics are given in the table below :

Item	1979-80	1980-81
(i) Passenger Coach Km/day/coach	339.0	342.3
(ii) Engine Tonne Km/day	42,178	31,152
(iii) Wagon Tonne Km/day	664.6	621.0
(iv) Number of Freight Trains	62,634	61,892
(v) Number of Passenger Trains	1,41,959	1,64,150
(vi) Number of Rail Car Services	92,705	30,336
(vii) Wagon Turn Around time	14.8	14.7
(viii) Passengers Carried (Million)	121.9	123.2
(ix) Freight Carried (Million Tonnes)	9.72	11.4

17. Salient features of the implementation programme during 1980-81 have been given below :

(i) *New Construction.*—The progress of work on the on-going construction project *viz.* "Mari-Indus-Bannu conversion from narrow guage to broad guage" remained depressed during 1980-81, and only 3% of the work could be completed as against 6% anticipated in the Annual Plan due to low allocation. The physical achievement on the project as a whole has reached 25%. Against an allocation of Rs. 11.4 million an expenditure of Rs. 9.09 million was incurred on the project. A go-slow is being maintained due to financial constraint.

(ii) *Track Rehabilitation.*—An allocation of Rs. 329.76 million was made during 1980-81 for complete track renewal of 80 Km, rail renewal of 40 Km and sleeper renewal of 88 Km. The work progressed satisfactorily and an expenditure of Rs. 348.3 million was incurred on complete track renewal of 88 Km, rail renewal of 61 Km and sleeper renewal of 88 Km. This brought the overall achievement to (i) complete track renewal 256.00 Km. (ii) rail renewal 149 Km., and (iii) sleeper renewal 184 Km on different stretches. Three sleeper factories have been almost completed and plant and machinery for the fourth factory has been received ; 40% of civil works has been completed leading to accumulative achievement of 92% on the whole project. The slow progress in the implementation of track rehabilitation programme in the past has been mainly attributed to the non-availability of sleepers in the country. Establishment of sleeper factories will improve the situation.

(iii) *Improvement of Terminal Facilities.*—For Karachi Terminal, an allocation of Rs. 17.14 million was made to accelerate the pace of progress for the passenger terminal. It was expected that about 15% of physical work will be completed during 1980-81, but the actual progress could not be achieved during the year, and an expenditure of Rs. 3.5 million only was incurred on the project. The structural work of Makli-Jhimpir Siding progressed and the entire allocation of Rs. 22.47 million was incurred during 1980-81. For the Oil Yard, Mahmood Kot, the expenditure up to end of June, 1981 stood at Rs. 18.61 million as against the allocation of Rs. 20.15 million. The project now stands completed.

(iv) *Motive Power and Rolling Stock.*—Against the original re-engining programme of 60-DE Locomotives, 10 more Locomotives were re-engined and added in the total 30 DELs re-engined earlier under the programme. The expenditure incurred stood at Rs. 25.1 million against an allocation of Rs. 37.2 million during 1980-81. Order for procurement of 38-new DELs comprising 8 in knocked-down condition for local assembly and 30 fully assembled locomotives was placed after the finalization of tenders. An expenditure of Rs. 86.36 million has been incurred on down payment during 1980-81 against the allocation of Rs. 10.5 million. The procurement of 38-DELs formed part of Phase-I of the progressive manufacture of locomotives. Against the allocation of Rs. 293.66 million made during 1980-81 for manufacture of carriages an expenditure of Rs. 225.10 million was incurred and 112 carriages were manufactured against the target of 140 carriages. Preference was given to the manufacture of carriages for Bangladesh Railways. Thus the total number of carriages manufactured at the Carriage Factory of Pakistan Railways reached 344. An allocation of Rs. 41.62 million was made for manufacture of 70 Hopper trucks against which an expenditure of Rs. 28.74 million was incurred during 1980-81 and work on manufacture of 75 Hopper trucks was completed.

(v) *Telecommunication and Related Signalling.*—An allocation of Rs. 99.9 million was made for installation of dependable micro-wave back bone telecommunications network, against which an expenditure of Rs. 243.60 million was incurred. The target for 1980-81 involved finalization of tenders, placement of orders, completion of detailed engineering and route survey, part import of stores and completion of civil works. These targets have been achieved except for shipment of stores and execution of civil works.

Roads

18. *Federal Programme.*—An allocation of Rs. 1058.944 million was made for the Federal Roads Development Programme during 1980-81. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 972.426 million was incurred giving a utilization of 87.7%.

19. *Azad Kashmir.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 54.5 million for 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 66.877 million was incurred giving a utilization of 122.7%.

20. In addition to link roads in Muzaffarabad, improvement works were carried out on many other roads. Major works included 22.6 Kms of widening, 8.4 Kms of metalling, 10 Kms of surfacing, 25 culverts, 28 causeways and 27,256 Cu. meters of retaining walls on the Muzaffarabad-Jura-Shardi road, 8.5 Kms of widening, 4.5 Kms of metalling, 4 culverts and 251 Cu. M of retaining walls on the Kohala-Kuliari road and 13.51 Kms of metalling, 18 culverts, 18 causeways and 762 Cu. M of retaining walls on the Kotli-Sattian road. Work on 7 suspension bridges at Ainpana, Kel, Kahuta, Digar, Nampura, Dangali and Jamalpur was carried out. Work on 3 other bridges at Domel, Garhi Dopatta and Azad Pattan was also carried out while work on the Bhimber Nullah bridge was completed.

21. *Northern Areas.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 26.194 million an expenditure of Rs. 29.732 million was incurred giving a utilization of 113%.

22. During the period under review, 23.0 Kms of metalled, 178.0 Kms of jeepable and 67.0 Kms of 3 tonner roads were constructed. In addition, works relating to 20 suspension bridges and one bailey bridge were completed.

23. *FATA.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 72.1 million for 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 80.436 million was incurred giving a utilization of 111.5%.

24. During the period under review, 104.4 Kms of shingled and 68 Kms of metalled roads were constructed, while 63 Kms of existing roads were improved. Work on 2 bridges was also completed.

25. *Ministry of Communications.*—An allocation of Rs. 906.15 million was made for different projects relating to roads and bridges. Of this, an expenditure of Rs. 795.381 million was incurred, giving a utilization of 87.7%.

26. *Major Bridges.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 190.15 million, an expenditure of Rs. 208.032 million was incurred during 1980-81 giving a utilization of 109.4%.

27. Liabilities of the Nowshera Bridge which was opened to traffic during 1979-80 were cleared, while work on the Attock Bridge at Khairabad was completed. In case of the Ghazi Ghat Bridge, some work pertaining to well steining and sinking and the guide banks was undertaken. A high level of cummulative progress was achieved in case of the Dadu-Moro Bridge. The Purali Bridge in Baluchistan was completed.

28. *National Highways and Bridges.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 251.00 million an expenditure of Rs. 222.349 million was incurred giving a utilization of 88.59%.

29. In Punjab, major projects on which work was carried out included construction of second carriageway from Rawalpindi (Mile 169/4) to Hasan Abdal (Mile 201/4) and construction of the new carriageway from mile 3 to mile 37 of the G.T. Road and the Bakrala bridge which was completed. Other works undertaken pertained to the Wazirabad and Kabirwala by-passes, carpetting of the Lahore-Gujranwala road and the road between New Chenab bridge and Bhimber Nallah. In Sind, special repairs of the Karachi-Hyderabad Highway progressed while 8 other projects were completed. In NWFP, liabilities of 3 schemes which were completed during 1979-80 were cleared while work on 3 other schemes progressed. In addition, mobilization for the scheme envisaging an additional carriageway between Nowshera and Peshawar was undertaken. In Baluchistan, work on the Wadh-Kannar section of the National Highway progressed. Substantial progress was achieved in respect of various minor schemes for widening and improvement of the National Highway.

30. *NLC Priority Programme.*—The entire allocation of Rs. 100.00 million for 1980-81 was utilized. In Punjab, 12 Kms of the road between Bahawalpur and Ahmedpur East were constructed while raising of the embankment over another 8.5 Kms portion of the road was taken up. Improvement/resurfacing works on various reaches of the National Highway were carried out through the Punjab Highway Department in Lahore, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Sahiwal and Bahawalpur civil divisions. Improvement works on settled reaches of the G.T. Road in

Jhelum Division and over a 10.5 Kms portion of the Kanial-Mandra road were executed. Repairs of the road between Fort Colony Gate and Bazar End in Multan were undertaken. Work on the Trinda Mohammad Pannah bypass also progressed. In Sind, reconditioning/widening of the National Highway over the Rohri-Reti Section and various other sections falling within Sukkur, Nawabshah, Moro and Hyderabad civil divisions was undertaken. Carpetting and repairs of the bridges and culverts over the Indus Highway in Sehwan and Dadu Divisions were also carried out. In Baluchistan, construction works on a 32 Kms portion of the road between Kharan and Patkin and rehabilitation of the Belpat-Nattal section of the National Highway (N-65) were undertaken.

31. During the year, 33.5 Kms of new roads were constructed and 54 Kms of existing roads were improved.

32. *Third Highway Project.*—The third Highway Project has been envisaged as an improvement project with financial aid from the World Bank. The project is divided into two groups—Group I and Group II. The 1980-81 programme envisaged an allocation of Rs. 200.00 million for the project, against which an expenditure of only Rs. 100.0 million which is half of the allocation was incurred.

33. *Frontier Works Organization.*—The allocation of Rs. 165.0 million was fully utilized. The works executed during this period included 10.651 Kms of road formation and 1.047 Kms of metalling on the Chakdara-Chitral road. In Azad Kashmir,4.44 Kms and 9.6 Kms of metalling, respectively, on the Dhulli Aliabad and the Sensa-Sersawa-Trarkhal roads and 9.225 Kms of road formation and 0.23 Kms of metalling on the Bagh Birpani-Chikar road were carried out. On the KKH Skardu road 16.0 Kms of road formation and 18.42 Kms of metalling were completed.

Federal Urban Road Transport

34. *Karachi Transport Corporation.*—The allocation of Rs. 190.0 million for 1980-81 was fully utilized. During the period under review 80% work on fabrication of bus bodies on chasses imported from Italy was completed, while 60 buses were overhauled. Land for North Karachi, Mehran and Gulistan-i-Johar depots was purchased. Civil works on the depots also progresed.

35. *Punjab Urban Transport Corporation.*—The allocation of Rs. 180 million for 1980-81 was fully utilized. During the period under review, import of 300 bus chasses was completed. Of these framing of 134 and body fabrication of 50 chasses was carried out. About 75% of the machinery and equipment for the central workshop and 2 new depots, was imported. Agreement for the second lot of 300 Volvo chasses was also signed.

36. *Road Transport (Private Sector).*—The position of private sector investment in road transport deteriorated in case of trucks, buses and LCV's during 1980-81. The import/sale of vehicles during the past few years is tabulated below :

TABLE 2

Import and sale of Trucks, Buses and LCV's

Year	Imports			Sale		
	Trucks	Buses	LCVs	Trucks	Buses	LCVs
1972-73	5,464	672	1,199	3,985	134	1,008
1973-74	2,682	2,532	2,694	4,929	376	2,399
1974-75	5,365	3,505	5,832	6,323	412	5,109
1975-76	7,526	914	8,239	3,837	1,509	8,142
1976-77	598	1,512	12,021	3,525	628	12,027
1977-78	1,788	120	6,579	3,277	691	7,733
1978-79	6,636	2,388	11,958	4,300	1,174	5,891
1979-80	1,501	576	8,112	4,699	1,140	9,382
1980-81	3,580	660	7,847	2,686	773	8,464
1981-82 (Projected) ..	2,000	315	7,000	3,500	1,000	15,200

37. *Ports and Shipping.*—The Port Development Programme for 1980-81 provided for Rs. 1083.0 million of which Rs. 808.0 million were allocated for the Public Sector and Rs. 275.0 million for the semi-public sector. Achievements during the period under review are detailed below :

38. *Karachi Port.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 275.0 million for 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 295.0 million was incurred, giving a utilization of 107.20%.

39. Under the Third Development Project, major construction works on three principal schemes progressed to completion stage. The bulk head piling and capping beams for the quay structure for the four shipping berths were completed, while substantial progress was made on construction of the 2 transit sheds. The main structure of the new road bridge over China Creek has been completed. Works relating to the approach ramps and roads to the bridge continued at a slow pace. The railway track and services material for the remodelling and reconstruction of the West Railway and storage yard were manufactured and contracts for construction of heavy duty pavings and roads for the storage area and 16 acre container marshalling parks were initiated. Besides the container parks were completed and put into operation. Construction works on the wharf apron, transit and overflow storage areas for the four shipping berths and the 25 acre container marshalling and storage yard under the Kemari Groyne Complex Scheme, were also initiated and substantial progress achieved during the year. Development of ancillary overflow storage area for the East Wharves was also completed. The Fourth Development Project for modernization and expansion of the marine oil terminal facilities which included the 75,000 DWT oil tanker berth, deepening of the harbour approach channel from 30ft. to 40ft. and commissioning of the trailing suction hopper dredger, was implemented. This has doubled oil handling capacity of the port from 5 to 10 million tons per annum.

40. The Karachi port handled the entire sea-borne trade of Pakistan during 1980-81, which comprised about 7.92 million tonnes of dry general cargo, including foodgrains and fertilizer imports, rice and cotton exports, and the gradually increasing container/lash traffic. This cargo tonnage was at the same level as the 1979-80 traffic, despite vary low wheat imports. The port also handled about 8.25 million tonnes of liquid cargo, comprising principally of crude oil, POL surplus/deficit products, edible oil and molasses, etc., which was again at the same level as last year's traffic.

41. *Port Qasim.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 750.00 million for 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 731.13 million was incurred, giving a utilization of 97.40%. The strategy underlying the programme was to achieve the required depth in the approach channel, keeping in view requirements of Pakistan Steel using the Iron Ore and Coal Berth, and construction of facilities on berths 1—4 in order to make them operational. Work progressed satisfactorily in respect of Marginal Wharf and related facilities and the operating buildings for berths 1—4. Work on berths 5—7 was initiated after contract was awarded to a foreign firm. Dredging of the approach channel of the extent of about 20% of the total dredging requirement for Phase-I was carried out. Construction of the underground reservior, pump house and the over head water tank under the water supply scheme entered completion stage. Under the power supply scheme the KESC Grid Station building was completed, the entire equipment required was procured while substantial progress was made on the erection of one transmission tower earthing and insulators. The Ore and Coal Berth started functioning during the year and some ships containing ore discharged their cargoes at the berth.

42. *Gwadar Fish Harbour Project.*—Rs. 15 million were provided for completion of unfinished buildings, roads, water-works and infrastructure. An expenditure of Rs. 0.178 million was incurred. The project is in a suspended state for decision on the major project designed by the Japanese.

43. *Seamen Training Centre.*—Rs. 1.5 million were provided for completion of ancillary facilities which remained un-utilized.

44. *Pakistan Marine Academy.*—Rs. 5.0 million were provided for completion of ancillary facilities, against which an expenditure of Rs. 10.954 million was incurred.

45. *Navigational Aids.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 1.5 million an expenditure of Rs. 0.5 million was incurred.

46. *Shipping.*—An allocation of Rs. 826.38 million, including a FEC of Rs. 796.38 million was made for the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation under the semi-public sector during 1980-81. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 729.071 million was incurred.

47. Deliveries of 4 Japanese general cargo ships of 15,000 DWT each and one British ship of 18,000 DWT were taken.

Planning and Development Division

48. *National Logistic Cell.*—An allocation of Rs. 112.0 million was made for the NLC programme for development of operational/administrative facilities during 1980-81. Of this Rs. 23.0 million were proposed to be met from the ADP and the remainder from NLC's own resources. An expenditure of Rs. 68.9 million was incurred on purchase of vehicles and machinery, construction of workshops and base depots and repayment of loan.

49. During the year, 570.175 Million Tonne Kms of freight was carried up-country by NLC out of which 534.832 Million Tonne Kms was fertilizer and 32.364 Million Tonne Kms was cement, while 210.78 Million Tonne Kms of freight was carried down country of which 120.213 Million Tonne Kms was rice, 64.205 Million Tonne Kms was cotton and 26.20 Million Tonne Kms was private sector transportation. The internal shifting of freight carried by NLC amounted to 163.083 Million Tonne Kms. In addition, 89.347 Million Tonne Kms of liquid cargo was also carried.

Civil Aviation

50. The amount of Rs. 212.00 million provided during the year 1980-81 was fully utilized on the on-going projects. In physical terms, interim expansion and other development schemes were carried out at Lahore, Islamabad and Karachi International Airports. Strengthening of runway at Multan was completed, while work on establishment of Civil Aviation Training Institute at Hyderabad was nearing completion. The Institute, on completion, will impart training to the local personnel of Civil Aviation Department and also to foreign students in the field of civil aviation. Strengthening of runways at Peshawar and Quetta were also taken in hand. The work at Peshawar was nearing completion while the work on Quetta remained in progress.

51. Work on the following projects were completed : (a) Pasni Airport ; (b) Re-location of existing radar at Karachi ; (c) Installation of VASIS and provision of other essential facilities at Karachi airport and (d) Improvement and expansion of Taxiway and Parking bay at Islamabad.

PIAC

52. PIA maintained its steady progress for passenger traffic during 1980-81 and registered an increase of 18.9% over the preceding year. The airline, carried 6160 million RP Km against the target of 6057 million RP Km.

53. In the case of freight traffic there was an increase of 5.26% over 1979-80. The Air line, however could not achieve the target freight of 279.1 million RFTK. It carried 240 million RFTK during 1980-81 against the target of 279.1 million RFTK, a shortfall of 14%. The passenger traffic on the domestic routes increased from 1,142 million RPKs in 1979-80 to 1,254 million RPKs in 1980-81, a growth of 8%, while the international traffic increased from 4,038 million RPKs for 1979-80 to 4,906 million RPKs in 1980-81, a growth of 21.5%. The cargo traffic on domestic routes had a decrease of 4% from 14.6 million RFTKs during 1979-80 to 14.0 million RFTKs in 1980-81, while international cargo traffic slightly increased by 6.1% from 213 million RFTKs in 1979-80 to 226 million RFTKs in 1980-81.

54. In physical terms, work on the construction of wide body aircraft hangar was completed in addition to completion of all structural works and major installation of equipment. Fourth Airbus A-300 was inducted to the airline fleet. The computerized reservation facilities were extended to stations in Gulf, Middle East, Europe and USA and various domestic stations. The outstanding balance for the fourth Air-bus was paid in addition to advance payment for procurement of 5th and 6th A-300 Air-buses.

55. An allocation of Rs. 1226.5 million was made during 1980-81 against which an expenditure of Rs. 755.9 million was incurred, giving a utilization rate of 62.3%. This included Rs. 131.99 million for the development of infrastructure and Rs. 623.8 million for the procurement of aircraft. The shortfall in the utilization was attributed to the shortage of funds due to rise in fuel prices, increase in debt survicing payments, and shortfall in profits.

56. PIA provided more services on international routes during 1980-81 by extending its Copenhagen terminator flights to London, resulting in better economics and load factors for these routes.

57. PIA also started its DC-10-30 operations on the Jeddah-KANO route. Though PIA added fourth air bus A-300 to its fleet in September 1980, the loss of two aircraft, one DC-10-30 in February 1981 and one Fokker F-27 in June 1981 resulted in reduction in the capacity which was absorbed as much as possible by greater utilization of the available fleet. The position of the aircraft fleet by June 1981 stood as follows :

TABLE 3

PIAC Aircraft Fleet

Type of Aircraft	No. of Aircraft
Boeing 747	4
DC-10-30	3
Airbus A-300	4
Boeing 707	6
Boeing 720-B	6
Fokker F-27	8
Total	31

58. A comparison of operational performance is tabulated below. It is seen that though higher seat factor was obtained, achievement in load factor was lower in 1980-81 (rather it was deteriorating since 1979-80). This required rescheduling and reviewing the route operation and the deployment of the type of aircraft.

TABLE 4

PIA's Operational Performance

	Unit	1979-80	1980-81	%Growth
Passengers				
Revenue Pax Kilometers	Million	5,180	6,160	18.91
Available seat Kilometers	„	8,982	10,081	12.23
Seat Factor	%	57.7	61.1	—
Cargo				
Revenue Freight Tonne Kilometers	Million	228	240	5.26
Available Freight Tonne Kilometers	„	532	562	5.63
Load Factor	%	42.9	42.7	—

Telecommunication

59. An allocation of Rs. 520.00 million was made to the T & T Department during 1980-81 for the expansion and improvement of telecommunication system, which included Rs. 20.00 million for backward areas.

60. An expenditure of Rs. 720.00 million was incurred during the year. Enhanced expenditure was incurred due to the reason that Rs. 200.00 million was allocated to T & T Department by the Ministry of Finance to reduce the stores inventory. The major targets envisaged and achieved during 1980-81 are as under:

(i) Against the target of installation of 25,000 automatic exchange lines and 20,000 new telephones, the actual achievement was 31,100 exchange lines and 26,922 new telephones.

(ii) The schemes relating to expansion of Satellite Earth Station at Deh-Mandro namely, IND-14-B, IND-15 and standard "A" Antenna were programmed to be completed during the year. The work of installation of IND-14-B has been completed while 15% work was completed on the installation of IND-15 and on the installation of standard "A" Antenna.

(iii) Fifty per cent work on the scheme for Lahore—Amritsar coaxial cable system was envisaged to be completed. No progress was made on the scheme.

(iv) Against the target of opening of 29 Public Call Offices (PCO's), 54 were opened.

(v) Against the target of installation of 40 small exchanges, 67 small exchanges were installed.

(vi) Completion of Electronic Telex Exchange at Islamabad was envisaged but no progress was made on the scheme.

(vii) Hundred per cent completion of work on Central Telecommunication Research Laboratories was envisaged. However, the achievement has been 98%.

(viii) Against the target of installation of 15 trunk positions, 20 trunk positions have been installed.

(ix) Fifty per cent work was envisaged to be completed on Karachi-Pipri PCM over radio, but the achievement has been 15% only.

(x) Against the target of completion of 30% work on Mardan-Mingora-Chitral microwave link, 22% work has been completed.

(xi) The physical implementation of the project for up-gradation of microwave system between Quetta-Warachah has been 20% against the target of 15%.

(xii) Against the target for construction of 30 telecommunication buildings and 32 staff quarters, the construction of 14 telecommunication buildings and 99 staff quarters were completed.

(xiii) Ninety-two per cent of feasibility survey of microwave system in remote areas was completed against the target of 100% completion.

(xiv) Against the target of 50% completion of NWD exchange at Mingora, 20% work has been completed.

Special Communications Organisation (S.C.O.)

61. An allocation of Rs. 20.677 million was made for the S.C.O. during 1980-81, while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 20.677 million. About 2,220 new telephone connectons were provided, 1820 in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and 400 in Northern Areas ; 11 exchanges were installed, 6 in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and 5 in Northern Areas ; 38 Public Call Offices were opened, 23 in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and 15 in Northern Areas. Besides, 57 carrier channels and 15 VFT channels were installed and erection of 282 Km of overhead lines and 1082 Km of wires was completed in AJK and Northern Areas.

Post Offices

62. An allocation of Rs. 19.00 million was made to the Post Office Department during 1980-81, which was fully utilized. Construction of the Directorate General Office building and 252 staff quarters at Islamabad was completed. About 41% work was completed on the construction of 46 operational buildings. The construction of 100 staff quarters has been completed upto 7%.

N.T.R.C.

63. An allocation of Rs. 0.906 million was made for the research studies to be carried out by the N.T.R.C. The actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 0.560 million. The Centre has completed eighteen on-going studies during the year. Another four studies and 19 desk studies were in hand.

Provincial Programme

64. During 1980-81, an allocation of Rs. 720.331 million was allocated for the Public Sector Roads and Transport Development Programme. Targets and achievement are given below :

65. *Punjab Roads and Bridges.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 258.2 million an exenditure of Rs. 303.7 million was incurred during 1980-81, giving a utilization of 116.62%. During the period under review, 152 Kms of new roads were constructed while 113.6 Kms of existing roads were widended/improved.

66. *Sind Roads and Bridges.*—Against as allocation of Rs. 219.0 million for 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 245.048 million was incurred giving a utilization of 111.8%. During the period under review, 293.85 Kms of new roads were constructed, 7.74 Kms of existing roads reconditioned and 125.02 Kms widened/reconditioned. In addition, 116.14 Kms of carpetting was carried out.

67. *Sind Road Transport Corporation.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 4.0 million, an expenditure of Rs. 11.4 million was incurred on repair/renovation of 60 old buses.

68. *NWFP Roads and Bridges.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 153.331 million, an expenditure of Rs. 167.253 million was incurred giving a utilization of 109.7%. The reason for the excess in expenditure was due to acceleration of work on a number of projects and high financial demand for the contractor of Chakdara Bridge. During the period under review, 59.2 Kms of shingled and 56 Kms of black topped roads were constructed while 182.4 Kms of existing roads were improved. In addition work on 11 bridges was also carried out.

69. *NWFP Road Transport Corporation.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 5 million for 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 2.2 million was incurred. During the period under review 8 break down trucks alongwith tools and plants were purchased, import of 376 bus chasses was completed while body fabrication on 154 body chasses was carried out.

70. *Baluchistan Roads.*—An allocation of Rs. 84.8 million was made for the 1980-81 Roads and Bridges Development Programme, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 59.0 million giving a utilization of 69.5%.

PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

Strategy

71. The following strategy for Development of Transport and Communications Sector would be pursued during 1981-82 :

(i) Major share of long haul bulk freight traffic will be handled by the Railways.

(ii) Developing capacity for progressive manufacture of D.E. Locos.

(iii) Integrated development of different modes of transport will be carried out.

(iv) Dilution of resources will be avoided by keeping number of schemes at the minimum possible level.

(v) Highest priority/adequate financial coverage will be given to on-going schemes nearing completion for early realization of benefits of investments made.

(vi) Communication facilities in under-developed areas will be improved for opening up of these areas and to facilitate development.

(vii) Roads will be improved/constructed to conform to standard designs and specifications.

(viii) Port capacity will be augmented to achieve progress at maximum feasible rate. The future plans of the Karachi Port and Port Qasim will be coordinated to avoid duplication.

(ix) Railway capacity will be increased by removing operational bottlenecks, rehabilitation and replacement of worn out assets.

(x) Comprehensive transport studies will continue for better planning.

(xi) Telecommunications system will be improved by providing additional capacity, installation of microwave and carrier system and opening up of new public call offices.

Financial Allocation

72. The total allocation for the Development of Transport and Communications Sector for 1981-82 stands at Rs. 5,625.153 million in the Public Sector (details in Annexure I). This includes Rs. 4,823.892 million for the Federal Programmes and Rs. 801.261 million for the provincial schemes. The allocation is about 21% of the total Federal ADP and is the highest ever provided for. In addition, Rs. 1,630.007 million has been allocated for development work in the semi-public sector.

73. The Railways have been accorded high priority in the resource allocation and its share is 22.9% of the total ADP of T & C Sector. The allocation of Rs. 1,266.66 million in 1981-82 is also 15% higher than their total expenditure in the preceding year. This will facilitate to carry out the track rehabilitation work by bringing 4 sleeper factories in operation during 1981-82, in addition to substantially speeding up works like strengthening of major bridges, line capacity works, progressive manufacture of locomotives, rehabilitation of 14 locomotives and manufacture of 110 carriages. The project "Telecommunication and Related Signalling" has also been properly funded to meet the expenditure involved in the execution of other signalling work on the main line sections.

74. Rs. 257.372 million have been provided to the Department of Civil Aviation which shows an increase of 21.4% over the actual expenditure during 1980-81. The programme includes strengthening of runways at Quetta and Peshawar. Work on flight safety programme will be continued. Interim passenger area expansion at Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi will be completed. Quetta and Peshawar terminal buildings extension and recarpetting of runways will also be completed.

75. Adequate funds have been provided for development of ports. An allocation of Rs. 875.833 million has been made for Port Qasim which is slightly higher than the allocation of Rs. 750 million for 1980-81. It is expected that with this level of investment the port will become operational by December, 1981.

76. During the year 1981-82, provision of Rs. 897.00 million has been made to T&T Department, Rs. 24.375 million to Special Communication Organization, Rs. 31.2 million to Post Office Department and Rs. 3.588 million to NTRC. The Programme of T&T Department aims at the expansion and improvement of the Telephone system in the country. The main strategy to be followed will be the improvement of existing system and expansion of telephone facilities to rural and under-developed areas.

77. The agency wise prorgmmes to be implemented during 1981-82 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

FEDERAL PROGRAMME

Pakistan Railways

78. The principle feature for the Railway's Development Programme during 1981-82 is the removal of existing bottlenecks and improvement in utilization of existing capacity achieved earlier with a view to increasing the operational efficiency of system. The strategy to be followed, will therefore be :

(i) Augmentation of carrying capacity by undertaking line capacity works and improvement of terminal facilities.

(ii) Rehabilitating the track with a view to increasing the speed of passenger and goods trains and for eliminating extensive speed restriction.

(iii) Rehabilitation, replacement and modernization of plant and machinery and rolling stock, and initiating manufacturing of D.E. Locos.

(iv) Improvement of signalling and replacement of existing communications system by microwave backbone telecommunication system, and

(v) Strengthening and replacement of bridges.

79. An allocation of Rs. 1266.662 million has been made during 1981-82 which records an increase of 15% over the revised estimates of 1980-81. The low volume of daily wagon loadings has been the main drawback. Therefore, the programme for 1981-82 mainly aims at improvement in wagon utilization by reducing wagon turn around time from 14.7 days in 1980-81 to 11 days in 1981-82. Every effort will be made for improvement of the daily Kilometerage per D.E. Locos which has decreased from 219 KM during 1978-79 to 192 Km in 1980-81 in case of goods traffic. Drastic coordinated remedial measures would be required during 1981-82 to enable the railways carry its due share of goods traffic.

80. The traffic forecast for the year 1981-82 have not been provided by the Ministry of Railways. However, it has been assumed that with the proper utilization of the existing capacity the freight and passenger traffic of Pakistan Railways will grow at 5% and 2.7%, respectively during 1981-82. On the basis of this assumption, Pakistan Railways would carry 8,314 MTKM and 16,751 MPKM freight and passenger traffic respectively during the year.

81. Details of the 1981-82 programme for the Development of Pakistan Railways are as follows :

(i) *New Construction.*—Work on Mari-Indus Bannu conversion will proceed at a slow pace with an allocation of Rs. 4.87 million.

(ii) *Track Rehabilitation.*—As 3 of the 4 concrete sleeper factories have already been completed and trial production will commence this year, it is expected that sufficient number of indigenously manufactured sleepers will be available for a speedy track rehabilitation programme. An allocation of Rs. 324.675 million has been made for complete track renewal of 80 Km, rail renewal of 32 Km and sleeper renewal of 128 Km. Besides Rs. 19.50 million has been allocated for completion of work on 4th concrete sleeper factory.

(iii) *Line Capacity Work and Improvement of Terminal Facilities.*—The project *viz.* "Passenger terminal at Karachi" will make 60% accumulative progress during 1981-82 with an allocation of Rs. 27.3 million. For other line capacity works an allocation of Rs. 10.725 million has been made.

(iv) *Motive Power and Rolling Stock.*—The locomotives fleet of Pakistan Railways stood at 997 in June, 1981 compared to 1003, a year before. There was a reduction of 6 D.E. locomotives during the year under review. Of this fleet, there are 330 overage steam and 228 overage Diesel Electric Locomotives. Out of these, 273 steam Locomotives will be over 60 years old and 102 D.E. Locomotives will be over 25 years old which are uneconomical to maintain. To overcome this situation and to gain self-sufficiency in this vital transportation equipment, Pakistan Railways have initiated a manufacturing

programme for D.E. Locos with foreign manufacturers. A phased programme has been started for replacement of their out-lived stock which will continue during 1981-82 with an allocation of Rs. 447.964 million. The details of work to be done are given below.

(a) With the experience gained in the re-engining project started earlier it has been observed. that re-engining is not successful in all the outlived Loco fleet. Instead rehabilitation is a better proposition. Accordingly, Rehabilitation of 42 ALPW-18 Locomotives will be taken in hand and the work on re-engining project will be dropped.

(b) Order for procurement of 38-DEL comprising 30 complete DEL and 8 CKD Locomotives has been placed and according to schedule 12 complete DEL will be shipped during 1981-82. An allocation of Rs. 132.6 million has been made for this purpose. This forms part of the Phase-I of progressive manufacture of locomotives programme.

(c) A considerable number of Diesel Electric Locomotives are either lying ineffective or are operating with reduced power which is attributed to the outlived traction motors and sub-assemblies. The programme for replacement of traction motors and sub-assemblies will be taken in hand and it is expected that during 1981-82 orders for traction motors and sub-assemblies will be placed and part shipments are anticipated. An allocation of Rs. 25.038 million has been made for this programme.

(d) The programme for manufacture of carriages will continue and it is expected that 110 carriages will be manufactured for which an allocation of Rs. 202.556 million has been made. Besides, 125 more Hopper Trucks will be manufactured during 1981-82 with an allocation of Rs. 29.25 million during 1981-82.

(e) Preliminary work for setting up of a locomotive factory will be taken in hand during 1981-82.

(v) *Telecommunication and Related Signalling.*—An allocation of Rs. 330.225 million has been made for installation of telecommunication network based on microwave backbone of the Pakistan Railways in addition to continuation of work on other telecommunication and signalling works. In physical terms 43% achievement will be made during the year.

Roads

82. *Federal Programme.*—Rs. 1,072.704 million have been provided for the Federal Roads Development Programme, including Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas, FATA, Other Roads, National Highways, NLC Priority Programme and major bridges. The salient features of the programme are detailed below :—

83. *Azad Kashmir.*—An allocation of Rs. 91.333 million has been made.

84. Major works include 24 Kms of widening, 23 Kms of surfacing, 60 culverts and 60 causeways on the Muzaffarabad-Jura-Shardi road, 21.5 Kms of metalling, 21.5 Kms of surfacing, 30 culverts, 30 causeways and 12,000 CuM of retaining walls on the Kohala Kuliari road and 18 Kms of surfacing and 4000 CuM of retaining walls on the Kotli-Sattian-Kuliari road. Work will be carried out on bridges at Domel over River Jhelum, Ghari Duppata, Kahuta Digar, Nampura, Jamalpur and five suspension bridges. Completion of work on schemes for improvement and reconditioning of existing roads is also programmed.

85. *Northern Areas.*—An allocation of Rs. 33.764 million has been made. The programme provides for construction of 144 Kms of jeepable, 16.0 Kms of metalled and 27.2 Kms of truck roads in addition to improvement of 83.2 Kms of existing roads. Work on 13 bridges (1143 M) will also be carried out.

86. *FATA.*—An allocation of Rs. 102.261 million has been made. The programme provides for construction of 101.36 Kms of shingled and 93.696 Kms of black topped roads in addition to improvement of 131.2 Kms of existing roads. Work on 3 bridges alongwith protective works will be completed.

87. *Ministry of Communications.*—An allocation of Rs. 845.346 million has been made for the 1981-82 Road Development Programme under the Ministry of Communications. Main features of the programme are detailed below :

88. *Major Bridges.*—An allocation of Rs. 176.620 million has been made for continuation of work on major bridges. Work on the Dadu-Moro Bridge is expected to be completed, while substantial progress is expected to be achieved on the Ghazi Ghat and D.I. Khan Bridge projects.

89. *National Highways and Bridges.*—An allocation of Rs. 222.999 million has been made. In Punjab, among the major projects work on construction of the new carriageway between mile 3 and mile 37 and the dual carriageway from Rawalpindi (mile 169/4) to Hasan Abdal (mile 201/4) of the G.T. Road (National Highway 5) will continue. In Sind, improvement of the National Highway under 6 minor and two major schemes will be undertaken. Nearly one-third of carpetting on the Karachi-Hyderabad Highway will be completed. In NWFP, work relating to improvement of the National Highway under 9 minor schemes and construction of the additional carriageway between Nowshera and Peshawar will continue. In Baluchistan, work on the Wadh-Kannar and Quetta-Sibi Sections of the National Highway will be carried out in addition to 13 other minor schemes envisaging improvement of the National Highway over various sections.

90. *NLC Priority Programme.*—An allocation of Rs. 97.5 million has been made. The programme provides for continuation of work on major bridges over the Nara, Rohri and Mir Wah canals, railway over-head bridges at Channi-goth and Adam Wahan, the Karachi by-pass, the Stargate-Pipri Road and the Bahawalpur-Ahmedpur East road. Improvement works on various sections of the National and Indus Highways will continue. In addition work will be initiated on new projects like the construction of the 66 Kms long and 6.09 meters wide Kala bagh-Kohat Road and improvement/reconditioning of the Kala bagh-Mianwali-Muzaffargarh and Dhullian-Talagang roads. In all the programme provides for construction of 104 Kms of new roads and improvement of 464.8 Kms of existing roads in addition to works pertaining to bridges.

91. *Third IBRD Project.*—An allocaton of Rs. 250 million has been made for continuation of work.

92. *Frontier Works Organization.*—An allocation of Rs. 98.227 million has been made. The main thrust of the programme is aimed at higher quality control and reduction in the civil labour by mustering sufficient strength out of Army units. The programme provides for 40 Kms of road formation, 40 Kms of metalling and 163 meters of bridge work on the Chakdara-Chitral road. In Azad Kashmir, 2 Kms of metalling on the Dhulli-Aliabad road, 24.5 Kms of surfacing and 27.4 metres of bridge work on the Sensa-Sersawa-Trarkhel road and 7 Kms of road formation and 4 Kms of metalling on the Bagh-Birpani-Chikar road will be carried out. Work relating to the KKH bridges will be completed. On the KKH-Skardu road 40 Kms of metalling and 75 metres of bridge work will be completed.

Federal Urban Transportation

93. *Karachi Transport Corporation.*—An allocation of Rs. 146.25 million has been made. The programme envisages induction of 150 buses into the fleet, procurement of spares for 150 buses, overhauling of 100 buses and provision for a new depot.

94. *Punjab Urban Transport Corporation.*—An allocation of Rs. 97.5 million has been made. The programme envisages completion of body fabrication on imported 300 Volvo chasses, import of 150 Volvo chasses and rehabilitation of 139 depreciated buses. Civil works will also be undertaken.

Ports and Shipping

95. An allocation of Rs. 1002.766 million has been made for the Port Development Programme for 1981-82 under the Public sector and Rs. 250.00 million under the Semi-public sector.

96. *Karachi Port Trust.*—An allocation of Rs. 250.00 million has been made for 1981-82. The programme under the Third Port Project provides for commissioning of the Jinnah bridge, the 4 shipping berths at Juna Bunder, 2 transit sheds for the Juna Bunder shipping berths, Phase-B

works of heavy duty pavings, track work, etc. and integrated 15 acre container marshalling and storage park, the Railways marshalling yard, heavy duty pavings underground services and operational buildings for the 25 acre container marshalling and storage park and 3 sheds for stuffing and destuffiing of containers.

97. *Port Mohammad Bin Qasim.*—An allocation of Rs. 875.833 million has been made. The main thrust of the progamme is aimed at making the port operational by December 1981. Work will continue on the Marginal Wharf facilities and operating building for berths 1—4 and its extension and related facilities for berths 5—7. Works pertaining to the water and power supply systems are expected to be completed. Installation of a 60-channel microwave link for interim telephone connections will be undertaken.

98. *Gwadar Fish Harbour Project.*—An allocation for Rs. 0.194 million has been made for the establishment charges.

99. *Seamen Training Centre.*—An allocation of Rs. 1.05 million has been made for completion of ancillary facilities including the approach road, parade ground and compound wall.

100. *Pakistan Marine Academy.*—An allocation of Rs. 4.875 million has been made for construction works relating to the jetty, swimming pool, hospital, mosque and residential buildings.

101. *Hydrographic Vessel.*—An allocation of Rs. 71.0 million has been made.

102. *Shipping.*—An allocation of Rs. 636.537 million has been made for the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation under the Semi Public Sector. The programme provides for the procurement of one British and five Polish cargo vessels and continuation of work on the cargo ship being constructed at the Karachi Ship-yard for the Corporation.

Planning and Development Division

103. *National Logistic Cell.*—An allocation of Rs. 72.3 million has been made for the NLC development programme of operational/administrative facilities, of which Rs. 24.375 million are being provided for construction of a workshop at Gujranwala against the A.D.P. funds. The remaining programme costing Rs. 47.925 million and envisaging construction of offices and residential buildings at various locations and repayment of loan utilized for purchasing FIAT vehicles will be financed out of N.L.C's. own funds. During 1981-82, N.L.C. expect to carry 627.192 Million Tonne Kms of freight up-country, including 35.60 Million Tonne Kms of cement and 588.315 Million Tonne Kms of fertilizer and 231.857 Million Tonne Kms of freight down country which will include 132.234 Million Tonne Kms of rice, 70.626 Million Tonne Kms of cotton and 28.820 Million Tonne Kms of private sector transportation. The internal shifting traffic is expected at 179.391 Million Tonne Kms. Transportation of 98.281 Million Tonne Kms of liquid cargo is also programmed.

Civil Aviation

104. An allocation of Rs. 257.372 million have been made for extension of terminal facilities, strengthening of existing runways, provision of Radio Communication, Navigation, ground facilities, fire fighting services, security measures, training facilities and provision for new airports at Saidu Sharif and Ormara.

105. During the year 1981-82 work on the following projects will be completed :

(a) Strengthening of runway at Quetta.

(b) Strengthening of runway at Peshawar.

(c) Radio communication and NDB facilities at Gawadar, Pasni, Turbat and Ormara airports.

(d) Provision of control tower at Sukkur, Jiwani and Chitral.

106. Civil Aviation Training Institute at Hyderabad, aerodrome at Ormara, Bannu and Parking Bay at Islamabad will reach the advance stages of execution in addition to progress of work on augmentation of radio aids to aeronautical, navigation and landing facilities.

PIAC

107. The PIAC Programme for 1981-82 mainly aims at better utilization of the available capacity. PIA intends to carry 40,000 pilgrims during Haj season (32,000 on its own aircraft and 8,000 by leased aircraft). Capacity increases are also planned on Saudi-Arabia and Middle East Routes. On the domestic routes, PIA will start its Airbus A-300 operations after opening of strengthened runway at Peshawar.

108. PIA plans to carry 6,658 million RPKs during 1981-82 as against 6,160 million RPKs actually carried during 1980-81 *i.e.* a growth of 8.1%. Cargo traffic is estimated to grow at 10.41% during the year increasing from the 240 million RFTKs carried during 1980-81 to 265 million RFTK estimated for 1981-82. The capacity increase is anticipated from 10,081 million seat Kms in 1980-81 to 10,798 million seat Kms in 1981-82 for passengers, and from 562 million ton Kms. in 1980-81 to 585 million tonne Kms in 1981-82 for cargo, an increase of 7.1% and 9.96%, respectively. A comparative statement of the capacity operational performance is given below :

TABLE 5

Operational Performance of PIA 1980-1982

		1980-81	1981-82	%Growth during 1981-82
Revenue Pax. Kilometers	Million	6,160	6,658	8.08
Available Seat Kms	„	10,081	10,798	7.11
Seat Factor (%)	%	61.1	61.7	—
Revenue Freight Tons Kms	Million	240	265	10.41
Available Freight Tonne Kms	„	562	585	9.96
Load Factor (%)	%	42.7	45.3	—

109. An allocation of Rs. 713.47 million has been made to PIA which included Rs. 600 million for development of infrastructure and civil engineering works and Rs. 113.47 million for processing the schemes, finalization of the agreement, placement of order and making down payment for purchase of two wide bodied aircraft and replacement of B-720 Boeing aircraft by 4-twin jet aircrafts. PIA does not intend to induct any replacement for DC-10-30 aircraft lost in February, 1981, instead capacity lost will be achieved by better utilization of the wide body fleet.

Telecommunications

110. The programme for 1981-82 has been prepared within the framework of the Three-Year Public Sector Programme (1981—84) with the following strategy :

(a) To augment long distance and subsidiary trunk routes capacity to cope with 14% annual growth in traffic, to connect new places and remote areas and increase national/international traffic handling capacity of the links and to establish reliable links in all the four provinces.

(b) To accelerate the expansion of telephone facilities to rural and under-developed areas by establishing on a rational basis, long distance public call offices either in telegraph or sub-post offices.

(c) To raise the telephone density from 3.86 to 4.45 per 1,000 persons by installing 150,000 new telephone lines, thereby utilizing the manufacturing capacity to full extent.

(d) To continue modernization and improvement of telegraph and telephone services.

(e) To augment international telecommunications *via* satellite by installing second Earth Station and Gateway Exchange at Islamabad.

111. For 1981-82, the first year of the 3-Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 897.00 million has been made for expansion and improvement of telecommunication facilities, particularly in the rural areas of the country. It is in conformity with the Plan objectives and the total allocation of Rs. 4,402.00 million meant for the T & T Department.

112. The major physical targets to be achieved during 1981-82 are as follows :

(i) Installation of 45,400 automatic exchange lines and 30,000 new telephones.

(ii) Installation/Replacement of 39 trunk positions.

(iii) Installation of one NWD Exchange.

(iv) Expansion of existing thirteen NWD exchanges.

(v) Thirty per cent of work on Karachi-Pipri PCM Microwave system to be completed.

(vi) Thirty per cent of work on Mardan-Chitral Microwave system to be completed.

(vii) Completion of 25% of work on upgradation of Cento Microwave system (Quetta-Warechah Section).

(viii) Work will be initiated on the following schemes :

(a) Additional RF Channels on existng microwave links.

(b) Karachi-Quetta-Peshawar high capacity microwave link.

(c) Seventy-five PCOs each in Punjab, Sind, NWFP and Baluchistan.

(d) Satellite Earth Station at Islamabad.

(e) Second Gateway Exchange at Islamabad.

(f) Renovation of Co-axial cable system.

(g) Lahore-Amritsar Coaxial Cable system.

(h) Over 1500 teleprinter Machines.

(i) Provision and expansion of subsidiary routes for exchanges.

(j) Over 1900 Multiplex channels.

(k) Installation of 1,000 lines electronic telex exchange at Islamabad.

(l) Expansion of electronic telex exchange at Karachi by 1,000 lines.

(m) Consolidation of NWD network by 2,100 lines.

(n) Replacement of 9,000 lines of F-1 equipment.

Special Communications Organisation (S.C.O)

113. An allocation of Rs. 24.375 million has been made for the Special Communications Organisation during 1981-82 to complete the on-going approved projects. The main physical targets to be achieved during 1981-82 are: Installation of 2150 new telephone connections, 1340, in AJK and 810 in Northern Areas ; 11 exchanges, 7 in AJK and 4 in Northern Areas. Besides, 36 telephone trunk circuits, 36 carrier channels, 30 V.F.T. channels, opening of 11 Public Call Offices, erection of 112 Km of overhead lines and 338 Km wire would be completed in AJK and Northern Areas.

Post Offices

114. An allocation of Rs. 31.20 million has been made for the Post Office Department during the year mostly for the on-going schemes. The main targets to be achieved during the year 1981-82 include the completion of 24 post office buildings, 19 residential quarters at Quetta and 60 residential quarters at Karachi.

NTRC

115. An allocation of Rs. 3.588 million has been made for the NTRC for continuation of 19 desk studies and the on-going studies, namely OD Survey, Data Bank and Traffic Factors for Pakistan. The study on "Fuel consumption" is likely to be completed in early 1981-82. Nine new studies are proposed to be initiated by the Centre during 1981-82.

Provincial Programme

116. *Punjab Roads and Bridges.*—An allocation of Rs. 271.7 million has been made for development of roads and bridges. The emphasis of the programme is on completion of as many on-going schemes as possible. As such, minimum number of new schemes has been included in the programme which provides for construction of 248 Kms of new roads, widening/improvement of 112 Kms of existng roads and work on bridges. Provision has also been made for flood restoration works, purchase of machinery and research work.

117. *Sind Roads and Bridges.*—An allocation of Rs. 253.391 million has been made for the construction of 300 Kms of new roads and improvement of 235 Kms of existing roads. Work on 5 bridges will also be taken up.

118. *Sind Road Transport Corporation.*—Rs. 16.0 million have been provided for renovation of 50 buses.

119. *NWFP Roads and Bridges.*—An allocation of Rs. 160.247 million has been made for development of roads and bridges. The strategy underlying the programme is in line with the policy followed for the last many years, of assigning priority to the improvement of major inter-provincial and inter-district highways and bridges falling on these roads, improvement of secondary highways and construction of roads to open up new areas. The programme provides for construction of 72.93 Kms of shingled & 129.14 Kms of black topped roads and improvement of 133.7 Kms of existing roads. Work on 11 bridges will be completed.

120. *NWFP Road Transport Corporation.*—An allocation of Rs. 5.023 million has been made for initiating construction work on the Government Transport Services workshop. Fabrication of bodies on 222 bus chasses imported during the last financial year will also be taken up against non-ADP funds.

121. *Baluchistan Roads & Bridges.*—An allocation of Rs. 94.9 million has been made. For the improvement/construction of roads and bridges in the provice.

Annexure I

FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS TO TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR 1980-81 AND 1981-82

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sector/Sub-sector	1980-81			1981-82	Percentage of public	Percentage increase (+) Decrease (—) with year at
		Original Allocation	Utilization	Percentage Utilization	Allocation	sector ADP	Col. 3 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Public Sector							
A.	Federal Programme :						
1.	Pakistan Railways	1115.00	1100.00	98.60	1266.662	22.50	+ 13.60
2.	Ports and Shipping :						
	(i) DG/P & S	23.00	11.304	49.10	78.276	1.30	+240.33
	(ii) Port Qasim	750.00	731.130	97.4	875.833	15.50	+ 16.78
	(iii) Napier Mole Bridge	35.00	35.000	100.00	48.657	0.80	+ 39.02
	Sub-Total P&S	808.00	777.434	96.20	1002.766	17.80	+ 24.01
3.	Civil Aviation	212.000	212.000	100.00	257.372	4.50	+ 21.40
4.	Roads :						
	(a) Azad Kashmir	54.050	66.877	122.7	91.333	1.60	+ 67.58
	(b) Northern Areas	26.194	29.732	113.00	33.764	0.60	+ 28.90
	(c) FATA	72.100	80.436	111.50	102.261	1.80	+ 41.83
	Sub-Total Roads	152.794	177.045	115.8	227.358	4.00	+ 48.80
5.	Ministry of Communications :						
	(i) Roads and Bridges	190.150	208.032	109.04	176.620	3.10	— 7.12
	(ii) National Highways	251.000	222.349	88.59	222.999	3.90	+ 78.30
	(iii) Third IBRD Highway	200.000	100.000	50.00	250.00	4.40	+ 25.00
	(iv) Other Roads (FWO)	165.000	165.000	100.00	98.227	1.70	— 40.47
	(v) NLC Priority Programme	100.000	100.000	100.00	97.50	1.70	— 2.50
	Total	906.150	795.381	87.70	845.346	15.05	— 6.08
	Road Transport :						
	(i) PUTC	180.00	180.00	100.00	97.50	1.7	— 45.83
	(ii) KTC	190.00	190.00	100.00	146.25	2.5	— 23.03
	Sub-Total Road Transport	370.00	370.00	100.00	243.75	4.3	— 34.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	6. Planning Division :						
	(i) N.T.R.C.	0.906	0.56	61.81	3.588	0.06	+296.02
	(ii) NLC (Import of Truck and Workshop Facilities) ..	23.000	23.00	100.00	24.375	0.04	+ 5.98
	Sub-Total Planning Division ..	23.906	23.56	98.05	27.963	0.04	+ 16.97
	7. Telephone and Telegraph	520.00	720.000	138.46	897.00	15.9	+ 72.50
	8. Special Communication Organization	20.677	20.677	100.00	24.375	0.4	+ 17.88
	9. Post Office	19.000	19.000	100.00	31.200	0.5	+ 64.21
	10. Science and Technology	—	—	—	0.100	—	—
	Total ..	4147.527	4215.097	101.63	4823.892	85.7	+ 16.30
B.	Provincial Programme :						
	1. Punjab :						
	(i) Roads	258.002	303.007	117.06	271.700	4.8	+ 5.23
	(ii) Road Transport Board						
	2. Sind :						
	(i) Roads	219.000	245.048	111.08	253.391	4.5	+ 15.70
	(ii) Sind Road Transport Corporation	4.000	11.40	285.00	16.000	0.2	+300.00
	3. N.W.F.P. :						
	(i) Roads	153.331	167.253	109.00	160.247	2.8	+ 4.51
	(ii) Road Transport	5.000	2.20	44.00	5.023	0.08	+ 0.46
	4. Baluchistan :						
	(i) Roads	84.080	59.000	69.50	94.90	1.68	+ 11.91
	Sub-Total—Provincial	720.331	788.601	109.04	801.261	14.24	+ 11.20
	Total—Public Sector	4867.858	5003.698	102.70	5625.153	100	+ 15.50

CHAPTER 15

MASS MEDIA

Economic development entails profound social change the tempo and speed of which varies according to the attitudes of the community and leadership. The impact of mass media, particularly radio and T.V. in an orderly change and thereby promoting development, has been recognised since long. Development and use of these media also for education, social development, national integration and building bridges of understanding and goodwill not only between the Government and the people but also between various segments of population is accorded due recognition by the Government.

2. The public sector media agencies are also providing an important link with the people in connection with the government's efforts at Islamization of the society. They have largely reshaped their programmes based on the Islamic teachings and are striving to effectively influence the public behaviour in getting a ready response towards Islamization measures.

REVIEW OF 1980-81

3. During 1980-81, Rs. 111.458 million were allocated to Mass Media Sector. The revised estimates for the year, after allowing for supplementary grant, stood at Rs. 121.755 million.

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation

4. A sum of Rs. 31.458 million was provided to the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation which was fully utilised. The major portion of the allocation was earmarked to the on-going projects, including Broadcasting House each at Peshawar and Islamabad, Mediumwave transmitters each at Khuzdar, Khairpur, D.I. Khan, Skardu and Peshawar.

5. During 1980-81, the civil works of transmitter buildings at Khuzdar, Khairpur and Skardu have progressed satisfactorily. Also the construction work of the transmitter building at Muzaffarabad and D.I. Khan have been completed. Two high-powered transmitters each at Khairpur and D.I. Khan started transmitting programmes during the year under review. The fabrication of high powered Muzaffarabad transmitter by Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation has been almost completed. During the year, two Village Broadcasters one each at Turbat and Khuzdar started transmission. Security wall around the 300 KW MW transmitter, Peshawar was completed.

6. As a result of new projects which were made operational during 1980-81, the population and area coverage for broadcasting has gone up to 95 per cent and 72 per cent, respectively compared to 88 per cent and 62 per cent in the preceding year.

7. *Programme Performance.*—The average duration of transmission time from all stations for home, external and world services stood at 391 hours a day. Of the total daily transmission, 360/1-2 hours were devoted to Home Service and 30/1-2 hours to world and external services. The music/entertainment programme was about 50 per cent of the daily transmission hours while the remaining 50 per cent was devoted to education-*cum*-information programmes. The category-wise break-up of education/information programmes was as follows : News and current affairs 24 per cent, special programmes 2 per cent, religious programmes 11 per cent, students-youths 2 per cent, Armed Forces 2 per cent, rural and farm broadcasts 7 per cent and other including labour, children, women etc. 2 per cent.

8. *Educational Programmes.*—During the year over 1000 hours of educational programmes were broadcast including programmes of Allama Iqbal Open University.

9. *Financial Performance.*—According to provisional data, the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation earned Rs. 65.10 million during 1980-81 mainly from licence fees and advertising, against Rs. 56.60 million in the preceding year. The recurring expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 168.52 million, yielding an operational deficit of Rs. 103.42 million, which will be met by the Government. During 1979-80, the revenue expenditure stood at Rs. 156.79 million, which meant a deficit of Rs. 100.00 million.

Pakistan Television Corporation

10. The A.D.P. of the Corporation for 1980-81 stood at Rs. 80.000 million. A supplementary grant of Rs. 10.000 million was also given during the year. The total development expenditure during the year, therefore, amounted to Rs. 90.000 million. The project-wise review is given in the following paragraphs :

11. *T.V. Station, Islamabad.*—During 1980-81, Rs. 35.347 million were spent on continuation of civil works, import of electronic equipment and payment of import duties on the equipment ordered in previous years. The civil works of the main building progressed satisfactorily. The Administrative Block, Technical Area and three Studios were completed. Air-conditioning work of studios and technical block is almost complete. The construction work on four-storeyed Secretariat Block is in progress. By the end of June, 1981, the estimated expenditure and overall physical progress on the project is Rs. 175.242 million and 82 per cent respectively.

12. *T.V. Station, Karachi.*—During the year under review, Rs. 14.536 million were spent on import of electronic equipment, payment of import duties on the equipment ordered in previous years and purchase/installation of air-conditioning equipment, besides installation of lift and extension of stair-case to top floor. The extension works of Television Centre, Karachi are almost complete. By the close of financial year, an expenditure of Rs. 101.569 million has been incurred realising an overall physical progress of 90 per cent.

13. *T.V. Station, Lahore.*—A sum of Rs. 12.580 million was spent on import of electronic equipment and payment of import duties on the equipment ordered in previous years. The civil works did not progress satisfactorily during 1980-81 due to a dispute between the contractor and the Corporation. By the end of June, 1981, the estimated expenditure and overall physical progress on the project is Rs. 101.881 million and 83 per cent respectively.

14. *T.V. Station, Peshawar.*—An allocation of Rs. 11.303 million was made in A.D.P. for import of electronic equipment, payment of import duties on the equipment purchased earlier and construction of tower block. The civil works have been completed to the extent of 80 per cent. By the close of financial year 1980-81, the estimated expenditure and overall physical progress on the project is Rs. 99.169 million and 92 per cent, respectively.

15. *T.V. Station, Quetta.*—A sum of Rs. 16.234 million was allocated for continuation of civil works, import of electronic equipment. During the year under review, the civil works kept a steady progress. The frame-structure of the entire building alongwith flooring of Administrative Block and Tower Blocks has been completed. Also foundation work of the residential colony has been completed. By June, 1981, the estimated expenditure and overall physical progress stood at Rs. 82.669 million and 73 per cent respectively.

16. *Re-broadcast Centre, Faisalabad.*—Re-broadcast Centre at Faisalabad was completed at a cost of Rs. 7.464 million and started transmission during the year under review.

17. With the completion of the Faisalabad T.V. Booster the population and area coverage as on June 30, 1981, stood at 78 per cent and 52 per cent, compared to 77 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively on June 30, 1980. The station-wise coverage is given in Annexure-I.

18. *Financial Re-structuring Arrangements.*—During 1980-81, Government approved the financial re-structuring as a result of which the debt-equity ratio was kept at 66:34, raising the Government equity to Rs. 516.93 million. Of this, Rs. 469.162 million has already been invested by the Government up to 1980-81. The Pakistan Television Corporation was also allowed to (a) increase T.V. licence fee to Rs. 200, (b) increase advertising tariff by 15 per cent per annum, and (c) make adjustments on account of non-viable projects cost and publicity charges claims outstanding against the Government.

19. *Financial Performance.*—During 1980-81, the P.T.V.C. earned Rs. 312.40 million, including claim for subsidy of Rs. 55.80 million for commercially non-viable projects. Against this the total expenditure is provisionally placed at Rs. 233.60 million, indicating a profit of Rs. 78.80 million. Net of subsidy figures, the gross profit comes to Rs. 23.00 million. During 1979-80, the corresponding profit figures stood at Rs. 33.73 million and a loss of Rs. 39.76 million (after adjusting the subsidy claim of Rs. 73.50 million from the total income).

20. Pakistan Television Corporation has now entered into a profit making phase. However, adjustments are being made against the accumulated losses which have been reduced to Rs. 91.14 million by June, 1981. These stood at Rs. 203.67 million in June, 1979.

21. *Programme Performance.*—During 1980-81, Pakistan Television Corporation telecast from all stations the general purpose and public service programmes for 280 hours weekly *i.e.* 40 hours daily, the average weekly duration of various categories of programmes is : news and current affairs 57 hours; education, motivation and information 52 hours; religious programmes 20 hours; music/entertainment including plays 110 hours; commercial spot advertising 26 hours ; miscellaneous programmes 15 hours. Out of the total transmission time 69.8 per cent time was devoted to indigenous programmes, 24.1 per cent to foreign programmes and 6.0 per cent to commercial transmission.

22. *Educational Programme.*—During 1980-81, 93 new community viewing centres (CVC's) were established, thereby increasing the total number of CVC's in the country to 670. The details of education programmes telecast are given below :

(i) *Adult Functional Literacy.*—Over 156 half-hour tele-lessons on adult education were transmitted.

(ii) Eighteen half-hour tele-lessons were shown to female and male groups through videocassette players in the under-privileged areas of Karachi under the Child Care project, implemented through UNICEF assistance. The tele-lessons had an average attendance of 862 persons.

(iii) *Others.*—In collaboration with the Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU), Pakistan Television Corporation transmitted 95 half-hour tele-lessons for the courses in such subjects as Elementary Arabic : Iqbalyat, Economics ; General Science ; Primary school teachers training ; Nutrition, electrical wiring and educational planning.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

Financial Allocations

23. The A.D.P. for Mass Media agencies for 1981-82 is Rs. 150.193 million (F.E.C. Rs. 28.974 million) as against the revised estimates of Rs. 122.365 million, including Rs. 0.61 million for publicity programme in Punjab for 1980-81, which shows an increase of 22.3 per cent over the preceding year. The agency-wise position is given in the following table :

TABLE I

A.D.P. Allocations for Mass Media Sector 1981-82

(Rupees Million)

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	1980-81 revised estimates	A.D.P. allocation		Percentage increase
			Total	F.E.C.	
A.	**Federal Programme**				
1.	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation ..	31.755	36.488	18.374	14.9
2.	Pakistan Television Corporation ..	90.000	112.417	10.600	24.9
3.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	—	0.488	—	—
B.	**Provincial Programme**				
4.	Publicity Programme in Punjab ..	0.610	0.800	—	33.3
	Total ..	122.365	150.193	28.974	22.3

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation

24. The Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation's A.D.P. allocation at Rs. 36.488 million is 14.9 per cent higher than the revised estimates for 1980-81. The scheme-wise allocation and the physical progress expected to be achieved during 1981-82 appears below:

25. 1000 *KW MW Transmitter and Broadcasting House, Islamabad.*—A sum of Rs. 0.2 million and Rs. 0.4 million has been allocated for 1000 KW MW transmitter Islamabad and Broadcasting House, Islamabad, respectively, during 1981-82. Both schemes are almost complete and the amount will be spent on the completion of balance civil works and installation of air conditioning equipment.

26. 300 *KW MW Transmitter and Broadcasting House, Peshawar.*—A sum of Rs. 1.000 million and Rs. 5.000 million have been provided for 300 KW MW transmitter, Peshawar and Broadcasting House, Peshawar, respectively, during 1981-82. Both schemes are in an advanced stage of completion. The amount provided will be spent on the completion of remaining civil works of 300 KW MW transmitter, Peshawar, and construction of administrative and technical blocks of Broadcasting House, Peshawar. The Transmitter will be completed to the extent of 98 per cent and the Broadcasting House building 50 per cent by June, 1982.

27. 300 *KW MW Transmitter and Broadcasting House, Khuzdar.*—A sum of Rs. 14.064 million has been provided during 1981-82 for the construction of transmitter and Broadcasting House building and import of electronic equipment. It is expected that 50 per cent physical progress will be achieved by June, 1982.

28. 10 *KW MW Transmitter at D.I. Khan and Skardu.*—A sum of Rs. 0.20 million and Rs. 2.350 million has been provided for 10 KW MW transmitter each at D.I. Khan and Skardu. The D.I. Khan transmitter is operational. The amount provided will be spent on left-over items. The scheme is expected to be completed during 1981-82. The amount provided for 10 KW MW transmitter at Skardu will be spent on the civil works of transmitter building and the residential colony.

29. 100 *KW MW Transmitter and Broadcasting House, Khairpur.*—The Khairpur radio transmitter is operational. A sum of Rs. 5.000 million has been provided for the construction of Broadcasting House building at Khairpur and for the procurement of studio equipment. About 85 per cent physical progress is expected to be achieved during 1981-82.

30. 100 *KW MW Transmitter, Muzaffarabad.*—A sum of Rs. 0.600 million has been allocated in the A.D.P. to complete the transmitter building and to initiate installation of the transmitter. The fabrication of the transmitter by Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation is expected to be completed. Eighty per cent overall physical progress will be achieved during 1981-82. The scheme-wise financial allocation and physical progress anticipated by June, 1982 is given in Annexure-II.

Pakistan Television Corporation

31. The A.D.P. provision for Pakistan Television Corporation stands at Rs. 112.417 million or 24.9 per cent more than the revised estimates of 1980-81. During the year, the Pakistan Television Corporation will complete extension works at the T.V. stations, Karachi and Lahore. Balance civil works will also be completed at T.V. station, Peshawar. Besides, two rebroadcast centres each at Razmak and Sibbi will be commissioned. A rebroadcast centre at Narowal will also be set up and made operational. The scheme-wise financial and physical position is explained below :

32. *Television Station, Islamabad.*—A sum of Rs. 27.643 million is allocated for the on-going civil works, including construction of a multi-storeyed administrative block and installation of studio equipment. The scheme is in an advanced stage of completion. Ninety five per cent physical progress is expected to be achieved by June, 1982.

33. *Television Station, Karachi.*—A sum of Rs. 11.181 million has been allocated to complete the remaining civil works. The extension work on the scheme is expected to be completed during 1981-82.

34. *Television Station, Lahore.*—A sum of Rs. 19.736 million is allocated for the left-over civil works and purchase/installation of studio and air-conditioning equipment. The extension work on the scheme is expected to be completed during 1981-82.

35. *Television Station, Quetta.*—A sum of Rs. 19.699 million is allocated for the on-going civil works and purchase/installation of electronic and air-conditioning equipment. Ninety per cent physical progress is expected to be achieved during 1981-82.

36. *Television Station, Peshawar.*—A sum of Rs. 8.858 million is allocated to complete the civil works of Tower Block and installation of air-conditioning equipment. The scheme is likely to be completed during 1981-82.

37. *T.V. Rebroadcast Centres at Razmak, Sibbi and Narowal.*—A sum of Rs. 8.5 million, Rs. 7.8 million and Rs. 5.0 million has been allocated for setting up three T.V. Rebroadcast Centres each at Sibbi, Razmak and Narowal, respectively. Sibbi and Razmak Rebroadcast Centres will be commissioned during 1981-82. The installation work of Narowal rebroadcast centre will reach an advanced stage. These rebroadcast centres after commissioning will cover an additional population of 4 million in the project areas.

38. *P. T. V. C. Training Academy.*—A sum of Rs. 4.00 million has been provided for the establishment of Training Academy at a cost of Rs. 24.2 million (F.E.C. Rs. 7.7 million) to impart professional training to new recruits and in-service personnel of Pakistan Television Corporation in the fields of engineering, programme production, and film processing. An overall 15 per cent physical progress is expected to be achieved by June, 1982.

39. The scheme-wise financial allocation and physical progress anticipated by June, 1982 appears in Annexure-III.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

40. A token provision of Rs. 0.488 million was provided* to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during 1981-82 for re-organising the training facilities for their Information Group Officers. The Academy will be equipped to train 25 officers, including in-service personnel.

Provincial Programme

41. The Government of Punjab has allocated a sum of Rs. 0.80 million to publicity programmes during 1980-81. The funds will be utilised for exhibition and motivation films, particularly in rural areas of the province.

Note.—C.D.W.P. has decided to finance the training of I.G.Os. from non-development budget and the construction of the Academy shall be reflected on the development side after the scheme is ready for implementation.

Annexure I

PTV CENTRES AND TRANSMITTING STATIONS

TV Centres and Transmitters	Date of Entry into Service	Population Covered (Millions)	Area Covered (Sq. Km)	Estimated TV Set count	Total Viewership
1	2	3	4	5	6
PTV Lahore Centre	**26-11-64**	**24.13**	**72,582**	**258,500**	**2,068,000**
Lahore Transmitter	29-12-68	7.24	9,065	208,000	1,664,000
Shujaabad Transmitter	23-03-75	5.57	14,000	31,600	252,800
Sahiwal Transmitter	05-03-77	4.51	19,700	15,400	123,200
Jamal Din Wali Transmitter	01-03-79	3.38	20,700	3,500	28,000
Faisalabad Transmitter	25-08-80	6.86	18,234	35,000	280,000
PTV Karachi Centre	**02-11-67**	**16.11**	**66,860**	**428,000**	**3,424,000**
Karachi Transmitter	02-11-67	5.10	10,360	347,000	2,776,000
Thana Bola Khan Transmitter	02-06-73	5.19	17,100	50,000	400,000
Shikarpur Transmitter	14-06-76	3.39	19,700	19,000	152,000
Nurpur Transmitter	06-06-78	2.43	19,700	12,000	96,000
PTV Rawalpindi-Islamabad Centre	**15-01-67**	**17.55**	**89,625**	**208,000**	**1,664,000**
Murree Transmitter	23-03-69	9.37	43,000	143,000	1,144,000
Sakesar Transmitter	08-07-73	8.06	43,000	56,000	448,000
Thandiani Transmitter	07-08-76	0.12	3,625	9,000	72,000
PTV Quetta Centre	**26-11-74**	**0.53**	**5,967**	**7,500**	**60,000**
Quetta Transmitter	26-11-74	0.32	2,600	7,250	58,000
Lakpass Transmitter	02-03-77	0.21	3,367	250	2,000
PTV Peshawar Centre	**05-12-74**	**3.72**	**14,500**	**35,500**	**284,000**
Cherat Transmitter	25-08-73	3.72	14,500	35,500	284,000
		62.04	249,543		
		78%	52%		

Annexure II

SCHEME-WISE DETAILS OF ADP OF PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION FOR 1981-82

(Rupees Million)

Sl No.	Name and Location of the Scheme	Estimated cost		Revised Estimates for 1980-81	Estimated exp. upto June, 1981	Physical implementation upto June, 1981 quantitative % age terms	Provision for 1981-82		Physical targets envisaged upto June, 1982 quantitative/ % age terms
		Total	F.E.C.				Total	F.E.C.	
1.	Two 250 KW SW Tr., Islamabad ..	29.248	15.785	0.150	21.443	99%	0.150	—	100%
2.	Two 100 KW SW Tr., Islamabad ..	20.078	11.210	0.150	13.422	99%	0.150	—	100%
3.	100 KW MW Tr., Muzaffarabad ..	22.066	4.632	2.410	21.250	70%	0.600	—	80%
4.	Village Broadcaster (Gilgit, Skardu, Turbat and Khuzdar)	8.512	1.652	0.500	3.975	40%	0.500	—	50%
5.	10 KW MW Tr., D.I. Khan ..	9.698	2.101	0.650	9.641	99%	0.200	—	100%
6.	100 KW MW Tr., Karachi ..	14.642	4.731	0.063	15.073	100%	—	—	100%
7.	100 KW MW Transmitter and Broadcasting House, Khairpur	32.174	3.847	4.000	26.545	75%	5.000	0.300	85%
8.	1000 KW MW Tr., Islamabad ..	54.204	19.812	0.380	45.735	99%	0.200	—	100%
9.	Broadcasting House, Islamabad ..	75.675	14.076	0.300	75.232	100%	0.400	0.025	100%
10.	300 KW MW Transmitter, Peshawar.	38.752	11.045	1.000	34.623	85%	1.000	—	98%
11.	Broadcasting House Peshawar ..	29.818	4.100	3.650	16.088	45%	5.000	—	50%
12.	Studio transmitter links	3.030	1.210	0.920	1.759	45%	0.625	—	100%
13.	Stand by generator	5.587	2.235	0.328	4.804	99%	0.120	—	100%
14.	300 KW MW Tr., and Broadcasting House Khuzdar	53.975	15.881	5.000	9.263	30%	14.064	15.000	50%
15.	Extension of training facilities ..	4.200	1.312	0.700	4.334	90%	0.550	0.100	100%
16.	Modernisation of equipment ..	15.370	6.742	3.000	7.764	60%	2.901	2.732	65%
17.	Extension of Broadcasting House, Quetta	5.916	1.400	2.300	7.239	80%	0.900	0.200	100%
18.	10 KW MW Tr., Skardu	13.042	2.291	1.500	5.630	60%	2.350	—	80%
19.	Furnishing Office Blocks at BH, Islamabad	1.637	—	0.964	1.637	99%	0.200	—	100%
20.	Security works	5.088	—	0.243	5.278	98%	0.050	—	100%
21.	150 KW MW Tr,, Quetta	16.613	5.997	1.450	13.093	98%	0.100	—	100%
22.	10 KW MW Tr., Bahawalpur ..	4.661	1.631	0.200	6.548	100%	—	—	100%
23.	25 Residential quarters for PBC employees, Quetta	1.313	—	0.483	1.587	100%	—	—	100%
24.	Additional Security works	4.633	—	1.120	1.120	10%	1.000	—	25%
25.	Security wall at Broadcasting House, Muzaffarabad	0.294	—	0.294	0.294	98%	0.040	—	100%
26.	Additional Aerial for L.P.T. Quetta-Turbat	0.388	0.017	—	—	—	0.388	0.017	100%
	Total (PBC) ..	470.614	131.707	31.755	353.377	—	36.488	18.374	—

Annexure III

SCHEME-WISE DETAILS OF A.D.P. OF PAKISTAN TELEVISION CORPORATION FOR 1981-82

(Million Rupees)

Sl No.	Name and Location of the Scheme	Estimated cost		Revised Estimates for 1980-81	Estimated exp. upto June, 1981	Physical implementation upto June, 1981 quantitative % age terms	Provision for 1981-82		Physical targets envisaged upto June, 1982 quantitative/ % age terms
		Total	F.E.C.				Total	F.E.C.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Islamabad Television Station	214.650	67.632	35.347	175.242	82%	27.643	—	95%
2.	Karachi Television Station	113.120	46.871	14.536	101.569	90%	11.181	—	100%
3.	Lahore Television Station	122.270	49.013	12.580	101.881	83%	19.736	4.500	100%
4.	Quetta Television Station	113.020	40.307	16.234	82.669	73%	19.699	3.500	90%
5.	Peshawar Television Station	108.320	40.468	11.303	99.169	92%	8.858	—	100%
6.	Sibbi Rebroadcast Centre	8.500	0.500	—	—	—	8.500	0.500	100%
7.	Razmak Rebroadcast Centre	7.800	0.500	—	—	—	7.800	0.500	100%
8.	T.V. Booster Narowal	5.960	1.600	—	—	—	5.000	1.600	90%
9.	P.T.V.C. Training Academy	24.200	7.700	—	—	—	4.000	—	15%
	Total (PTVC)	717.840	254.591	90.000	560.530	—	112.417	10.600	—

CHAPTER 16

PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

REVIEW OF 1980-81

The programme for the Physical Planning and Housing and Tourism Sectors was prepared in the light of the strategies and policies proposed in the Fifth Plan (1978—83) which lays greater emphasis on sensitive programmes namely (a) site development for housing ; (b) slum improvement ; (c) mobilization of private sector resources for investment in housing ; (d) provision of safe water supply particularly to rural areas ; and (e) improvement of sewerage facilities. The other programmes in order of priority were construction of houses for public servants, offices/buildings, capital at Islamabad and promotion of Tourism.

2. In financial terms, against the sectoral allocation of Rs. 1831.196 million in 1980-81, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1922.542 million showing a utilization of 105 per cent. The agency-wise figures of allocation and utilization are given in Annexure I.

3. The major targets and achievements for the year are given in Table I below :

TABLE I

Major Targets and Achievements 1980-81

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Unit	Targets	Achieve-ments	%achieve-ments
1.	Development of plots in urban areas	Nos.	56,500	45,700	84
2.	Urban Water Supply	Addl. pop. served in million.	2.744	2.080	72
3.	Urban Sewerage	Do.	1.442	1.410	98
4.	Rural Water Supply	Do.	1.194	1.337	112
5.	Rural Sanitation	Do.	0.310	0.292	94
6.	Housing for Govt. Servants ..	Nos.	4217	3410	88
7.	Office space	Million sft.	1.444	1.196	83

Note :—Agency-wise details are given in Annexure II.

4. The achievements made during the year are comparatively lower than the Annual Plan targets, which can be attributed to cost escalation during the year.

5. Private investment in housing during 1980-81 is estimated as Rs. 3,777 million and 46,000 houses constructed in the private sector.

6. The details of physical progress made in various sub-sectors by different executing agencies are given below :

Low Income Housing

7. Against the target of development of 56,500 plots in urban areas, the physical achievement is expected to be 45,700 ; of these 30,000 plots were developed in Sind and 15,000 plots in Punjab. In Baluchistan and Islamabad (CDA) the number of plots developed were 200 and 500, respectively.

Urban Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage

8. In Baluchistan, work on four schemes was completed and an additional 20,000 population was served with water supply facilities.

9. In NWFP, work on three schemes was completed as a result of which 40,000 additional population was served.

10. In Sind, outside Karachi and Hyderabad, 17 schemes of water supply were completed covering 600,000 perons. Drainage facilities were provided to 486,000 persons.

11. In Karachi, the Third Phase of Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply was completed except for the canal part. This will add 70 mgd of water to the existing availability of 148 mgd. The project will supply 26 mgd of water to the Steel Mills and 4 mgd to Port Qasim. Work also continued on Lyari Water Supply and Sewerage scheme. It is estimated that in Karachi, about 700,000 additional population was served with water supply. In Hyderabad, work was initiated on the Phase I of Hyderabad Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Project, for which the Asian Development Bank is providing some assistance. Also the work on the interim water supply scheme for supplying 1 mgd of water was in an advanced stage of completion.

12. In Punjab, work progressed on 61 on-going as well as new water supply, sewerage and drainage schemes, outside Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan. Out of these, 13 schemes of water supply and 12 of drainage were completed to serve an additional population of 347,000 with water supply and 712,000 with sewerage and drainage.

13. In the case of Greater Lahore Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Project (Phase II) laying of 25 miles of water supply lines and 67 miles of trunk sewers and drains was completed. In addition, work on the Greater Faisalabad Water Supply and Sewerage project was continued while the work on the Short Term Water supply scheme in Faisalabad and Comprehensive Sewerage and Drainage Project, Multan, was in an advanced stage of completion. It is estimated that an additional population of about 158,000 was served with water supply and 188,000 with sewerage facilities in the cities of Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan during 1980-81.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

14. Fourteen water supply schemes serving an additional population of 50,000 were completed in Baluchistan. In NWFP out of 179 on-going schemes, 63 were completed serving an additional population of 300,000. The P.H.E. Department in Sind had undertaken 81 schemes of water supply and sanitation out of which 24 schemes were completed, providing water supply facilities to an additional population of about 357,000 and drainage to 102,000 persons. In Punjab, over 96 schemes were included for implementation during 1980-81. By the end of June, 1981, 30 schemes (including 13 schemes of drainage) were completed to serve an additional population of about 530,000 with water supply and 190,000 with sanitation facilities. Progress on installation of handpumps, however, remained slow.

Government Servants Housing, Government Buildings

15. About 4,217 houses were proposed to be constructed at various places in the country during 1980-81. The physical achievement is about 3,410 units including hostel type accommodation. Similarly, against the target of construction of 1.444 million sq. ft. of office space, it is estimated that about 1.196 million sq. ft. office space was constructed. The shortfall in the target was partly due to delay in the initiation of work on new schemes and partly due to increase in the cost of construction.

Islamabad

16. Work on major scheme of construction of 3,008 'A' to 'D' type houses was completed. Work on the National Assembly Building, Simly Dam, Presidential Estate Complex, Presidential Estate Colony, office and residential accommodation and other schemes of water supply and sewerage network and roads etc. continued. The overall progress on the National Assembly Building and Simly Dam was about 60% each, while that on Presidential Estate Complex and Presidential Estate Colony was 90% and 50% respectively. The work on Simly Dam and National Assembly building picked up momentum during 1980-81 and these projects are expected to be completed during 1982-83.

Tourism

17. During 1980, a total number of 299,012 tourists visited Pakistan. The number of tourists was lower by 6.0 per cent compared to 318,558 in 1979. The decline has been due to disturbances in the neighbouring countries on the western border of Pakistan. The foreign exchange earnings, however, increased by 54 per cent *i.e.* from $ 99.95 million in 1979 to $ 153.93 million in 1980.

18. The various on-going projects initiated by PTDC for construction or expansion of accommodation units in Bultistan, Hunza, Kalam, Ziarat and Kaghan were completed. Renovation/remodelling of rest house at Chitral was also completed. Work on establishment of skiing resort at Malam Jabba remained in progress. The project of Keenjhar Lake was nearing completion. Initial work on Daman-e-Koh restaurant, Islamabad, was taken in hand while that on camping site at Bamburet and Garam Chashma was also in progress.

Civil Armed Forces and Constabularies

19. Modest allocations were provided for the construction of office and residential accommodation of Frontier Corps, NWFP and Baluchistan, Pakistan Rangers, Pakistan Coast Guards and Frontier Constabularies and levies/thanas in Baluchistan. The progress on these projects is reported to be quite satisfactory and most of the smaller schemes were nearing completion.

PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

20. The PP & H Sector programme for 1981-82 has been prepared within the framework of strategies, policies and programmes proposed in the Three Year Investment Plan (1981—84) in which the major thrust is on upgradation of physical environment and improvement of living conditions in urban and rural areas. The programmes include provision of safe drinking water supply and sanitation facilities ; reducing housing shortages through area development schemes in major urban areas, and regularization and improvement of existing katchi abadis; construction of government servants housing and offices/buildings.

21. The following major strategies and policies have been adopted for the housing sub-sector :

(i) Government activity will be limited to provision of site and services, on self-financing basis. Actual construction of houses would be left to individuals and private enterprise. Funds for house construction will mainly come from household savings, supplemented by institutional finances.

(ii) Housing programme would lay emphasis on providing maximum number of plots for low income groups. Sizes of plots would be between 80 to 600 sq. yds. The level of services to be provided for the development of plots would be related to the income groups to be served.

(iii) Expanded programme of improvement of existing slums, wherever possible, and their integration with the urban settlements with minimum standards of safety and hygiene would be launched. Emergence of new slums would be prevented as far as possible.

22. For water supply, sewerage and drainage sub-sector, equal emphasis will be placed on the provision of water supply, sewerage and drainage facilities both in the urban and rural areas. The water supply schemes would be primarily directed to serve the lower income groups. In augmenting the supplies to rural areas, priority will be given to meeting the needs of those groups and areas suffering the greatest deficiency. Simple drainage systems would be provided in rural areas.

Financial Allocations

23. The provision for Physical Planning and Housing Sector has increased from Rs. 1831.296 million in 1980-81 to Rs. 2034.668 million in 1981-82, an increase of about 11.10 per cent. Out of the above allocation, the shares of the programmes of water supply/sewerage and urban housing/slum improvement are 38 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively. The balance of 54 per cent of the allocation is for development of Capital at Islamabad, Government Servants housing, offices and tourism etc. The ADP allocation for housing programme is low compared to the size of the physical programme because most of the projects will be undertaken on self-financing basis and the allocation in the ADP is only bridge financing.

24. The allocation of funds for various programmes during the 1981-82 is given below :

TABLE 2

Sub-sector-wise ADP Allocation for 1981-82

(Million Rs.)

Sub-sector	Allocation in ADP 1981-82	
	Amount	Percentage
1. Urban Water Supply/Sewerage	773.662	38.02
(a) Urban Areas	521.385	25.62
(b) Rural Areas	252.277	12.40
2. Low Income Housing	170.750	8.39
(a) Plot Development	103.750	5.09
(b) House Construction	35.000	1.72
(c) Katchi Abadis/Slum improvement	32.000	1.58
3. Govt. Servants Housing	259.077	12.73
4. Govt. Offices/Buildings	193.649	9.52
5. Other Urban Development Projects	114.294	5.61
6. Tourism	11.985	0.59
7. Capital at Islamabad	320.543	15.75
8. Others	190.748	9.37
Total ..	2034.668	100.00

25. The allocation by administrative agencies is as under :

TABLE 3

Agency-wise Allocation 1981-82

(Million Rs.)

Executing Agency	Allocation 1980-81	Utilization 1980-81	Allocation 1981-82	Percentage increase/ decrease over 1980-81 Allocation
Baluchistan	61.913	61.913	69.900	12.90
NWFP	144.293	144.293	176.760	22.50
Sind	379.930	365.148	362.560	(—)4.57
Punjab	684.074	656.804	702.662	2.70
Federal Government	561.086	694.384	722.786	28.82
Total ..	1831.296	1922.542	2034.668	11.10

26. Detailed allocations by executing agencies and by sub-sectors are given in Annexure III. Similarly, details of major sub-sectoral allocation by various provinces and Federal Government agencies are given in Annexure IV to VIII. The allocation for Punjab has shown a slight reduction since major portion of plot development schemes during the 1981-82 has been kept outside the ADP.

27. The allocation of funds for important programmes province-wise, is given below :

TABLE 4

Percentage of Total Allocation 1981-82

Sub-sector	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Federal
(i) Water Supply/Sewerage ..	54	76	52	40	—
(a) Urban	40	62	7	11	—
(b) Rural	14	14	45	29	—
(ii) Low Income Housing	18	2	—	9	5
(iii) Government Servants Housing ..	7	7	—	23	17
(iv) Government Offices/buildings ..	10	8	24	19	6
(v) Other Urban Development ..	11	7	21	7	44
(vi) Other Programmes	—	—	3	2	28
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100

Physical Targets

28. The physical targets for 1981-82 alongwith a comparision with targets of The Three-Year Programme are given below :

TABLE 5

Physical Targets for 1981-82 *and 3-Year Programme* 1981—84

Item	Unit	ADP 1981-82	Medium Term 1981—84	Percentage of 1981-82 to 1981—84
Urban residential plots	Nos.	59,000	193,000	30.57
Urban water supply	addl. pop. to be served (in million)	1.76	5.810	30.29
Urban sewerage and drainage	Do.	1.215	4.000	30.37
Rural water supply	Do.	1.441	4.781	3 .14
Rural sanitation	Do.	0.457	1.587	29.79
Government servants housing	Nos.	2414	7500	32.18
Government offices/buildings	Million sft.	1.437	4.50	31.93
Environmental improvement of katchi abadis..	(pop. to be served in million).	0.120	0.360	33.33

29. The agency-wise physical targets for various sub-sectors are given in Annexure IX.

30. The details of various programmes and physical targets for 1981-82 in respect of various Federal agencies and Provincial Governments under various sub-sectors are described in the subsequent paragraphs.

Federal Programmes

31. The Federal programmes consist mainly of the development project of the Capital at Islamabad, provision of housing and offices for the Federal Government employees and Civil Armed Forces, development programmes of tourism, housing and water spply programme of Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas and provision of credit facilities for construction of houses.

Housing Finance

32. The Annual Plan target for private investment for house building is Rs. 4,540 million (against Rs. 3777 million during 1980-81), a major portion of which would be financed through credit facilities. The total requirements for institutional credit for house building at the rate of 30 per cent of the total cost during 1981-82 work out to Rs. 1,362 million. It is expected that the House Building Finance Corporation would disburse about Rs. 1278 million during 1981-82. Commercial banks have been authorized to advance Rs. 200 million as housing loans during 1981-82. In addition, Rs. 35.0 million has been allocated in the Federal Programme for advancing loans to Government servants. The remaining finances will come from the savings of the house builders. It is anticipated that about 50,000 houses would be constructed during 1981-82.

Environmental Planning

33. During 1981-82, work will be initiated by the Environment and Urban Affairs Division on two studies, namely, preparation of National Building Code and Survey of Industrial pollution while the Rural-Urban Migration study will be completed.

Islamabad

34. Allocations provided to CDA are for the development of Capital City and completion/construction of work on projects of national significance. Against the 1980-81 revised ADP allocation of Rs. 263.625 milllion, an allocaton of Rs. 320.453 million has been provided during 1981-82—an acceleraton of about 21.57. The programme includes a provision of Rs. 15.0 million for the Presidential Complex (including its furnishing) which will be fully completed by the close of 1981-82. Substantial provisions of Rs. 55.0 million and Rs. 125.0 million, respectively, have been made for the schemes of National Assembly Building and Simly Dam. In the case of National Assembly Building, the overall progress by June, 1982 would be about 88%, while work on the construction of Simly Dam will be accelerated so that the dam along with the ancilliary works is completed by June, 1982 and will provide 24 mgd of water to Islamabad. In addition to the above, major allocations of Rs. 26.183 million for additional Secretariat Block and Rs. 7.6 million for office and residential accomodation for AGPR have been made.

35. Under their self-financed programme, CDA will undertake development of infrastructure in the Blue Area of Islamabad and development of various residential sectors.

Government Servants Housing and Offices/Buildings

36. The Works Division's allocation for 1981-82 is Rs. 169.721 million against Rs. 105.037 million in 1980-81. The programme includes schemes of construction of Government offices/buildings and residential accommodation for Federal Government employees at various places. In case of Government offices/buildings, allocation provided is Rs. 46.529 million. Major allocations have been made for the scheme of construction of new Custom House Building at Karachi (Rs. 7.0 million), Customs House, Gadani (Rs. 3.0 million) and Income Tax Office Building, Karachi (Rs. 3.0 million). The rest of the allocation of Rs. 33.529 million is for on-going schemes of offices for CBR and other Divisions. It is expected that the overall progress on Customs House Building at Karachi would be about 50% at the end of June, 1982, while the work of extension of Income Tax Building at Karachi would be fully completed.

37. So far as the Government Servants Housing is concerned, Rs. 123.192 million have been provided during 1981-82 against Rs. 71.328 million in 1980-81—an acceleration of about 73%. Major allocations have been provided for initiating work on the construction of 3,000 houses for Federal Government Employees at Islamabad under a directive from the President (Rs. 58.40 million), on-going schemes of construction of houses at Lahore (Rs. 14.763 million), renovation of 1,000 quarters in the existing Federal Government Colonies at Karachi (Rs. 10.0 million), and construction of houses at Peshawar (Rs. 8.00 million). In addition, a sum of Rs. 2.085 million has also been provided for fully completing the scheme of F.G. Area, Karachi under which construction of 2,786 housing units was envisaged.

Frontier Corps, Coast Guards, Rangers, etc.

38. A total provision of Rs. 42.185 million has been made under Interior Division for constructing/completing schemes of provision of residential/non-residential accommodation for the following agencies :

(a) F.C. Baluchistan	Rs.	18.000	million
(b) F.C. N.W.F.P..	Rs.	12.000	million
(c) Pakistan Coast Guards	Rs.	5.787	million
(d) Pakistan Rangers	Rs.	3.981	million
(e) F.I.A.	Rs.	2.000	million
(f) National Police Academy	Rs.	0.417	million
	Rs.	42.185	million

39. Major schemes on which work will continue are CAF Forts in Baluchistan, F.C. Colony, Quetta and accommodation of F.C. Baluchistan at Quetta and Sibi.

Islamabad Administration

40. For the newly created Islamabad Administration an allocation of Rs. 9.75 million has been made mainly for the construction of barrack type accommodation for police in Islamabad.

Frontier Constabularies and Levy/Thanas—Baluchistan

41. An allocation of Rs. 19.5 million has been made under the States and Frontier Regions Division, for the schemes of construction of buildings of Frontier Constabulary in Hazara and Swat Divisions as well as Levies/Thanas in Baluchistan. Work will continue on these schemes and about 30 levy/thanas will be completed in Baluchistan.

Tourism

42. Rs. 10.725 million has been provided for development of tourism, including self-financing by PTDC from the unspent funds available with them. Work will be initiated on the new scheme of Tourism and Hotel Management Institute, while the Keenjhar Lake Complex would be fully completed. About 50 per cent progress will be made on the Daman-e-Koh Restaurant, Islamabad which is expected to cost Rs. 1.821 million. Allocations have also been made for the PTDC Motel at Chitral, Tourist Village at Rawalpindi and tourist facilities in Azad Kashmir. On-going programmes of sports and culture, tourism, trekking and mountaineering in Northern Areas, and development of National Parks would also be continued.

43. *Special Areas.*—The special areas comprise Azad Kashmir, Northern and Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Allocations of Rs. 24.375 million for Azad Kashmir, Rs. 28.116 million for Northern Regions and Rs. 34.843 million for FATA have made provided in the ADP 1981-82.

44. In order to improve the environment conditions of these areas emphasis has been laid on the provision of water supply and sanitation facilities followed by construction of residential and non-residential accommodation and development of tourism. It is expected that about 34 schemes would be completed and 340,000 additional population will be served in the areas with water supply/sanitation facilities during 1981-82. Similarly, about 120,000 sq. ft. office space will be added during 1981-82, and 135 housing units will be constructed.

Other Programmes

45. Other major allocations made are Rs. 16.449 million for completion of schemes of construction of office and residential accommodation for the Department of Communications, Security, Islamabad; Rs. 5.942 million for the office building of Chief Controller, Import and Export, Quetta and Karachi and Rs. 35.0 million under the Finance Division for advancing loans to Government employees for house building purposes.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Baluchistan

46. The total allocation for Baluchistan during 1981-82 is Rs. 69.900 million. Out of this Rs. 27.7 million is meant for water supply and sewerage, Rs. 15.997 million for government servants housing, Rs. 13.403 million for government offices, Rs. 11.050 million for urban development (QDA), including Rs. 6.050 million for low income housing. The physical targets in various sub-sectors are as follows :

47. *Water Supply and Sanitation.*—Four on-going and 31 new schemes of water supply and sanitation will be under implementation during 1981-82. Out of these, 13 would be completed serving an additional population of 45,000 at Dera Jamal Muradi, Nal, Khuzdar, Spezand, Babri, Prome, Killi Bulghani, Killi Barech, Panjpai, Killa Viala, Wahavi, Sur Kumar Gastoi area, Shabozai and Gawal. Also UNICEF assisted project of rural water supply and sanitation in Baluchistan would be completed during 1981-82.

48. *Government Servants Housing, Offices and Buildings.*—Twelve schemes of housing would be undertaken and about 100 houses will be completed. Under the sub-sector of offices and buildings, office space of about 100,000 sq. ft. will be completed. This includes construction of Provincial Assembly building and High Court building at Quetta and Baluchistan House at Islamabad.

49. *Urban Development.*—Work on the development of plots at 8 places will be continued. An amount of Rs. 4.5 million and Rs. 0.500 million will be spent on urban develo ment project and on overhead bridge. In addition, an allocation of Rs. 1.75 million has been made for the preparation of Greater Quetta Master Plan and Master Plan for Hub Tehsil.

N.W.F.P.

50. The allocation for NWFP during 1981-82 is Rs. 176.760 million. Out of this Rs. 92.114 million are meant for water supply and sewerage, Rs. 78.992 million for government servants housing and government offices and buildings, Rs. 5.154 million for urban development and Rs. 0.500 million for basic development.

51. The major targets include provision of water supply facilities to 35,000 urban population and 325,000 rural population, 114 housing units for government servants and construction of 237,000 sq. ft. of office space in various areas of the province. Various programmes proposed in the Provincial ADP to achieve the above targets are as follows :

52. *Low Income Housing.*—Work will be continued on the area development schemes at Peshawar, Mardan and Kohat and about 2,100 plots would be developed.

53. *Urban Water Supply and Sewerage.*—About 26 on-going schemes and 14 new schemes would remain under implementation, out of which 8 schemes will be completed, providing safe water supply and sanitation facilities to 20,000 and 15,000 additional population, respectively.

54. *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.*—Over 123 schemes for rural water supply will be undertaken during 1981-82. Out of these 103 schemes will be completed to provide water supply and sanitation facilities to about 325,000 additional population.

55. *Govt. Servants Housing and Offices.*—A large number of schemes will be under implementation for completion of which will provide 114 housing units and 237,000 sq. ft. of office space.

56. *Urban Development.*—An allocation of Rs. 5.154 million has been made for undertaking urban improvement schemes in NWFP such as pre-investment studies, and grant-in-aid for urban councils for development of public parks, stadia and libraries.

Sind

57. The total allocation of Sind during 1981-82 is Rs. 362.560 million. Out of this allocation Rs. 277.32 million are meant for water supply and sanitation, Rs. 24.367 million for government servants housing, Rs. 27.233 million for government offices and buildings, Rs. 27.040 million for urban development, Rs. 6.000 million for low income housing and Rs. 0.600 million for urban planning.

58. The major targets for 1981-82 include development of 28,000 plots for low income group of population, provision of water supply and sewerage facilities to an additional population of 1.000 million in urban and 370,000 in rural areas, construction of 300 housing units for government employees and 150,000 sq. ft. of office space. The programmes in various sub-sectors are as follows :

59. *Basic Development.*—Survey and mapping of 19 small towns and villages and preparation of outline Development Plans for various towns will be continued.

60. *Low Income Housing.*—Work on the low income housing schemes at Thatta and Badin will be continued. Regularization and improvement of Kachi abadis at various places will also be taken in hand. About 25,000 plots will be developed by KDA and HDA from their own resources. An additional 3,000 plots are expected to be developed in the private sector in Karachi and Hyderabad.

61. *Urban Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.*—The Third Phase of Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply has been completed except for the portion relating to construction of canal from Keenjhar to Gujjo which will be completed during 1981-82. With the full completion of the scheme, an additional supply of 70 mgd has been added to reach an over-all supply of 230 mgd water to Karachi. To meet the increasing needs, work on the Hub Dam Water Supply scheme which was initiated druing 1980-81 will be accelerated with an allocation of Rs. 60 million to provide additional 89 mgd of water on its completion. The project is also being negotiated with the World Bank and its completion is expected to be expedited if the IDA loan is finalized during 1981-82. Work will also continue on the scheme of renovation of water supply to North Nazimabad and Federal B. Area. Similarly, work on the Lyari Water Supply and Sewerage scheme will continue.

62. In Hyderabad, work will be accelerated on the comprehensive scheme of water supply and sewerage with an allocation of Rs. 83 million, which is being assisted by the Asian Development Bank. The interim water supply scheme which was to be completed during the 1980-81 has been delayed and would now be completed during the 1981-82.

63. Outside Karachi and Hyderabad, work will continue on 33 on-going schemes, and 8 new water supply and sewerage schemes will be initiated. Out of the above, five schemes of water supply at Thatta, Tando Allah Yar, Kamber Ali Shah, Tando Mohammad Khan and Shahdadpur are likely to be completed during 1981-82. Besides, three sewerage/drainage projects at Sukkur, Nawabshah and Ghotki, would also be completed. These schemes would provide water supply facilities to about 250,000 and sewerage facilities to 150,000 additional population. The overall coverage of population by water supply and sanitation including Karachi and Hyderabad during 1981-82 is expected to be about 1.00 million.

64. *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.*—Work would continue on 55 on-going and 22 new schemes during 1981-82 out of which 28 schemes of water supply and sanitation will be completed to serve an additional population of 200,000 with water supply and 170,000 with sanitation facilities.

65. *Government Servants Housing & Government Offices/Buildings.*—Fifty-six schemes of housing and 50 schemes of office buildings will be under implementation. Out of these, 34 schemes would be completed to provide 300 housing units and 150,000 sq. ft. of office space at various places of the Province.

66. *Urban Development.*—A lump sum allocation of Rs. 27.040 million has been made for the development needs of various towns. These schemes include improvement of roads and grant-in-aid to local councils.

Punjab

67. A total allocation of Rs. 702.662 million has been provided for Punjab during 1981-82. This includes Rs. 1.061 million for town planning, Rs. 71.700 million for low income housing, Rs. 376.528 million for water supply and sewerage, Rs. 53.367 million to Government servants housing, Rs. 69.646 million for Government Offices and buildings, Rs. 129.100 million for urban development including low income housing, roads/drainages, *katchi abadies* improvements, etc. The low income housing scheme would be financed out of the recoveries from sale of plots developed in the earlier schemes.

68. The Physical targets for 1981-82 include development of 28,000 plots for low income families in urban areas and slum improvement programme to benefit about 70,000 population. In the case of water supply and sanitation, an additional population of 1.90 million will be served in urban areas and 1.2 million in rural areas. Details of various programmes under different sub-sectors are as follows :

69. *Town Planning.*—Work on the preparation of Outline Development Plans of Jhang, Jarranwala, Chiniot, Lodhran and Shujabad will be continued. Out of these at least three are expected to be completed during 1981-82.

70. *Low Income Housing.*—Work will continue on 26 on-going schemes of plots development out of which 6 schemes at Lahore, Gujar Khan, Gujrat II, Mandi Bahaud Din, Sahiwal II and Rhaimyar Khan II will be completed. As aresult, 7500 plots would be developed by the Housing Deptt. and 20,560 plots by the Development Authorities. Eighteen new schemes of plot development will also be started during 1981-82.

71. *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.*—Work will continue on 69 on-going schemes (46 water supply and 23 sanitation). Out of these, 30 schemes (15 water supply and 15 sanitation) would be completed to cover an additional population of 1.00 million with water supply and 200,000 with sanitation. In addition, work will be initiated on 10 new schemes of water supply and sanitation.

72. *Urban Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.*—The Public Health Engineering Deptt. will execute 40 on-going and new schemes (12 water supply and 28 sewerage) outside Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan, during 1981-82. In all, 7 schemes (3 water supply and 4 sewerage) will be completed to serve an additional population of 350,000 with water supply and 310,000 million with sewerage facilities.

73. In the case of Lahore, Rs. 78.278 million will be incurred by WASA of Lahore on Second Phase of Lahore Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Project, and about 90% overall progress would be achieved on the World Bank assisted project by June, 1982. In addition Rs. 17.300 million have been allocated for comprehensive drainage project. The programmes of water supply and sewerage in Lahore will benefit 100,000 population with water supply and 450,000 with sewerage facility.

74. An allocation of Rs. 112.200 million has been made for the Faisalabad water supply, sewerage and drainage project, for continuing work on the project which is being partly aided by the Asian Development Bank. In addition 20.000 million will spent on the short term water supply scheme.

75. In the case of Multan, an amount of Rs. 16.000 million will be spent on the comprehensive sewerage project (Phase-I) which is expected to be fully completed, whereas the portion relating to provision of lateral sewers will be completed to the extent of 61%. In addition, the Phase-II water supply scheme, Multan, will be continued with an allocation Rs. 4.00 million and progress of about 63% will be achieved by June, 1982.

76. The development authorities of Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan will serve an additional population of 650,000 with water supply and 590,000 with sewerage.

77. *Government Servants Housing, Offices and Buildings.*—During 1981-82, it is proposed to construct about 700 houses and 550,000 sq. ft. of office space for various departments of the Provincial Government at different places.

78. *Urban Development.*—An amount of Rs. 32.000 million has been provided for the development of *katchi abadis* and conferment of proprietary rights of land on the residents of these *katchi abadis* in different cities and towns of the province. Improvement of the walled city of Lahore will be carried out with an allocation of Rs. 20 million. It is expected that a population of 90,000 will benefit from the programme.

79. A programme of construction and improvement of city roads and bridges will also be undertaken with an allocation of Rs. 60.00 million. This includes one bridge in Faisalabad and 2 bridges in Lahore. The road schemes include 2 each in Faisalabad and Multan and one in Lahore.

80. An amount of Rs. 17.100 million has been provided for projects other than water supply/drainage and roads/bridges F.D.A. will continue work on the preparation of Master Plan and Land Use Plan. The Lahore Development Authority will carry out a study on urban development and traffic in cooperation with the World Bank.

Annexure-I

ADP ALLOCATIONS FOR 1980-81 AND UTILIZATION BY EXECUTING AGENCIES

(Million Rs.)

Executing Agency	Allocation 1980-81	Estimated Utilization 1980-81	% Utilization
Punjab	684.074	636.804	96.00
Sind	379.930	365.148	96.00
N.W.F.P.	144.293	144.293	100.00
Baluchistan	61.913	61.913	100.00
Federal Govt.	561.086	694.384	124.00
Total ..	1831.296	1922.542	105.00

Annexure II

TARGETS AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS 1980-81 BY EXECUTING AGENCIES

Item	Unit	Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Federal Govt.		Total	
		Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1. Plots :													
Urban Res. Plots	Nos.	20000	15000	34500	30000	—	—	500	200	1500	500	56500	45700
2. Water Supply/Sanitation :													
(i) Urban W.S.	Add. pop. Served (million)	0.647	0.500	2.00	1.500	0.047	0.040	0.030	0.020	0.020	0.020	2.744	2.080
(ii) Urban Sewerage	Do.	1.212	0.900	0.230	0.510	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.442	1.410
(iii) Rural W.S.	Do.	0.530	0.530	0.190	0.357	0.304	0.300	0.050	0.050	0.120	0.100	1.194	1.337
(iv) Rural Sanitation	Do.	0.180	0.190	0.130	0.102	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.310	0.292
3. Govt. servants housing	Nos.	750	582	100	78	183	150	130	100	3054	2500	4217	3410
4. Govt. Offices/buildings	Million Sr. H.	0.550	0.430	0.170	0.116	0.224	0.200	0.100	0.100	0.400	0.350	1.444	1.196

Annexure III

FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS BY EXECUTING AGENCIES AND SUB-SECTORS, 1981-82

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No-	Sub-sectors	Federal Govt.	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchis-tan	Total
1.	Basic Dev. Regional Planning and Town Planning	0.878	1.061	0.600	0.500	1.750	4.789
2.	Low Income Housing	—	71.700	6.000	—	—	77.700
3.	Advances to Govt. servants for house building	35.000	—	—	—	—	35.00
4.	Urban water supply and sewerage ..	—	55.594	45.800	12.251	7.800	121.445
5.	Rural water supply and sanitation ..	—	100.934	51.580	79.863	19.900	252.277
6.	Govt. servants housing	123.192	53.367	24.367	42.154	15.997	259.077
7.	Govt. offices/building	46.529	69.646	27.233	36.838	13.403	193.649
8.	Urban Development Authorities ..	—	349.100	206.940	5.154	11.050	572.224
	(a) Water supply/sewerage	—	220.000	179.94	—	—	399.94
	(b) Low income housing	—	20.000	—	—	6.050	26.050
	(c) Roads/bridges	—	60.000	12.000	—	0.500	72.500
	(d) Others	—	17.100	15.000	5.154	4.500	41.754
	(e) Katchi abadis	—	32.000	—	—	—	32.000
9.	Special projects	—	—	0.040	—	—	0.040
10.	Tourism	10.725	1.260	—	—	—	11.985
11.	Capital at Islamabad	320.453	—	—	—	—	320.453
12.	Interior Division	42.185	—	—	—	—	42.185
13.	Frontier constabularies, levies and thanas in Baluchistan	19.500	—	—	—	—	19.500
14.	FATA	32.843	—	—	—	—	32.843
15.	FATA-DC	4.883	—	—	—	—	4.883
16.	Azad Kashmir	24.375	—	—	—	—	24.375
17.	Northern Areas	28.116	—	—	—	—	28.116
18.	Science and Technology..	1.966	—	—	—	—	1.966
19.	Cabinet Division	16.449	—	—	—	—	16.449
20.	Commerce Division	5.942	—	—	—	—	5.942
21.	Islamabad Administration	9.750	—	—	—	—	9.750
	GRAND TOTAL ..	722.786	702.662	362.56	176.760	69.900	2034.668

Annexure IV

SUB-SECTOR-WISE ALLOCATION DURING 1980-81 AND 1981-82—PUNJAB

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation in ADP 1980-81		Allocation in ADP 1981-82	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1.	Water Supply and Sewerage	432.382	63.20	376.528	53.58
	(a) Urban	327.982	47.94	275.594	39.23
	(b) Rural	104.400	15.26	100.934	14.36
2.	Low income Housing	123.000	17.98	123.700	17.60
	(a) Plot Development	83.000	12.13	91.700	13.05
	(b) House Construction	—	—	—	—
	(c) Katchi Abadis	40.000	5.85	32.000	4.55
3.	Government Servants Housing	49.500	7.24	53.367	7.59
4.	Government Office/Building	51.200	7.48	69.646	9.92
5.	Other Urban Development Projects	24.618	3.60	77.100	10.97
6.	Other Programmes	3.374	0.50	2.321	0.34
	Total	684.074	100.00	702.662	100.00

Annexure V

SUB-SECTOR-WISE ALLOCATIONS DURING 1980-81 AND 1981-82—SIND

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation in ADP 1980-81		Allocation in ADP 1981-82	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1.	Water Supply and Sewerage	279.130	73.46	277.320	76.48
	(a) Urban	229.130	60.30	225.740	62.26
	(b) Rural	50.000	13.16	51.580	14.24
2.	Low Income Housing	8.650	2.27	6.000	1.65
	(a) Plot Development	2.000	0.53	6.000	1.65
	(b) House Construction	—	—	—	—
	(c) Katchi Abadis	6.650	1.74	—	—
3.	Govt. Servants Housing	32.644	8.59	24.367	6.72
4.	Government Office/Buildings	26.821	7.05	27.233	7.51
5.	Other Urban Development Projects	30.335	7.98	27.040	7.46
6.	Other Programmes	2.335	0.65	0.600	0.18
	Total	379.930	100.00	362.560	100.00

Annexure VI

SUB-SECTOR-WISE ALLOCATION DURING 1980-81 AND 1981-82—N.W.F.P.

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation in ADP 1980-81		Allocation in ADP 1981-82	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1.	Water supply/Sewerage	73.983	51.27	92.114	52.11
	(a) Urban	13.172	9.13	12.251	6.93
	(b) Rural	60.811	42.14	79.863	45.18
2.	Low Income Housing	2.800	1.94	—	—
	(a) Plot development	2.500	1.73	—	—
	(b) Katchi Abadis	0.300	0.21	—	—
3.	Government servants housing	27.012	18.72	42.154	23.85
4.	Government Offices/buildings	35.498	24.60	36.838	20.84
5.	Other urban development projects	4.000	3.47	5.654	3.20
	Total ..	144.293	100.00	176.760	100.00

Annexure VII

SUB-SECTOR-WISE ALLOCATION DURING 1980-81 AND 1981-82—BALUCHISTAN

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation in ADP 1980-81		Allocation in ADP 1981-82	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1.	Water supply/Sewerage	20.455	33.04	27.700	39.63
	(a) Urban	10.355	16.72	7.800	11.16
	(b) Rural	10.100	16.32	19.900	28.47
2.	Low Income Housing	3.725	6.01	6.050	8.66
	(a) Plot development	3.725	6.01	6.050	8.66
	(b) Katchi Abadis	—	—	—	—
3.	Government Servants Housing	14.680	23.71	15.997	22.89
4.	Government offices & buildings	14.603	23.59	14.403	19.17
5.	Other urban development projects	8.450	13.65	5.000	7.15
6.	Other Programmes	—	—	1.750	2.50
	Total ..	61.913	100.00	69.900	100.00

Annexure VII

SUB-SECTOR-WISE ALLOCATIONS DURING 1980-81 AND 1981-82—FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation in ADP 1980-81		Allocation in ADP 1981-82	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1.	Low Income Housing .. .. (a) House Construction	30.000	5.34	35.000	4.85
2.	Govt. servants housing	71.238	12.72	123.192	17.13
3.	Govt. offices and Buildings	40.209	7.16	46.529	6.40
4.	Capital at Islamabad	277.500	49.46	320.453	44.34
5.	Tourism	10.027	1.78	10.725	1.50
6.	Programmes of Special Areas (Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and FATA)	79.298	14.14	90.217	12.31
7.	Programme of Constabularies, F.C. Corps and Others ..	49.152	8.76	61.685	8.55
8.	Other Projects	3.572	0.64	34.985	4.92
	Total ..	561.086	100.00	722.786	100.00

Annexure IX

MAJOR PHYSICAL TARGETS 1981-82

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Federal	Total
1.	Urban residential plots	Nos.	28,000	28,000	2,100	—	900	59,000
2.	Urban Water Supply	Add. pop. to be served (Million Rs.)	1.000	0.700	0.020	0.020	0.020	1.760
3.	Urban Sewerage	Do.	0.900	0.300	0.015	—	—	1.215
4.	Rural water Supply	Do.	1.000	0.200	0.200	0.066	0.025	1.491
5.	Rural Sanitation	Do.	0.200	0.170	0.125	—	—	0.495
6.	Govt. servants housing (including Islamabad.)	Nos.	700	300	114	100	1200	2414
7.	Govt. offices/buildings	Million sft.	0.550	0.150	0.237	0.100	0.400	1.437
8.	Environmental improvement of slum dwellers	pop. to be benefitted (Million).	0.070	0.050	—	—	—	0.120

PART III

HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 17

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The mid-year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, 1980-81, is an appropriate time to review Plan achievements and adopt corrective measures to realize the Plan targets. It is in this context that the Three-Year Public Sector Investment programme 1981—84 should be viewed and the programmes proposed for 1981-82 be considered as a major determined effort to bring about the desired developments.

REVIEW OF 1980-81

Financial Allocation/Utilization

2. An amount of Rs. 1,007.524 million was utilized on the implementation of development programmes in Education and Training Sector* out of the ADP allocation of Rs. 1,084.517 million, giving a utilization percentage of 93 (Annexure I). The utilization percentage for programmes of education was 93 while that for programmes of 'Other Divisions' included under Education and Training Sector it was 88. The utilization percentages for executing agencies concerned with programmes of education varied between 83 for Baluchistan to 104 for Sind. The utilization percentages for 'Other Divisions' varied between 40 per cent for Cabinet and 100 per cent for Establishment Division.

Main Programmes of Education

3. The data on utilization percentages by executing agency indicate that the utilization percentage was lowest for Baluchistan and highest for Sind as per table below :

TABLE 1

Utilization Percentages by Executing Agency

Executing Agency	Utilization Percentage
Education	93
Baluchistan	83
N.W.F.P.	92
Sind	104
Punjab	99
Federal	88

4. The information on utilization percentages by sub-sector shows that the utilization percentages for various sub-sectors varied between 60 for Technical to 126 for Teacher Education (Annexure I). Funds for Primary Education were fully utilized by N.W.F.P., Sind, and the Punjab, whereas only 62 per cent and 88 per cent of funds were utilized by Baluchistan and Federal agencies, respectively. Funds earmarked for Secondary Education were utilized fully by all agencies except N.W.F.P., which utilized only 81 per cent of funds and Federal agencies, which utilized 93 per cent of funds. The funds allocated to Technical Education were utilized between 72 to 87 per cent by Provinces and only 60 per cent by Federal Government. The utilization of funds by University Education was 99 per cent.

*In view of importance being attached to the development of Culture and Sports, and the uplift of women in the country, the programmes in these fields now constitute independent sectors and are described in chapters relating to Culture and Sports and Special Programmes for Women, respectively.

5. In the implementation of the Annual Plan the priorities of the Plan were largely kept in tact in so far as 48 per cent of total expenditure incurred was on school education (Annexure II). However, the expenditure incurred on College and University Education was increased from the Plan share of 25 per cent to 27 per cent whereas that of Technical Education was reduced from 7 per cent to 5 per cent. Among the executing agencies, only Baluchistan changed Plan priority in respect of Primary Education by reducing its share in investment from 42 to 31 per cent. However, the resources so saved were used to increase the Plan share of Secondary Education from 35 to 47 per cent. The planned share of Technical Education was reduced by all executing agencies.

Programmes of Other Divisions

6. The utilization of funds by Other Divisions varied from 40 per cent by Cabinet Division to 100 per cent by Establishment Division. The low utilization by Cabinet Division was due to the transference of the administrative control of the Quaid-i-Azam Academy during the year. Statistics Division utilized only 94 per cent of funds but attained the physical target—installation of computer.

Physical Programmes

7. The major physical targets attained during 1980-81 are described in this section while details are given in Appendix A.

Major Programmes of Education

8. *Primary Education.*—For the expansion of primary education, 1,984 primary, mosque and mohallah schools were opened, 542 primary school buildings were constructed, 880 schools were improved or expanded, and 171 teacher residences were constructed for female teachers in rural areas. The break-up of the major achievements by Executing Agency is given in table below.

TABLE 2

Developments in Primary Education during 1980-81

Programmes	Baluchistan	NWFP	Sind	Punjab	Federal	Total
(i) Opening of primary, mosque and mohallah schools	100	250	500	1,064	70	1,984
(ii) Construction of primary school buildings	30	77	27	350	58	542
(iii) Improvement/expansion of primary school buildings	14	187	—	669	10	880
(iv) Construction of female teachers residences	—	93	—	66	12	171

9. *Secondary Education.*—During the year, 194 primary schools were upgraded to middle school level (41 by NWFP, 15 by Sind, 125 by the Punjab and 13 by Federal Government) and 106 middle schools were upgraded to high school level (13 by NWFP, 11 by Sind, 77 by the Punjab and 5 by Federal Government). Besides construction and improvement/expansion of secondary school buildings, science laboratories were constructed, and science and agro-technical equipment was supplied. In accordance with National Education Policy classes IX and X were attached to a few intermediate colleges and classes XI and XII in some secondary schools. Residences for female teachers were also constructed in rural areas and student hostels were provided both at boys and girls schools.

10. *Teacher Education.*—The improvement of facilities of Teacher Training Institutes was continued under the Third Education Project. The In-service and Pre-service Teacher Training institutes in NWFP and College of Physical Education, Karachi were also improved. In-service training of teachers was continued by all executing agencies.

11. *Technical Education.*—Besides continuing the process of upgradation of polytechnic institutes into technical colleges, facilities for introduction of new technologies at polytechnic institutes were created along with general consolidation. New commercial and vocational institutes were opened, particularly for women, and facilities of a large number of institutes were improved.

12. *College Education.*—Except for Sind where new colleges had to be opened to meet the increasing need for college education, the building and educational facilities, particularly facilities for the teaching of science, were improved. Hostels for boys and girls were constructed.

13. *University Education.*—Besides continuing development of campuses of older universities, work was taken up on the establishment of Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, Bahauddin Zakaria University, Multan, Islamia University, Bahawalpur and Gomal University, D.I. Khan. The research oriented Centres of Excellance, Area Study Centres and Pakistan Study Centres were further developed and research grants and scholarships were awarded to university/college teachers and Ph. D. students to conduct research. The University Grants Commission continued revision of curricula and in-service training of university/college teachers.

14. *Scholarships.*—Various programmes for the award of scholarships for studies within the country and abroad were continued.

15. Other miscellaneous programmes of consolidating facilities for special education, provision of textbooks and expansion of Book Banks, educational reforms and introduction of guidence and counselling services, and the development of national institutions like Iqbal Academy and Academy of Letters were continued.

Programmes of Other Divisions

16. *Cabinet Division.*—An architectural design competition was organized for the building of Qua'd-i-Azam Academy to be constructed in the periphery of the Quaid-i-Azam Mazar.

17. *Establishment Division.*—Scholarships were awarded to 6,582 children of Government servants in Grades 1—15 and 843 to children of Government servants in Grades 16 and above drawing upto Rs. 1500 per month. The expansion and improvement of facilities at various public administration training institutions was continued.

18. *Works Division.*—Minor works of consolidation of some educational and training institutions in private sector were taken up under President's directive.

19. *Ministry of Science and Technology.*—The on-going programme of establishment of Pakistan Museum of Natural History was continued.

20. *Planning and Development Division.*—Besides strengthening the infrastructure of planning at Provincial and Regional levels, research into significant areas of development were conducted which shall provide framework for the next plan.

21. *Statistics Division.*—The installation of a computer to facilitate the work of the Division was completed.

PROGRAMMES FOR 1981-82

Financial Allocations

22. The Annual Plan 1981-82, prepared within the frame-work of Three-Year Investment Programme (1981—84), seeks to make a determined effort to realize the objectives and targets of the Fifth Five-Year Plan 1978—83. To accelerate development of education in the country the share of investment in Education and Training in the overall public sector investment has been increased from 4.7% in 1980-81 to 5.7% in 1981-82. Investment on Education and Training has been increased by 30 per cent from Rs. 1,084.517 million in 1980-81 to Rs. 1409.407 million in 1981-82 and 40 per cent over the revised budget estimate of Rs. 1007.524 million for 1980-81 (Annexure I and III). The increase would be 31 per cent over the allocation and 41 per cent over

revised budget estimate if those of Statistics Division, for which no allocation has been made in 1981-82, are eliminated. In real terms, increase in allocation is more pronounced for Education than for programmes of 'Other Divisions' as per table below.

TABLE 3

Comparative Increase in Allocation by Executing Agency

(Million Rupees)

Executing Agency	1980-81*		1981-82*	Percent Increase Over	
	Allocation	R.B.E.	Allocation	Allocation	R.B.E.
1. Education :					
Baluchistan	38.459	32.106	46.850	22	46
N.W.F.P.	158.338	146.070	204.556	29	40
Sind	126.400	131.264	164.260	30	25
Punjab	270.240	266.889	339.720	26	27
Federal Govt.	452.653	397.245	625.172	38	57
Sub-Total (Education) ..	1046.090	973.574	1380.558	32	42
2. Other Divisions	38.427**	33.950**	28.849	(—)25	(—)15
Total for Education and Training Sector	1084.517	1007.524	1409.407	30	40

23. In the preparation of ADP 1981-82 the early completion of on-going programmes has been accorded highest priority so that the impact could be felt clearly. In overall terms, 54 per cent of resources have been earmarked for on-going and 46 per cent for new programmes (Annexure IV). However, this does not give the real picture as the programmes for development of primary education and some for secondary education, which are really on-going programmes, are prepared on year-to-year basis. Except for these two sub-sectors, the allocations for on-going programmes in others range between 67 per cent for Miscellaneous programmes and 93 per cent for Scholarships. For programmes of Other Divisions 74 per cent allocation has been made for on-going and only 26 per cent for new programmes. The entire allocations for Cabinet, Works, and Planning and Development Divisions are for execution of on-going programmes.

Major Programmes of Education

24. *Allocations.*—The largest increase in allocation of 38 per cent over that made last year and of 57 per cent over the revised budget estimate for last year has been for the Federal Government. This is mainly due to an increase of 70 per cent in allocation for university education from Rs. 162.842 million in 1980-81 to Rs. 277.586 million in 1981-82. This increase reflects Government's desire to bring about qualitative improvement in higher education and meet the requirements of four universities recently established namely : Islamic University, Islamabad, University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Women's University.

25. Among the Provinces, largest increases in allocation of 46 and 40 per cent respectively over the revised budget estimates for 1980-81 have been made in Baluchistan and N.W.F.P. followed by those in the Punjab of 27 per cent and in the Sind of 25 per cent. These increases are indicative of the priority attached by the Government to the development of less developed regions. So far increases in allocation over those made in 1980-81 are concerned, largest increases of 30 and 29 per cent respectively have been made in Sind and N.W.F.P. followed by those of 26 and 22 per cent respectively made in the Punjab and Baluchistan.

*Including an allocation of Rs. 21.652 million and revised budget estimate of Rs. 20.252 million for Statistics Division for which no allocation has been made in ADP 1981-82.

**Original figures adjusted for allocations made and expenditures incurred on programmes included in the newly created Culture and Sports Sector.

26. *Sub-sectoral Priorities.*—The Plan attaches highest priority to the development of school education. This is reflected in the allocation of 47 per cent of the total ADP allocation for Education to primary and secondary education (Annexure II). Allocation for school education has been divided nearly evenly between primary and secondary education; however, considering the lower per unit cost of primary education, the Plan provides for relatively larger expansion of primary education, than of secondary education. The development of higher education has also been attached high priority and 20 per cent of total investment on education has been assigned to it. This was necessitated by the needs of universities recently established namely Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Bahauddin Zakaria University, Multan, Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, and Gomal University, D.I. Khan. Moreover, the financial needs of N.W.F.P. University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar, and University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, which have been established only last year to bring about a more equitable distribution of facilities for higher education in the country, and Islamic University, Islamabad and Women's University, whose establishment has become imperative in view of Islamization of the country, have to be met.

27. In making sub-sectoral allocations the Provinces have assigned highest priority to the development of primary education followed by that of secondary education (Annexure II). Punjab and NWFP have respectively earmarked 74 and 70 per cent of their total allocation for education for the development of school education. Baluchistan and Sind have earmarked 66 and 57 per cent, respectively, for school education. The development of college education comes next in order of priority in provincial sub-sectoral allocation except for the Punjab which assigned higher priority to technical education than to college education. Sind allocated 18 per cent, Baluchistan and N.W.F.P. 11 per cent each while the Punjab allocated only 6 per cent for expansion and improvement of college education. Similarly, the Punjab and Sind allocated 10 and 9 per cent respectively for the development of technical education whereas N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan allocated only 7 and 4 per cent respectively for it.

Programmes of Other Divisions

28. The allocations for programmes of various Divisions have been substantially increased. The largest increases have been for Cabinet Division which has recently been made the

TABLE 4

Comparative Increases in Allocations for Other Divisions

(Million Rupees.)

Division	1980-81 R.B.E.	1981-82 Allocation	Per cent Increase/ Decrease
Cabinet	4.000	9.750	144
Establishment	4.000	8.872	122
Works	2.372	5.294	123
Science and Technology/Ministry of	1.034	3.025	193
Planning and Development	2.292	1.908	(—)17
Statistics	20.252	—	—

administrative Division for the Quaid-i-Azam Academy. The allocation for Establishment Division has been increased in view of the need for improvement and expansion of public administration training institutions. The allocation of Works Division has been increased to enable it to complete special minor works taken up last year under President's directive. Ministry of Science and Technology has been given an increased allocation to enable it to undertake some research studies besides continuation of the development of Pakistan Museum of Natural History. Slight decrease in the allocation for Planning and Development Division is due to completion of some on-going programmes taken up during 1980-81.

Physical Targets

29. The major physical targets to be attained are highlighted in the following paragraphs while detailed sub-sectoral physical programmes are described in Appendix "B".

Major Programmes of Education

30. *Primary Education.*—An accelerated programme for the development of primary education shall be implemented. Through this programme 1,948 new primary, 290 mosque, and 55 mohallah schools shall be opened in the country, the buildings of 801 primary schools shall be constructed, accommodation shall be added/improved in 1,458 primary schools and 200 residences shall be constructed for lady teachers in rural areas. The break-up of the programme by executing agency is given in the Table below.

TABLE 5

Major Physical Targets in Primary Education Sub-sector for 1981-82

Programmes	Baluchistan	N.W.F.P.	Sind	Punjab	Federal	Total
(i) Opening of new :						
—primary schools ..	100	241	200	1,350	57	1,948
—mosque schools ..	—	—	140	150	—	290
—mohallah schools ..	—	—	55	—	—	55
(ii) Construction of primary school buildings	15	139	75	500	72	801
(iii) Improvement/addition in primary school buildings ..	8	200	150	1,000	100	1,458
(iv) Residences for lady teachers.	—	100	—	100	—	200

31. *Secondary Education.*—At the secondary level the programmes to be implemented include upgradation of 235 primary and 144 middle schools to middle and high school levels, respectively. Special attention shall be paid to improvement of the teaching of science. For this purpose, 50 science laboratories shall be constructed and teaching of Biology shall be started in 170 secondary schools of the Punjab and laboratory equipment shall be supplied to a large number of institutions. Provision has also been made for construction of school buildings, improvement/addition to existing buildings and construction of residences for lady teachers and for headmasters/headmistresses in rural areas.

32. *Teacher Education.*—The quality of teacher education shall be improved through improvement/expansion of Teacher Training Institutes under IDA supported Third Education Project and implementation of other programmes of consolidation of teacher education facilities. Training of master trainers and in-service teachers shall be continued by all executing agencies.

33. *Technical Education.*—Facilities for technical education shall be improved by construction of buildings of polytechnics, vocational institutes and commercial institutes. Provision has also been made for introduction of new technologies, like civil technology, textile technology, radio electronics, etc. where such facilities do not exist.

34. *College Education.*—The Plan provides for consolidation of facilities for college education in the country by constructing/improving college buildings, supply of science equipment, construction of students hostels, addition of classes XI and XII in selected high schools. The establishment of Cadet College, Mastung, and improvement of the physical facilities of Cadet College, Razmak, shall be continued. To enable students from tribal areas to take advantage of educational facilities in Peshawar and D.I. Khan, Tribal Student's hostels shall be constructed.

35. *University Education.*—In the sphere of higher education, on-going work of construction of university campuses of relatively older institutions have been adequately protected while providing for development of recently established universities like Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, Bahauddin Zakaria University, Multan, Islamia University, Bahawalpur and Gomal University, D.I. Khan. Provision has also been made to meet the minimum essential needs of the four new universities started in 1980-81 namely, NWFP University of Engineering and Technology, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Islamic University, Islamabad and Women's University.

36. Scholarships shall continue to be awarded to students for internal and foreign studies at last year's level. Other student facilities like Book Bank and college/university transport shall continue to expand.

Programmes of Other Divisions

37. *Cabinet Division.*—The construction of the building of Quaid-i-Azam Academy, Karachi, for which a design competition has been organized, shall be started. The Academy shall be constructed in the periphery of Quaid-i-Azam Mazar and shall have an auditorium, a library and office accommodation.

38. *Establishment Division.*—About 6,500 children of government servants in grades 1—15 and 800 children of government servants drawing a salary of Rs. 1500/-per month or less in grades 16 and above shall be awarded scholarships for study within the country particularly in scientific and professional fields. The physical facilities of public administration training institutions namely, Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, Peshawar, Academy for Administrative Training, Lahore and National Institute of Public Administration, Karachi, shall be expanded/improved.

39. *Works Division.*—The minor works taken up for institutions/organizations in private sector last year at President's directive shall be completed. These institutions are *Markazi* Rizvia Zia-ul-Islam, Rawalpindi, Faiz-ul-Islam High School, Rawalpindi and Girls Guide House, Islamabad.

40. *Ministry of Science and Technology.*—The on-going work of establishment of Pakistan Museum of Natural History shall be completed and some research studies initiated. Preliminaries relating to the establishment of a National Science Complex at Islamabad shall be taken up.

41. *Planning and Development Division.*—The planning process in the Provinces shall be consolidated through supply of equipment, improvement of statistics collection procedure, strengthening of regional planning units and establishment of educational planning and management cells. Researches in vital fields of development planning shall be conducted to make necessary preparation for the next five-year plan and the existing system of integrated set of information shall be further developed.

SUB-SECTORAL ADP ALLOCATIONS, REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES

Sub-sector	Baluchistan			N.W.F.P.			Sind		
	All.	R.B.E.	Utl. %	All.	R.B.E.	Utl. %	All.	R.B.E.	Utl. %
(A) Education :									
Primary Education..	16.100	10.041	62	71.473	71.473	100	43.241	43.341	100
Secondary Education.	13.525	15.044	111	34.633	27.923	81	27.021	27.206	101
Teacher Education..	1.100	0.597	54	9.500	8.423	89	12.020	13.420	112
Technical Education.	1.000	—	—	11.164	8.760	78	12.888	9.283	72
College Education ..	3.834	2.700	70	21.204	19.313	91	19.994	27.219	136
University Education.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scholarships ..	—	—	—	5.500	5.500	100	5.500	5.500	100
Miscellaneous ..	1.900	3.724	128	3.174*	3.228*	80	2.736*	4.740*	109
Planning and Development, Research and Statistics.	1.000	—	—	1.690	1.450	86	3.000	0.555	19
Sub-Total (Education) ..	38.459	32.106	83	158.338*	146.070*	92	126.400*	131.264*	104
(B) Other Divisions :									
Cabinet Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishment Division ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Works Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Science and Technology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planning and Development Division	(1.000)	—	—	(1.789)	(1.450)	(81)	(3.272)	(0.555)	(17)
Statistics Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (Other Divisions)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (Education and Training)	38.459	32.106	83	158.338*	146.070*	92	126.400*	131.264*	104

*Original figures adjusted by allocations made and expenditures incurred on programmes included in the newly

**An amount of Rs. 35.000 million was provided in ADP 1980-81 for repair of nationalized/provincialized tion and Rs. 3.900 million for college education.

‡On transference of administrative control of Quaid-i-Azam Academy, Karachi from the Ministry of Education

Annexure I

AND UTILIZATION PERCENTAGES FOR 1980-81

(Million Rupees)

Punjab			Federal			Total		
All.	R.B.E.	Uti. %	All.	R.B.E.	Uti. %	All.	R.B.E.	Uti. %
91.673	91.673	100	47.909	42.355	88	270.396	258.883	98
100.412	100.792	100	45.146	42.108	93	220.737	213.073	109
11.895	11.895	100	23.038	38.046	165	57.553	72.381	126
19.120	16.689	87	32.484	11.313	35	76.656	46.045	60
17.334	16.334	94	33.412	28.933	87	95.778	94.499	103
—	—	—	162.842	161.752	99	162.842	161.752	9
18.750	18.750	100	44.882	39.037	87	74.632	68.787	92
8.083**	10.756	97	57.032‡	33.200	58	72.925**	55.648*	76
2.973	—	—	5.908	0.501	8	14.571	2.506	17
270.240**	266.889	99	452.653‡	397.245	88	1046.090**	973.574*	93
—	—	—	10.000‡	4.000	40	10.000	4.000	40
—	—	—	4.000	4.000	100	4.000	4.000	100
—	—	—	—	2.372	—	—	2.372	—
—	—	—	—	1.034	—	—	1.034	—
(3.569)	(2.689)	(75)	2.775 (2.500)	2.292 (0.501)	83 (20)	2.775 (12.130)	2.292 (5.195)	83 (43)
—	—	—	21.652	20.252	94	21.652	20.252	94
—	—	—	38.427	33.950	88	38.427	33.950	88
270.240	266.889	99	491.080	431.195	88	1084.517**	1007.524*	93

created Culture and Sports and Special Programmes for Women.

educational institutions Rs. 2.500 million was for primary education, Rs. 25.600 million for secondary educa-

to Cabinet Division the allocation of Rs. 10.000 million for the Academy was also transferred.

Annexure II

PERCENTAGE OF SUB-SECTORAL ADP ALLOCATIONS AND UTILIZATIONS (1980-81) AND ADP ALLOCATIONS (1981-82) BY VARIOUS EXECUTING AGENCIES

Sub-Sector	Executing Agencies																	
	Baluchistan			N.W.F.P.			Sind			Punjab			Federal Govt.			Total		
	1980-81		1981-82	1980-81		1981-82	1980-81		1981-82	1980-81		1981-82	1980-81		1981-82	1980-81		1981-82
	All.	Uti.	All.	All.	Uti.	All.	All.	Uti.	All.	All.	Uti.	All.	All.	Uti.	All.	All.	Uti.	All.
Primary Education	42	31	26	45	49	46	34	33	30	34	34	36	11	11	9	26	26	24
Secondary Education	35	47	40	22	19	24	21	20	27	37	38	38	10	11	13	21	22	23
Teacher Education	3	2	8	6	6	5	9	10	9	4	5	1	5	9	6	5	7	5
Technical Education	3	—	4	7	6	7	10	7	9	7	6	10	7	3	11	17	5	6
College Education	10	8	11	13	13	11	16	21	18	7	6	6	7	7	7	9	10	9
University Education.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	41	36	16	17	20
Scholarships	—	—	—	3	4	3	4	4	3	7	7	6	10	10	9	7	7	7
Miscellaneous	7	12	11	4	3	4	6	5	4	4	4	3	14	8	9	9	6	6
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annexure III

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1980-81 AND ALLOCATION FOR 1981-82 BY VARIOUS EXECUTING AGENCIES

(Rs. in Million)

Sub-sector	Baluchistan		N.W.F.P.		Sind		Punjab		Federal		Total	
	RBE	All.	RBE	All.	RBE	All.	RBE	All.	RBE	All.	RBE	All.
A. Education :												
Primary Education	10.041	11.690	71.473	96.075	43.341	50.655	91.673	119.965	42.355	53.556	258.883	331.941
Secondary Education	15.044	18.113	27.923	50.339	27.206	45.414	100.792	127.112	42.108	78.088	213.073	319.066
Teacher Education	0.597	3.402	8.423	11.714	13.420	15.160	11.895	2.111	38.046	40.428	72.381	72.815
Technical Education	—	2.000	8.760	13.642	9.283	14.833	16.689	34.842	11.313	16.473	46.045	81.790
College Education	2.700‡	4.933	19.313	22.356	27.219	30.425	16.334	21.048	28.933	46.042	94.499	124.804
University Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161.752	277.586	161.752	277.586
Scholarships	—	—	5.500	6.000	5.500	5.500	18.750	18.752	39.037	56.885	68.787	87.137
Miscellaneous including Planning and Development	3.724	6.712	4.678	4.430	5.295	2.273	10.756	15.890	33.701	56.114	58.154	85.419
Gross Total for Education	32.106	46.850	146.070	204.556	131.264	164.260	266.889	339.720	397.245	625.172	973.574	1380.558
B. Other Divisions *:												
Cabinet Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.000	9.750	4.000	9.750
Establishment Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.000	8.872	4.000	8.872
Works Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.372	5.294	2.372	5.294
Ministry of Science and Technology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.034	3.025	1.034	3.025
Planning and Development Division	—	(1.850)	(1.450)	(1.080)	(0.555)	(0.460)	(2.689)	(5.040)	2.292 (0.501)	1.908 (0.376)	2.292 (5.195)	1.908 (9.039)
Statistics Division	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	20.252	—	20.252	—
Gross total for Other Divisions	—	(1.850)	(1.450)	(1.080)	(0.555)	(0.460)	(2.689)	(5.040)	33.950 (0.501)	28.849 (0.376)	33.950 (5.195)	28.849 (9.038)
Net total for Education & Training	32.106	46.850	146.070	204.556	131.264	164.260	266.889	339.720	431.195	654.021	1007.524	1409.407

Note :—Figures in parantheses are included under miscellaneous in Education sub-sector.

*Allocation for Federal programmes are net after imposition of economy cut of 2.5%.

‡In addition balance of Rs. 12.500 million has been incurred from outside ADP out of an allocation of Rs. 17.500 million made during the year 1979-80.

Annexure IV

SUB-SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF ALLOCATIONS FOR 1981-82 INTO ON-GOING AND NEW SCHEMES

(Rs. in Million)

Sub-Sector	Baluchistan		N.W.F.P.		Sind		Punjab		Federal		Total			
	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going		New	
											Amount	%	Amount	%
(A) Education :														
Primary Education	10.090	1.600	7.000	89.075	26.040	24.615	7.100	112.865	23.989	29.567	74.219	22.4	257.722	77.6
Secondary Education.. ..	10.513	7.600	14.152	36.187	42.114	3.300	6.240	120.870	36.893	41.097	110.012	34.5	209.054	65.5
Teacher Education	0.542	2.860	8.635	3.079	13.820	1.340	1.100	1.011	39.628	0.800	63.725	87.5	9.000	12.5
Technical Education.. ..	2.000	—	10.292	3.350	14.713	0.120	15.894	18.948	11.836	4.637	54.735	66.9	27.055	33.1
College Education	2.133	2.800	18.356	4.000	29.925	0.500	6.148	14.900	34.624	11.418	91.186	73.1	33.618	26.9
University Education.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210.497	67.089	210.497	75.8	67.089	24.2
Scholarships and Loans ..	—	—	—	6.000	5.500	—	18.752	—	56.885	—	81.137	93.1	6.000	6.9
Miscellaneous including Planning and Development ..	2.462	4.250	0.843	3.587	1.413	0.860	11.388	4.504	41.129	14.983	57.235	67.0	28.184	33.0
Total for Education.	27.740	19.110	59.278	145.278	133.525	30.735	66.622	273.098	455.581*	169.591*	742.746	53.8	637.812	46.2
(B) Other Divisions :														
Cabinet Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.750	—	9.750	100.0	—	—
Establishment Division ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.438	6.434	2.438	25.2	6.434	74.8
Works Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.294	—	5.294	100.0	—	—
Ministry of Science and Technology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.025	1.000	2.025	66.9	1.000	33.1
Planning & Development Division.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.908	—	1.908	100.0	—	—
Total for Other Divisions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.415*	7.434*	21.415	74.2	7.434	25.8
Total for Education and Training Sector	27.740	19.110	59.278	145.278	133.525	30.735	66.622	273.098	476.996*	177.025*	764.161	54.2	645.246	45.8

*Allocation for Federal Programmes are net after 2.5% economy cut.

Appendix 'A'

REVIEW OF PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES, 1980-81

(a) Programmes of Education

Primary Education

Under the IDA—supported Fourth Education Project, the programmes of research into and development of primary education were continued in all Provinces and Federally administered areas.

Baluchistan.—One hundred primary schools were opened. Buildings of 30 existing primary schools were re-constructed while eight classrooms were constructed in one existing primary school of Quetta. Under a programme of completion of incomplete schemes, construction of 4 classrooms in the primary section of Comprehensive High School, Quetta and addition of two classrooms each in primary schools at Khudabad and Panjgoor were completed.

N.W.F.P.—Two hundred fifty primary schools were opened and buildings of 67 existing primary school were replaced. Work relating to opening of 13 primary schools, improvement of 187 primary schools, replacement of buildings of 10 primary schools and construction of 93 female teacher's residences was completed.

Sind.—During the year, 500 primary schools including mosque and mohalla schools, were established. Buildings of 11 urban and 16 rural primary schools were constructed.

Punjab.—During the year, 926 primary and 138 mosque schools were opened. Equipment was supplied to 1,456 primary schools (739 for boys and 717 for girls), while additional classrooms and other facilities were provided in 600 existing primary schools (304 for boys and 296 for girls). New buildings were constructed for 350 existing primary schools (166 for boys and 184 for girls). Residential quarters for female teachers were constructed in 66 existing primary schools. One room was constructed at each of the 69 mosque schools opened during 1979-80.

Federal.—Twentyfive mosque schools, twentyfive mohalla schools and three village workshops were completed. Thirteen primary school buildings were constructed/completed and 20 replaced/improved and work of improvement/expansion of primary schools in Islamabad and Federal Area was undertaken.

Seven new primary schools were established in different cantonment areas. The buildings of two primary schools, one at Hyderabad and the other at Tulsa (Rawalpindi), were replaced. Work was started on expansion of a girls primary school in Rawalpindi cantonment.

In FATA, work on the establishment of 23 new primary schools, construction of buildings of 30 primary schools and provision of additional classrooms in three primary schools were completed while work continued on the establishment of 9 primary schools and construction of buildings of 8 primary schools. Twelve residences for female teachers were constructed and equipment was supplied to 400 existing primary schools.

In Northern Areas, work on three primary school buildings and opening of 35 primary schools were completed while work continued on 21 other primary school buildings and opening of ten primary schools. Equipment was supplied to existing primary schools.

Secondary Education

Baluchistan.—Girls hostels and female teacher's residences were completed at four high schools. The on-going work of providing additional accommodation in 50 previously upgraded primary schools, provision of additional accommodation with residence for headmasters in 4 high schools, and construction of 5 girls secondary schools in Quetta continued to make progress. Industrial arts courses were introduced in two high schools, and agriculture and home economics courses in one high school each. Under a programme of completion of incomplete schemes a number of works were completed including construction of one middle and 12 high schools, 9 classrooms, 5 boundary walls, two science room and one drawing room, two hostels, one hall etc.

N.W.F.P.—Forty-one primary and 13 middle schools were upgraded to middle and high school levels respectively. Additional facilities were provided at 52 upgraded primary and 24 upgraded middle schools while that at 6 middle schools reached completion stage. The buildings of three high schools and 59 additional classrooms in existing middle and high schools were constructed, and classes IX and X were added to Intermediate College, Khanpur. Consolidation of three high schools, rebuilding of four high and two middle schools, establishment of two and extension of one high school, and provision of hostel facilities at 5 boys and 2 girls high schools was continued.

Sind.—Fifteen primary and 11 middle schools were upgraded to middle and high school levels respectively, and related construction work was completed at 9 primary and 6 middle schools. Sixteen additional classrooms with furniture were provided at five middle schools and 36 at seven high schools. Buildings of two double section high schools (with hostel) and three single section high schools were constructed. The on-going work relating to upgradation of middle schools, addition of 100 classrooms, establishment of a girls high school and a public school, improvement of three high schools (two boys and one girls) reached completion stage. In addition, furniture has been supplied in 30 high schools (15 in Hyderabad and 15 in Karachi Region).

Punjab.—During the year, 125 primary schools (48 for boys and 77 for girls) and 77 middle schools (42 for boys and 35 for girls) were upgraded to middle and high school levels respectively. Teaching of Biology was introduced in 169 existing high schools (94 for boys and 75 for girls). The on-going works relating to upgradation of 33 primary and 21 middle schools, and construction of buildings of one girls and one boys middle school and one boys and one girls high school were completed, and repair/renovation of nationalized/provincialized middle and high schools remained in progress.

Federal.—The on-going programme of supply of agro-technical equipment to middle and high schools was continued. Work relating to construction of 5 middle school buildings in Federal Area, consolidation of 5 high schools in Islamabad and Federal Area, and establishment of three secondary schools in Islamabad was completed. Work was initiated on the addition of classes IX and XII in two boys and one girls secondary schools in Federal Area and Islamabad, respectively. Science equipment, library books, sports material and furniture were supplied to secondary schools in Islamabad and Federal Area.

Work relating to upgradation of six primary and five middle schools in cantonment areas and construction of a boys secondary school in Rawalpindi cantonment was completed. Three agro-technical workshops were constructed and equipment was supplied.

In FATA, seven primary schools were upgraded. Two middle school buildings, seven science laboratories, a workshop and four classrooms were constructed in high schools, and furniture was supplied to five middle and 51 high schools.

In Northern Areas, the on-going work relating to upgradation of 19 primary and six middle schools, construction of buildings of five primary schools and a high school, extension of K.G., and boys and girls high schools continued to make progress. Other work relating to upgradation of three primary schools, supply of audio-visual aids, cyclostyling machines and transport vehicles ; and repair of educational institutions reached completion stage.

In Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the on-going work of construction of additional classrooms with 79 existing middle schools along with supply of equipment (agro-technical and other) in 43 new high schools, and construction of additional classrooms in 100 existing high schools, acquisition of land for 134 high schools, and construction of hostel for 11 high schools reached completion stage.

Teacher Education

The programmes of in-service training of teachers were continued in Provinces as well as Federally administered areas. The improvement of existing and construction of new teacher training institutes under the Third Education Project reached completion stage.

Baluchistan.—The on-going work of construction of the library in Education Extension Centre, Quetta was completed.

Sind.—Work on the improvement of College for Physical Education, Karachi reached completion stage.

Federal.—The UNDP supported programme of strengthening selected teacher education institutions located in Provinces and Federally administered areas was continued. Construction of the building of Federal College of Education, Islamabad was completed.

In Northern Area, the on-going work of upgradation of Teacher Training Institute, Gilgit to the level of College of Education was continued.

In Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the on-going work of construction of academic buildings and hostel for National Agro-Technical Teachers Training Centre, Muzaffarabad, and construction of building, acquisition of land and provision of equipment for three elementary teacher training colleges continued to make progress.

Technical Education

N.W.F.P.—The on-going work of expansion of Polytechnic Institute, Peshawar (including construction of hostel) was completed while that of introduction of civil technology in polytechnic institutes at Haripur and D.I. Khan remained in progress.

Sind.—The on-going work of introduction of B. Tech. courses in polytechnic institutes, improvement of three nationalized polytechnic institutes, and development of Sind Board of Technical Education was completed. The work of consolidation of three government and two nationalized polytechnic institutes, upgradation of Mono-Technical Institute, Jacobabad to the level of polytechnic introduction of additional technologies at nationalized polytechnics at Karachi, Nawabshah and Khairpur, and establishment of Polytechnic Institute for Women at Karachi remained in progress.

The buildings of three government commercial institutes were completed and equipment was supplied.

The on-going work relating to the establishment of three vocational institutes, improvement of two nationalized vocational institutes, consolidation and upgradation of three vocational institutes from certificate to diploma level, upgradation of Vocational Institute, Sukkur to polytechnic level, and establishment of Curriculum Development, Research and Extension Centre for technical and vocational teachers reached completion stage.

Punjab.—The on-going work of establishment of a polytechnic institute at Sahiwal and expansion/consolidation of facilities of three polytechnic institutes was completed. The on-going work relating to introduction of new technologies in polytechnic institutes at Lahore and Multan, and expansion of the Swedish-Pakistani Institute of Technology, Gujrat reached completion stage. Work relating to the upgradation of four polytechnic institutes for men and one for women were taken up.

Ten commercial institutes were established. Buildings of two commercial training institutes reached completion stage.

Establishment of ten new vocational institutes for girls and construction of building of Vocational Institute, Faisalabad, reached completion stage. The on-going work of improvement/consolidation of Vocational Teachers Training Institute for Women at Lahore was completed.

Federal.—The on-going work of establishment of Baluchistan Engineering College, Khuzdar, continued to make progress.

In FATA, the on-going work of construction of a vocational institute in Khyber Agency, a commercial training institute at Miran Shah, and Tribal students' hostels in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar continued to make progress.

College Education

Baluchistan.—The on-going work of improvement of colleges and supply of laboratory equipment was continued.

N.W.F.P.—The on-going work of construction of buildings of four intermediate colleges and a hostel each for girls and teachers was completed. Science equipment was also supplied to existing colleges under an on-going programme. Work relating to construction of five college buildings and eight hostels (four for boys and four for girls); and consolidation of intermediate colleges continued to make progress.

Sind.—The on-going work of upgradation of three and opening of two intermediate colleges, and construction of an intermediate college was completed while that relating to the upgradation of five, opening of thirteen and consolidation of four intermediate colleges, and opening of three degree colleges continued to make progress.

Work on the improvement of six nationalized colleges reached completion stage while that of three other colleges remained in progress.

Punjab.—The on-going work of construction of buildings of four Government intermediate colleges, provision of additional facilities in Viqar-un-Nisa College, Rawalpindi, and development of Government College, Lahore was completed. The under construction buildings of three Government colleges reached completion stage. A programme designed to improve facilities of education at existing colleges was executed during the year. In addition, work on the repair/renovation of nationalized/provincialized colleges was also carried out.

Federal.—Work on the establishment of a Cadet College at Mastung was continued. Work continued on the consolidation of Urdu Arts and Urdu Science colleges at Karachi.

The on-going work of construction/consolidation/upgradation of colleges in Islamabad was continued.

On-going work relating to upgradation of four cantonment intermediate colleges (two for girls and two for boys) to degree level and construction of a new block for a cantonment girls college was completed. To improve the teaching of science, laboratory equipment was supplied to cantonment colleges.

In FATA, the on-going work for the establishment of Cadet College, Razmak was completed. Construction of buildings of four intermediate colleges and two hostels continued to make progress.

In Northern Areas, the on-going work of upgradation of Intermediate College, Gilgit to degree level and consolidation of Degree College, Skardu remained in progress.

In Azad Jammu and Kashmir, on-going work of construction of building and supply of equipment for Government College, Authmuqam was completed, construction of 9 college hostels reached completion stage while construction of building and acquisition of land in respect of 21 intermediate/degree colleges (including six colleges) continued to made progress.

University Education

Federal.—The on-going work of construction of the campuses of Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabd, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Bahauddin Zakaria University, Multan, Islamia University, Bahawalpur, and Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan continued to make progress. The development programmes of Baluchistan University, Peshawar University, Sind University, Karachi University and Punjab University also remained in progress. The on-going work at NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, Mehran University of Engineering and Technology at Jamshoro with a second campus at Nawabshah, and University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore and its second campus at Taxila continued to make progress.

The development of specialized institutions of advanced study and research (Centres of Excellence, Area Study Centres and Pakistan Study Centres) continued to register progress. The University Grants Commission continued to provide financial support to university/college teachers to carry on research activity and to provide scholarships to Ph. D. students. The transport facilities for university students were improved by the supply of transport vehicles.

Scholarships

Provincial.—Internal merit scholarships and merit-*cum*-poverty scholarships were continued at last year's level by the governments of N.W.F.P., Sind and the Punjab out of ADP allocations and by the government of Baluchistan out of revenue budget.

Federal.—The on-going programmes for the award of internal scholarships, merit cash awards, interest-free loans, and scholarships for studies abroad were continued. Financial support was also provided to students who were offered scholarships by foreign governments on inadequate terms.

Miscellaneous Programmes

Special Education.—Under the Federal programme the on-going works of strengthening existing institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb and disabled were completed. Pilot projects for research in and development of special education were launched.

Production and Supply of Books.—Under Federal programmes the on-going project of establishment of Book Banks in universities and colleges was continued and text-books were added to the existing book banks. The preliminary work for the establishment of text-book printing presses at Provincial Text-book Boards, National Book Foundation and Allama Iqbal Open University under Asian Development Bank was initiated.

Development of Library Services.—Under the Federal programme the on-going work of establishment of the National Library of Pakistan at Islamabad continued to make progress. The on-going work of establishment of National Museum of Science ad Technology at Islamabad was continued.

Other Programme.—The on-going Federal programmes of examination reforms and introduction of guidance-counselling in schools ; and the development of the Academy of Letters and Iqbal Academy were continued.

(b) PROGRAMMES OF OTHER DIVISIONS

Cabinet Division.—Arrangements for holding design competition were finalized and the design competition was floated for the building of Quaid-i-Azam Academy to be constructed in the periphery of the Quaid-i-Azam Mazar.

Establishment Division.—Under the on-going programme of Staff Welfare Organization, 6,582 scholarships were awarded to children of Government servants in Grades 1—15 and 843 to children of Government servants drawing upto Rs. 1500 per month in Grades 16 and above.

The on-going work of consolidation of facilities at National Institute of Public Administration, Karachi was completed while that at Pakistan Academy for Rural Development Peshawar was continued.

Works Division.—Miscellaneous consolidation programmes were initiated at some institutions in private sector at President's directive.

Ministry of Science and Technology.—The on-going programme of establishment of Pakistan Museum of Natural History, Islamabad continued to make progress.

Planning and Development Division.—Under Provincial programmes, the on-going work of development of regional planning and statistical services, consolidation of library facilities in Planning and Development Departments and establishment of planning cells in Education Departments were continued. The expansion of the Project Training Institute of the Punjab Planning and Development Board was completed.

Under Federal programme the on-going work of consolidation of the Planning and Development departments in Northern Area and Azad Jammu and Kashmir reached completion stage. The on-going economic research programme and the establishment of Integrated Set of Information System in the Planning and Development Division was continued. Training courses in project appraisal and evaluation were organized by Pakistan Institute of Development Economics in cooperation with Bradford University of U.K.

Statistics Division.—A computer was installed in the Statistics Division.

Appendix 'B'

DETAILED PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES 1981-82

MAJOR PROGRAMMES OF EDUCATION

Primary Education

The Plan provides for continuation of the programme of research and experimental development in the field of Primary Education under the IDA financed Fourth Education Project in all Provinces and Federally administered areas. Other major programmes are described executing agency-wise in the following paragraphs.

Baluchistan.—One hundred primary schools shall be opened and equipment shall be supplied to these and other existing primary schools. Buildings of 15 existing primary school will be constructed by local bodies. Under on-going programme eight rooms will be constructed for a primary school in Quetta and special repairs/renovation of primary school buildings shall be continued.

N.W.F.P.—Two hundred and forty-one primary schools shall be established of which 84 shall be for girls. The District Councils shall construct buildings of 44 boys and 15 girls primary schools. Provision has been made for improvement of one hundred and eighty two rural and 18 urban primary schools (150 for boys and 50 for girls). New buildings of 76 rural and 4 urban primary schools (60 boys and 20 girls) shall be constructed. One hundred residences for lady teachers shall be constructed in rural areas.

Sind.—Two hundred two-room primary schools, 140 mosque and 55 mohalla schools shall be opened. The buildings of 60 existing two-room primary schools in rural areas shall be reconstructed and additional classrooms shall be provided in existing primary schools. The on-going programmes of improvement of nationalized primary schools and establishment of pilot village workshops schools in Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sukkur and Thatta shall be completed while an innovative project for introduction of income generating activities in girls primary schools shall be launched.

Punjab.—The Annual Plan provides for the opening of 1,350 primary and 150 mosque schools. Five hundred buildings of existing primary schools and one room in 138 existing mosque schools shall be constructed while 6,300 existing primary schools shall be consolidated through construction of additional classrooms/supply of equipment. One hundred residences for female primary school teachers shall be constructed in rural areas. Repair and consolidation of nationalized and provincialized educational institutions shall also be undertaken.

Federal.—Provision has been made for opening of 23 primary school (4 in Islamabad, eight in cantonment areas and 11 in Federal Area). The primary school building in Federal Area shall be completed. Physical facilities of 57 schools (14 in Islamabad, 4 in cantonment area and 39 in Federal Area) shall be consolidated.

In FATA, thirty-four primary schools shall be established of which four shall be for girls. Fifty-one buildings and 46 additional classrooms shall be constructed in existing primary schools. Provision has also been made for supply of furniture/equipment to 250 existing primary schools.

In Northern Areas, 18 under-construction primary school buildings shall be completed and equipment shall be supplied to existing primary schools.

Secondary Education

Baluchistan.—The Plan provides for the upgradation of 15 primary schools to middle standard and upgradation of four middle schools to high school standard along with construction of additional accommodation and supply of equipment. Six upgraded middle schools and three residences for headmasters of high schools shall be completed. Special repair/renovation of existing middle schools, construction of additional accommodation/student hostels in high schools, and construction of residences for headmistresses/lady teachers at 20 middle and 22 high schools shall be continued. Teaching of Industrial Arts shall be introduced in two schools, and that of agriculture and home economics in one school each.

N.W.F.P.—Thirty boys and five girls primary schools shall be upgraded to middle level and 19 boys and five girls middle schools to high school level. Physical facilities of existing middle and high schools shall be consolidated, through construction of 127 classrooms. On-going work of upgradation of 4 primary and 9 middle schools, construction of five and two girls hostels attached to high schools, and renovation/reconstruction and extension of middle and high school buildings shall be continued.

Sind.—Twenty primary schools shall be upgraded to elementary level and 15 middle schools to high school level. Twenty existing middle schools shall be improved and work relating to upgradation of middle schools and improvement of government and nationalized middle and high schools shall be completed. For the development of public schools in the province, the on-going works of conversion of Comprehensive High School, Sukkur into a public school and establishment/development of public schools at Mirpur Khas and Hyderabad shall be continued.

Punjab.—During the year 125 existing primary schools and 80 existing middle schools shall be upgraded to middle and high standards, respectively. The buildings of two comprehensive high schools (for girls at Rawalpindi and for boys at Sargodha) shall be completed. Buildings of Muslim League High School, Lahore and Government High School, Rajanpur, D.G. Khan shall also be completed. Science laboratories shall be provided to 50 existing high schools and teaching of biology shall be introduced in 170 existing high schools. Consolidation and improvement of existing government nationalized/provincialized middle and high schools both in rural and urban areas shall also be undertaken.

Federal.—Provision has been made for upgradation of three primary schools of Federal Area to middle school level. Buildings of an upgraded middle school in cantonment area and two middle schools in Federal Area shall be completed. Intermediate classes XI and XII shall be added to three secondary schools in Islamabad and two in the Federal Area. Work willl start on the construction of buildings of 7 secondary schools (2 boys and 3 girls in Islamabad and two boys in cantonment areas). Four secondary schools of Islamabad shall be consolidated. Science equipment, library books and furniture will be supplied to existing cantonment schools.

In FATA, four boys and two girls primary schools shall be upgraded to middle school level and twelve middle schools to high school level. Buildings of six middle and three high schools, and one hostel shall be completed. Twenty-two female teacher residences shall be completed. Provision has also been made for the supply of science and other equipment and furniture to 18 middle and 54 high schools.

In Northern Areas thirty-one primary schools shall be upgraded to middle school level while nine middle schools shall be upgraded to high school level. Various on-going works for extension/additional accommodation and construction of residential quarters shall be continued and equipment shall be supplied to middle and high schools.

In Azad Jammu and Kashmir, construction of 11 girls hostels shall be completed and land acquired for 40 new high schools. Agro-technical and other equipment shall be provided to 43 new high schools.

Teacher Education

The on-going programmes of consolidation of teacher training institutions under IDA assisted Third Education Project and UNDP assistance shall be continued in all provinces and Federally administered areas. In-service training of teachers in the teaching of new curricula shall be continued by all executing agencies. Other major programmes to be executed by various executing agencies are described in the following paragraphs.

Baluchistan.—Construction of Biology laboratory at Education Extension Centre, Quetta and of two additional classrooms and a chowkidar quarter at Teacher Training School, Panjgoor shall be completed and television sets shall be supplied to Elementary Teachers College for Men at Quetta and Teacher Training Schools, Uthal. The physical facilities of Agro-technical Teacher Training Centre, Quetta, shall be consolidated and 16 residential quarters shall be constructed for Teacher Training Schools at Pishin, Mastung, Panjgoor and Uthal.

N.W.F.P.—The buildings of pre-service and in-service training institutions at Peshawar and Thana (Malkand Agency) shall be completed. Work shall be initiated on the construction of Agro-technical Teacher Training College, Peshawar, and residential quarters and land-development at Teacher Training Institute, Kohat.

Sind.—Construction of hostel in Women Training School, Sukkur shall be completed, courses in special education shall be introduced at four training schools, and Government College of Physical Education, Karachi shall be consolidated.

Punjab.—Provision has been made for purchase of land for the construction of a practising school for Government Teachers College for Men, Multan.

Federal.—Preliminaries for the construction of National Technical Teacher Training College, Islamabad shall be completed.

In FATA, water connection shall be provided to Teachers Training School, Jamrud.

In Northern Areas, on-going works of upgradation of Teacher Training Institute, Gilgit to College of Education and provision of additional building shall be continued.

In Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the on-going programme of construction of main building and hostel of National Agro-technical Teachers Training Centre, Muzaffarabad shall be completed.

Technical Education

Baluchistan.—The on-going work of consolidation of Polytechnic Institute, Quetta shall be continued.

N.W.F.P.—Construction of additional facilities at Government Polytechnic Institute, Haripur, in connection with the Introduction of civil technology shall be completed while construction of hostel at Polytechnic Institute, Peshawar and work on the Polytechnic Institute at Saidu Sharif shall continue.

Work on the establishment of vocational institutes at Tank and Chakdara shall be initiated.

Construction of buildings of commercial training institutes at Chitral and Mansehra shall be completed.

Sind.—Work relating to upgradation of Vocational Institute, Sukkur to polytechnic level shall be completed while that of Men's Technical Institute, Jacobabad shall be continued. Consolidation/improvement/expansion/introduction of additional technology at polytechnic institutes/technical colleges at Karachi, SITE, Hyderabad, and Khairpur shall be continued.

Work relating to establishment of three vocational schools at Shahdadpur, Kotri and Badin, shall be completed while that of 45 vocational schools for Women at Taluka level shall be continued. Consolidation/improvement upgradation from certificate to diploma level at nationalized Jamia Millia and Abdullah Haroon Vocational Institutes and Government vocational institutes at Azizabad (Karachi) Hyderabad, Mirpur Khas and Sukkur shall be completed.

Consolidation and improvement of existing commercial institutes shall be taken up.

The on-going work of establishment of Curriculum Development, Research and Extension Centre for technical and vocational teachers shall be completed.

Punjab.—Work relating to upgradation of Polytechnic Institute, Lahore into a technical college shall be completed while that an upgradation of 5 polytechnic institutes (including one for women) with assistance from Asian Development Bank shall be continued. The existing facilities at polytechnic institute/college of technology at Rasul, Leiah and Lahore shall be further consolidated. The on-going work of expansion of Swedish-Pakistani Institute of Technology, Gujrat shall also be completed.

Buildings of Government commercial training institutes at Rawalpindi and Jhelum and Principal's residence at Sargodha shall be completed. Work shall be initiated on the upgradation of Government Commercial Training Institute, Gujrat into a college of commerce. Work shall start on the construction of buildings for the Government commercial training institutes at Mianwali, Shaikhupura, Khanewal and Gujranwala. Provision has also been made for starting construction of buildings of existing Government vocational institutes for girls at Lahore, Jhang, Muzaffargarh, Gujrat and Rahim Yar Khan.

Federal.—The on-going work on the establishment of Baluchistan Engineering College, Khuzdar, shall be continued. The consolidation of the physical facilities of Dawood College of Engineering and Technology, Karachi shall be taken up.

In FATA, the on-going work of construction of Tribal Students hostel at Polytechnic Institute, D.I. Khan shall be completed while work relating to conversion of Intermediate College, Laddha (S. Waziristan Agency) into a polytechnic institute, construction of vocational institutes in Khyber and North Waziristan agencies shall be continued. Equipment shall be supplied to the Tribal Students hostel at Government Vocational Institute, Nowshera.

Construction of Tribal Students hostel at Government Commerce College, Peshawar shall be continued while that on construction of buildings and supply of equipment for commercial institutes at Ghallani (Mohmand Agency) and Jamrud (Khyber Agency) shall be initiated. Equipment shall also be supplied to commercial institutes at Kharian (Bajore Agency), and Parachinar (Khurram Agency).

In Northern Areas, a new programme of vocational training shall be implemented.

College Education

Baluchistan.—The ground floor of girls college hostel at Quetta and the building of intermediate college at Bela shall be completed. Construction of building of Government Girls Intermediate College at Loralai, two staff residences at each of the three colleges at Chaman, Duki and Kohlu, and science laboratory at Government College, Hernai ; supply of college buses for Pishin, Mastung, Sibi and Panjgoor, and science equipment for various colleges shall be taken up.

N. W. F. P.—The on-going work of construction of government colleges at Dir and Kohat (for girls), girls hostel at D.I. Khan, lady teachers' residences at Mardan and Haripur, and improvement in the buildings of Cadet College, Kohat and Government College, Temargarh shall be completed. Construction of college buildings at Pabbi, Topi and Havelian, college hostels at Mardan, Kohat, Karak and Chitral, and improvement of college buildings at Lakki and Tank shall be continued.

Sind.—The on-going programmes of establishment of four colleges (two for girls), construction of boys hostel at Khairpur, and upgradation to degree level and introduction of science classes of two colleges shall be completed. The on-going works of upgradation to degree level and introduction of science classes for five colleges and opening of ten new intermediate colleges shall be continued. The on-going work of construction of degree colleges at Lyari and Malir in Karachi, girls hostels in Dadu and Moro shall be continued.

Punjab.—The on-going programmes of construction of buildings of a boys and a girls college at Gojra and Bahawalpur, respectively and providing building and equipment to the college at Sharaqpur shall be completed. Existing colleges shall be consolidated through provision of a additional accommodation and/or renovation of existing accommodation. Work shall be initiated on the construction of college building of Hasilpur. Under a miscellaneous programme, additional accommodation shall be provided and repairs carried out in nationalized as well as provincialized colleges.

Federal.—The on-going works on the establishment of a Cadet College at Mastung; consolidation of facilities of Urdu Science and Urdu Arts colleges at Karachi ; construction/development of boys colleges in H-8 and H-9 sectors of Islamabad ; and provision of additional classrooms in Islamabad College for Girls shall be completed. A new girls college shall be established in Islamabad and a boys and a girls hostel shall be continued. Establishment of a new intermediate college shall be taken up at Okara cantonment while the physical facilities of college at Mangla cantonment shall be continued.

In FATA, the on-going construction of college buildings at Ekkajhund (Mohmand Agency), Landikotal (Khyber Agency) and Laddha and Wana (South Waziristan Agency) and student hostels at Laddha and Wana shall be completed while work of consolidation of Cadet College, Razmak shall be continued.

In Northern Areas, the on-going work of construction of college buildings, staff quarters, etc. of Degree College, Skardu shall be continued.

In Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the on-going programmes of construction of compound walls of seven degree colleges and purchase of buses for three degree colleges shall be completed ; and construction of buildings and acquisition of land for 15 boys and 6 girls colleges shall be continued.

University Education

Federal.—The Plan provides for continuation of on-going works of development of campuses and establishment of Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Sind University, Hyderabad, Karachi University, Karachi, Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Punjab University, Lahore, Bahauddin Zakaria University, Multan, Baluchistan University, Quetta, Peshawar University, Peshawar, NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore and its second campus at Taxila. In addition, provision has been made for meeting essential requirements of four new universities namely Islamic University, Islamabad, NWFP University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Women's University. Other programmes for which provision has been made include development of Centres of Excellence, Area Study Centres, Pakistan Study Centres, provision of language laboratory for National Institute of Modern Languages, expansion of National Academy of Higher Education, Establishment of Institute of National Capability, Karachi University, transport facilities for university students, and scholarships and research grants for Ph. D. students and university/college teachers. Special provision has been made for improvement and consolidation of the academic programmes of universities.

Scholarships and Loans

Provincial.—Provision has been made for the award of internal merit and merit-*cum*-poverty scholarships at last year's level in NWFP, Sind and the Punjab out of development budget and in Baluchistan out of revenue budget.

Federal.—Provision has been made for the award of scholarships to meritorious students for internal and foreign studies under on-going scholarship programmes namely President's 1000 Scholarships, Nishan-e-Haider, Central Overseas Training, Merit Scholarship, Quaid-i-Azam Scholarship, Supplementary Scholarship received from foreign governments with inadequate terms, education of talented students from under-developed areas in cadet colleges and public schools, Merit Award and Interest Free Loans to needy students. Provision has also been made for award of scholarships under two new schemes namely Allama Iqbal Gold Medal and Khushal Khan Khattak scholarship scheme.

Provision has also been made for the award of scholarships to students of Cadet College, Razmak in FATA and Tribal Students of Peshawar and D.I. Khan divisions.

Miscellaneous Programmes

Special Education.—Under Federal programmes the on-going pilot projects for the education of deaf and dumb, blind, physically handicapped and mentally retarded shall be continued. Development of Chambelli School for Spastic Children shall be continued and transport vehicles and other equipment shall be supplied to the institutions of the handicapped.

Provision and Supply of Books.—The programmes of establishment of book banks in colleges and universities, publication of greater Urdu dictionary, compilation of Pashto dictionary, preparation of basic vocabulary booklet, etc. shall be continued. Preliminary arrangements for the supply of printing press and other facilities to the Provincial text-book boards, National Book Foundation and Allama Iqbal Open University under Asian Development Bank shall be made.

Development of Library Services.—The on-going programmes of establishment of National Library of Pakistan, Khushal Memorial Library, and National Museum of Science and Technology shall be continued. A public library shall be established at the premises of the British Council, Rawalpindi and libraries of schools and colleges shall be improved.

Other Programmes

The on-going programmes of training of teachers and preparation of professional material required for examination reforms and introduction of guidance and counselling services ; research into the improvement of educational management in NWFP ; establishment of a Curriculum Bureau in Sind, completion of Federal students hostels in Northern Area ; and support of educational specialized institutions each such as Iqbal Academy, Lahore and Academy of Letters, Islamabad, etc. shall be continued. Adult and continuing education programmes shall be implemented. Work shall continue on UNDP supported projects of school mapping, development of Educational Equipment Centre, Lahore, educational research at National Institute of Psychology, establishment of an Academy of Educational Planning and Management at Islamabad, etc.

PROGRAMMES OF OTHER DIVISIONS

Cabinet Division.—Construction of the building of Quaid-i-Azam Academy, Karachi for which a design competition was floated in 1980-81, shall be started.

Establishment Division.—The programme of award of stipends to children of government servants shall be continued. Provision has also been made for expansion and consolidation of public administration training facilities at Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, Peshawar, NIPA, Karachi and Academy for Administrative Training, Lahore.

Works Division.—Miscellaneous consolidation programmes taken-up last year at President's directive at institutions in private sector shall be completed.

Ministry of Science and Technology.—The on-going programme of establishment of Pakistan Museum of Natural History shall be completed while work shall be initiated on some significant aspect of science and technology in Pakistan.

Planning and Development Division.—Resources for carrying on planning and development activities shall be consolidated through improvement of statistical cells/regional planning cells/ economic research units working under Provincial or Federal governments and establishment of planning cells in Education Departments.

CHAPTER 18

CULTURE AND SPORTS

In view of the importance attached by the Government to the development of culture and sports in national life a separate sector has been created in the Plan.

REVIEW OF 1980-81

Financial Allocation/Utilization

2. An amount of Rs. 149.068 million was spent on programmes of culture and sports during 1980-81 against an allocation of Rs. 169.563 million. Thus 88 per cent of development funds were utilized. In addition, an amount of Rs. 4.351 million was utilized on the development of culture and sports against an ADP allocation of Rs. 3.652 million in Education and Training Sector.

3. The sub-sectoral utilization percentages varied between 57 per cent for Archaeology and Archives and 115 per cent for Culture. The low utilization in Archaeology and Archives sub-sector was due to non-disbursement of anticipated UNESCO contribution for the implementation of the Master Plan for the Preservation of Moenjodaro. The low utilization rate for Sports sub-sector (93 per cent) is due to reduction in the quoted price of generator for National Institute of Sports and Culture by WAPDA and the surrender of saving to the Government (Annexure I).

Physical Performance

4. (i) *Archaeology and Archives.*—The on-going works of preservation and presentation of Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens were continued. The digging of collection drains and sinking of the wells at the site of historical remains at Moenjodaro was started as visualized in the Master Plan for the Preservation of Moenjodaro.

5. In Sind, work continued on the establishment of provincial archives and improvement of Hyderabad Museum.

6. In. N.W.F.P., the development of Peshawar and Dir museums continued to make progress.

7. (ii) *Sports.*—At the National Institute of Sports and Culture, Islamabad, work continued on the construction of the stadium and gymnasium, while work on the practising hall reached completion stage. Work was also continued on laying of tracks, preparation of playing fields and external services.

8. The on-going work of consolidation of Hockey Stadium, Karachi, including laying of astro-turf was completed. So was the construction of National Sports Training and Coaching centres at Karachi and Lahore. The programmes of training of teams for participation in international events was completed under foreign and national coaches.

9. In Baluchistan, work of construction of stadium at Quetta was taken up under the programmes of Quetta Development Authority.

10. In Sind, games and sports facilities were provided in various schools and colleges.

11. (iii) *Culture.*—The on-going work of establishment of a national folklore archives was completed whereas, the programme of ethnological collection and folklore research was continued. The development of the cassette dubbing plant and the programmes of National Performing Arts Group were continued.

12. In Sind, the development of Mehran Arts Council, Jamshoro was continued.

PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

Financial Allocations

13. An allocation of Rs. 186.294 million has been made for development programmes to be executed during 1981-82. This allocation is 10 per cent higher than the allocation of Rs. 169.563 million in 1980-81, and 25 per cent higher than the revised budget estimate of Rs. 149.068 million for last year (Annexures I and II)*. The sub-sectoral increases in allocation are summarized below :

TABLE 1

Sub-sectoral Increases in Allocations

(Million Rs.)

Sub-Sector	1980-81		1981-82	Percentage Increase over	
	Allocation	R.B.E.	Allocation	Allocation	R.B.E.
Archaeology and Archives	28.152	16.052	32.832	16.6	104
Sports	136.575	127.465	139.800	2	10
Culture	4.836	5.551	13.662	182	146

14. The increased allocation for Archaeology and Archives sub-sector is to provide cover for anticipated UNESCO contribution for the execution of the Master Plan for the Preservation of Moenjodaro. The allocation for the National Institute of Sports and Culture has been increased by 13 per cent to provide for speedy completion of the sports complex at Islamabad. The allocation of Rs. 136.500 million for the complex is inclusive of Rs. 50.000 million worth of Chinese equipment and material. The increased allocation for Culture sub-sector is to provide mainly for the construction of a National Arts Gallery at Islamabad.

15. In the preparation of the Plan, priority has been assigned to the completion of on-going projects. This is reflected in the allocation of 94 per cent of the total allocation for Culture and Sports sector for on-going projects (Annexure III). In fact, all programmes to be implemented in Archaeology and Archives, and Sports sub-sectors are on-going. It is only in Culture sub-sector that new programmes shall be taken up.

Physical Targets

16. (i) *Archaeology and Archives.*—The on-going works of preservation and presentation of Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens shall be continued. The implementation of the Master Plan for the Preservation of Moenjodaro shall be accelerated, the rate of acceleration being dependent upon the quantum of UNESCO contribution. Provision has also been made for further work on the establishment of National Archives of Pakistan.

17. In N.W.F.P., a provincial archives shall be established. Work shall be continued on the development of Peshawar and Dir museums while a new programme of development of Chitral museum shall be completed.

18. In Sind, the on-going works on the development of Sind Archives, Karachi, and Hyderabad museum shall be continued.

*In addition, an amount of Rs. 8.479 million shall be spent on programmes of Culture and Sports out of ADP allocation for Education and Training against an amount of Rs. 3.652 million utilized last year on these programmes.

19. In the Punjab, the on-going work of development of Bahawalpur museum shall be completed while those of Lahore museum and projection of cultural heritage shall be continued.

20. (iii) *Sports.*—The on-going work of construction of stadium and gymnasium at the National Institute of Sports and Culture shall be continued while that of practising hall shall be completed.

21. The sports complex being constructed at Quetta under a programme of Quetta Development Authority shall be completed during the year.

22. In Sind, the on-going work of development of facilities for sports and games in Hyderabad region shall be completed while that in Karachi region shall be continued.

23. In FATA, the construction of compound wall, residential quarters and seating arrangement at Cottage Stadium, Parachinar shall be taken up.

24. (iii) *Culture.*—The programmes of National Performing Arts Groups shall be continued. The expansion work of the hostel for artists under the Pakistan National Council of the Arts and construction of a National Arts Gallery shall be taken up.

Annexure I

SUB-SECTORAL ADP ALLOCATIONS, REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES AND UTILIZATION PERCENTAGE FOR 1980-81

(Rs. in Million)

Sub-Sector	Baluchistan			N.W.F.P.			Sind			Punjab			Federal			Total		
	ADP All.	R.B.E.	Uti. %	ADP All.	R.B.E.	Uti. %	ADP All.	R.B.E.	Uti. %	ADP All.	R.B.E.	Uti. %	ADP All.	R.B.E.	Uti. %	ADP All.	R.B.E.	Uti. %
1. Archaeology and Archives ..	—	—	—	0.852	0.852	100	0.300	0.200	67	—	—	—	27.000	15.000	56	28.152	16.052	57
2. Sports :																		
(a) National Institute of Sports and Culture ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120.000	105.190	88	120.000	105.190	88
(b) Other Programmes ..	2.500	2.500	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.075	19.775	140	16.575	22.275	134
Sub-Total (Sports) ..	2.500	2.500	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134.075	124.965	93	136.575	127.465	93
3. Culture	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.300	1.200	92	1.716	1.716	100	1.820	2.635	146	4.836	5.551	115
Total for Culture and Sports Sector	2.500	2.500	100	0.852	0.852	100	1.600	1.400	88	1.716	1.716	100	162.895	142.600	88	169.563	149.068	88

Annexure II

SUB-SECTOR-WISE ADP ALLOCATIONS FOR 1980-81 AND 1981-82

(Rs. in Million)

Sub-Sector	Baluchistan		N.W.F.P.		Sind		Punjab		Federal		Total	
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
1. Archaeology and Archives ..	—	—	0.852	3.059	0.300	1.498	—	—	27.000	28.275	28.152	32.832
2. Sports :												
(a) National Institute of Sports and Culture ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120.000	136.500	120.000	136.500
(b) Other Programmes ..	2.500	2.700	—	—	—	0.600	—	—	14.075	—	16.575	3.300
Sub-Total (Sports) ..	2.500	2.700	—	—	—	0.600	—	—	134.075	136.500	136.575	139.800
3. Culture	—	—	—	—	1.300	2.102	1.716	4.940	1.820	6.620	4.836	13.662
Grand total for Sports and Culture Sector ..	2.500	2.700	0.852	3.059	1.600	4.200	1.716	4.940	162.895	171.395*	169.563	186.294

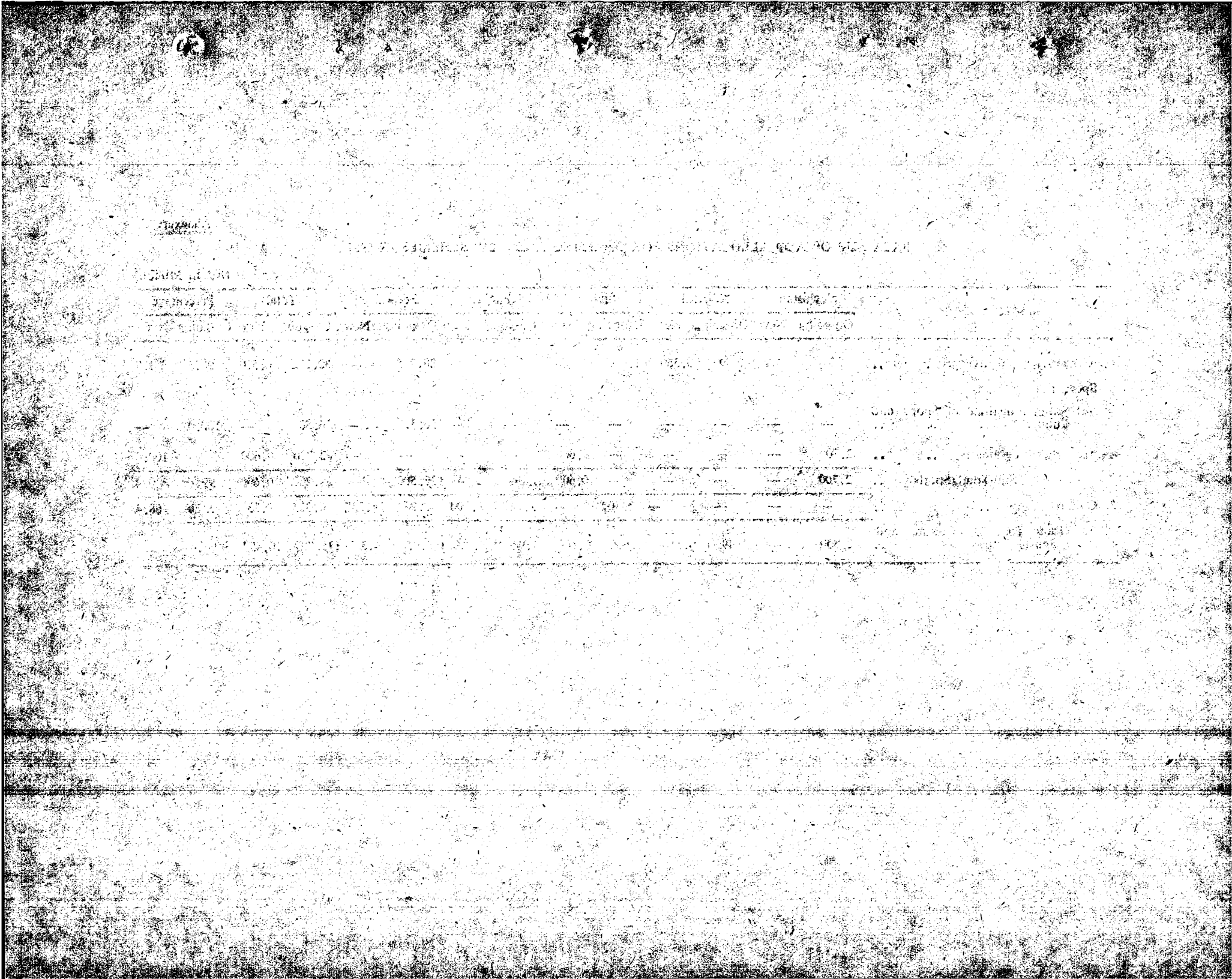
*After economy cut of 2.5%.

Annexure I

BREAK-UP OF ADP ALLOCATIONS FOR ON-GOING AND NEW SCHEMES IN 1981-82

(Rs. in Million)

Sub-Sector	Baluchistan		N.W.F.P.		Sind		Punjab		Federal		Total		Percentage	
	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New
1. Archaeology and Archives	—	—	2.499	0.560	1.498	—	—	—	28.275	—	32.272	0.560	98.3	1.7
2. Sports :														
(a) National Institute of Sports and Culture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136.500	—	136.500	—	100.0	—
(b) Other Programmes	2.700	—	—	—	—	0.600	—	—	—	—	2.700	0.600	—	100.0
Sub-Total (Sports) ..	2.700	—	—	—	—	0.600	—	—	136.500	—	139.200	0.600	99.6	0.4
3. Culture	—	—	—	—	2.102	—	1.940	3.000	0.283	6.337	4.325	9.337	31.6	68.4
Grand Total for Culture and Sports	2.700	—	2.499	0.560	3.600	0.600	1.940	3.000	165.058	6.337	175.797	10.497	94.4	5.6



CHAPTER 19

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

The Government attaches great importance to the uplift of women so that they are able to play their due role in the development of the country. A separate Women's Division has been established to formulate and implement plans and recommend other measures for speedy socio-economic and educational uplift of women.

REVIEW OF 1980-81

Financial Allocation/Utilization

2. An amount of Rs. 35.416 million was utilized on implementation of special development programmes for women against an allocation of Rs. 40.000 million, giving a utilization percentage of 88 (Annexure i). These programmes are being implemented in cooperation with nation building field departments under Provincial and Federal Governments. The executing agency-wise utilization percentages varied between 56 for the Federally Administered Areas and 103 for Sind and Baluchistan. The low utilization of funds earmarked for Federal Area/F.A.T.A./Northern Areas was because of delay in formulation of programmes and finalization of administrative arrangement for execution of projects in these areas.

3. In allocating resources the special needs of under-developed provinces were kept in view. In spite of the difficulties experienced in creating administrative infrastructure and making training arrangements in relatively less developed regions, almost a quarter of all available resources were spent on programmes of Baluchistan and N.W.F.P. taken together—7 per cent in Baluchistan and 14 per cent in N.W.F.P. Twenty-nine per cent of expenditure was incurred on programmes in Sind and 46 per cent in the Punjab.

Physical Performance

4. In devising programmes to be implemented in various provinces, the needs of local women, and technical and professional know-how and institutional facilities available locally were kept in view. Broadly speaking, the programmes implemented during 1980-81 aimed at improving the level of literacy and providing training in economically useful skills like stenography, carpet weaving, handicraft production, repair of domestic appliances, etc. Most of the projects fell into two categories :

(i) New projects seeking creation of educational/training facilities at some existing provincial institutions.

(ii) On-going projects seeking utilization of facilities created earlier by meeting operational expenses.

5. *Baluchistan.*—The programmes implemented included seven new projects and four on-going projects. Of the new projects four were one-time grants for construction of women hostel at Turbat and working women hostel in Sibi, construction of two community halls near Quetta and vocational institutes at Quetta and Kalat. The remaining three new projects were establishment of five Adult Education Centres, a sewing/tailoring centre at Quetta and coordination cell in Provincial Planning and Development Department. The four on-going programmes for which recurring expenses were met during 1980-81, included twelve literacy centres in rural areas around Quetta, two adult education and sewing/cutting centres in Quetta, typing/shorthand training centre at Government College for Women, Quetta and employment section of Helpers Association, Quetta.

6. *N.W.F.P.*—Ten projects were implemented in N.W.F.P. during the year under review of which four were new and six were on-going. Under new projects, 200 industrial homes at IRDP marakez, 50 silk-rearing and 5 silk-reeling centres and one centre for secretarial work were established besides providing supporting staff for women welfare programmes to Provincial

Local Government and Rural Development Departments. Under on-going programmes the operational expenses of 150 adult/health/nutrition education centres and 150 women industrial centres at IRDP marakez, 150 *wara lasoona* (cooperative) centres at primary schools, 120 Economic Activities Centres, 25 Pilot Welfare Programmes for Malakand and the Provincial Coordination Cell in Planning and Development Department were met.

7. *Sind.*—Facilities established under seven new projects implemented during 1980-81 included 125 women centres, 80 community sponsored women centres, 60 multipurpose women centres, training facilities for women at 12 vocational institutes, 8 carpet weaving/handicraft development centres, training in poultry raising for young school girls, ready-made garments training centres at Karachi and Polytechnic for Women at Karachi. The operational expenses of on-going programmes of 120 women centres under Education Department and 90 under community organizations, 32 vocational institutes, 17 carpet weaving training centres, women centres under voluntary organizations, training in sericulture for rural women at Hyderabad and coordination cell at Provincial Planning and Development Department were also met.

8. *Punjab.*—Five new programmes were launched during the year which included establishment of 750 centres of adult education for women, 292 model female adult education centres, six carpet weaving centres, handicraft production centre at Polytechnic Institute for Women at Lahore and facilities for training of women at Polytechnic Institute, Faisalabad. The maintenance and operation of education and training facilities created during last year was continued by meeting the recurring expenses. This included the expenses of 3750 adult education centres, 710 industrial homes/women centres (500 in rural and 210 in urban areas), 38 women pilot centres at IRDP marakez, 15 secretariat and domestic appliances repair centres and the cell established in the Punjab Planning and Development Board for coordination of provincial programmes.

9. *Special Areas.*—During 1980-81 the operational expenses of 21 women industrial and commerce classes for women, Muzaffarabad in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and the industrial home in Baltit, Hunza in Northern Areas were met.

PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

Financial Allocation

10. The allocation for special development programmes for women has been nearly doubled from the revised budget estimate of Rs. 35.416 million in 1980-81 to Rs. 68.250 million in 1981-82 (Annexure I). The increase in allocation for Provincial programmes vary between 38 per cent for Federal Area/F.A.T.A./N.A. to 130 per cent for N.W.F.P. These increases reflect the capacity of the available administrative infrastructure to launch programmes of larger sizes. The allocations for Sind and the Punjab show increases of 89 and 87 per cent respectively.

11. As the development programmes for women are in the take-off stage, the Plan provides a substantial allocation for launching new programmes while fully protecting the on-going ones. In over-all terms, 60 per cent of the allocated resources have been earmarked for new and 40 per cent for on-going programmes. The breakdown of allocations for various executing agencies into on-going and new programmes indicates that the largest proportion of new programmes shall be initiated in Baluchistan whareas the largest proportion of on-going programmes shall be executed in Northern Area and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Physical Targets

12. The Plan provides for the implementation of three types of projects :

(i) Projects under which facilities for education training of women were created at some Provincial institutions during 1980-81 and for which operational expenses are provided in 1981-82 (hereinafter called first-time recurring projects).

(ii) Projects on which only operational expenditure was incurred during 1980-81 as necessary facilities had been created earlier and for which operational expenses are again to be incurred during 1981-82 (herein after called continued recurring projects).

(iii) Projects seeking creation of educational/training facilities at some provincial institutions (hereinafter called new projects).

The projects under (i) and (ii) above are on-going while those under (iii) are new.

13. *Baluchistan.*—The Plan provides for implementation of eleven projects in Baluchistan of which four are new, three are first-time recurring and four are continued recurring projects. Under new projects, 5 adult education centres and ready-made garments and production centre shall be established besides creation of facilities for the training of trainers of carpet weaving and vocational training at vocational institutes for women at Quetta and Kalat. The operational expenses of 5 adult education centres, a sewing/training centre at Quetta and the coordination cell in Provincial Planning and Development Department, established last year, shall be met. The Plan also provides for continuation of support for the operation of 12 literacy centres and Quetta employment section under Helpers Association, adult education and sewing/cutting classes at two places in Quetta and typing and shorthand training programme at Government College for Women at Quetta.

14. *N.W.F.P.*—The Plan provides for execution of 6 new, 4 first-time recurring and 6 continued recurring projects besides completion of 4 projects initiated last year. The new projects seek to establish 137 adult/health education centres, *wara lasoona* (cooperation) centres, two centres for secretarial work, and a polytechnic institute for women at Peshawar ; construction of working women hostel at Peshawar, and provision of supervisory staff at IRDP marakez level. The on-going projects to be completed include establishment of 287 adult/health education centres, 287 *wara lasoona* (cooperation) centres, three vocational institutes and creation of facilities for training in economic activities at IRDP marakez. The Plan also provides for meeting the operational expenses of 200 industrial homes at IRDP marakez; 50 silk-rearing and 5 silk reeling centres, and secretarial training centre, Peshawar, established last year, besides providing the supporting staff for women welfare programmes at Local Government and Rural Development Department. Provision has been made for meeting operational expenses of projects for which these were provided during the last year also. These include 150 adult/health nutrition education centres and 150 women industrial centres working at IRDP marakez, 150 *wara lasoona* centres, 120 economic activities centres, 25 welfare centres in Malakand and coordination cell at the Planning and Development Department.

15. *Sind.*—The Plan seeks to implement nine new projects which inolude establishment of 60 multipurpose women centres, 20 centres for training in poultry and livestock, facility for training of mid-level technicians in 15 vocational institutes, 10 carpet weaving centres, 5 display centres in Karachi, three day-care centres at Karachi and Hyderabad, 2 working women hostels in Hyderabad and Nawabshah, polytechnic institute at Sukkur and expansion of sericulture project. Provision has also been made for meeting operational expenses of institutional arrangements for education/training made during the last year. The institutional arrangements include the polytechnic for women at Karachi, 125 women centres and 80 community sponsored women centres, 62 vocational institutes for women, 8 handicraft development centres for carpet weaving, ready-made garment training centre, Karachi and training facilities for young school girls in poultry raising. Provision has also been made to meet operational expenses of seven types of education/training institutions namely, 120 women centres under Education Department and 90 under community organizations, 32 vocational institutes, 17 carpet weaving training centres, sericulture training for rural women of Hyderabad Division and the coordination cell established in Provincial Planning and Development Department.

16. *Punjab.*—The Plan seeks to implement 23 projects of which 9 shall be new, 5 first-time recurring and 5 continued recurring besides completion of 4 projects initiated last year. The new programmes to be initiated include opening of 500 adult education centres, construction of women community centres at Multan and Bahawalpur, establishment of ready-made garment, hosiery knitting and handicraft production centres, establishment of polytechnic institute at Bahawalpur, and payment of grant-in-aid to non-government organizations for strengthening of on-going projects. Provision has been made for completion of 4 projects initiated last year, including establishment of 40 women centres in IRDP marakez, establishment of 3 women centres in *Barani* tract and meeting additional requirement of polytechnic institute for women, Lahore, and adult education programmes. The operational expenses of educational/training facilities established last year shall be met. Under this programme are included 750 adult education centres, 292

model female adult education centres, 6 women carpet centres and facilities for training at polytechnic institutes Lahore and Faisalabad. The operational expenses of 3,000 women adult education centres, 500 rural and 210 urban women centres (industrial homes), 38 women pilot centres at IRDP marakez and Coordination Cell established at Provincial Planning and Development Department shall continue to be met.

17. *Special Areas.*—In Azad Jammu and Kashmir 50 adult education/health/nutrition centres will be established besides completion of work on establishment of 5 carpet and 5 Kashmir Art development-*cum*-training centres, and facilities for training of lady teachers and women extension workers. The operational expenses of 21 women industrial homes and commerce classes in Muzaffarabad shall continue to be met.

18. A food preservation centre shall be established in Federally Administered Area and the on-going work on working women's hostel at National Centre of Rural Development, Islamabad shall be completed.

19. The operational expenses of the industrial home at Baltit in Hunza (Northern Areas) shall continue to be met.

Annexure I

ADP ALLOCATIONS FOR 1980-81 AND 1981-82 BY EXECUTING AGENCY

(Million Rs.)

Executing Agency	1980-81				ADP Allocation 1981-82					Increase in Allocation [10 over 3]
	ADP All.	R.B.E.		Uti. %	On-going		New		Total	
		Amount	Per cent	(3) over (2)	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Punjab	20.000	16.167	46	81	12.166	40	18.465	60	30.631	89
Sind	10.000	10.334	29	103	7.967	41	11.384	59	19.351	87
N.W.F.P.	5.000	4.769	14	95	4.960	45	6.016	55	10.976	130
Baluchistan	2.500	2.571	7	103	0.444	11	3.722	89	4.166	62
A.J.K.	0.500	0.457	1	91	1.260	80	0.320	20	1.580	246
Federal Area/F.A.T.A./Northern Areas	2.000	1.118	3	56	0.815	53	0.731	47	1.546	38
Total ..	40.000	35.416	100	88	27.612	40	40.638	60	68.250	93

CHAPTER 20

HEALTH

In the Annual Development Programme 1981-82, the allocation for Health stands at Rs. 1076.301 million aginst Rs. 942.458 million during 1980-81, an increase of 12.39%. The increase over the previous year is just sufficient to meet the price escalation. The allocation falls short by Rs. 519 million to meet the targets set for 1981-82 in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Preventive programmes continue to get emphasis during the year. Rs. 35.107 million have been provided to protect 60% of target population against preventable six diseases by 1984. Malaria Control Programme with an allocation of Rs. 50 million will continue to consolidate the gains achieved in the past.

REVIEW OF 1980-81

2. The health sector allocation for development programme during 1980-81 was Rs. 942.458 million. The utilization rate of budgetary allocations is 96 per cent. The ADP allocation and revised estimates by executing agency for the year under review are given at Annexure I. The recurring budget for the year under review was Rs. 794.417 million. Revised estimates are placed at Rs. 794.821 million giving a utilization rate of 100%. Agency-wise revised estimates for 1980-81 and the budget estimates for 1981-82 appear in Annexure II.

3. Achievement in physical targets of infrastructure in the rural health programme includes completion of 15 rural health centres and 298 basic health units against the target of 54 rural health centres and 328 basic health units. The scheme of basic health units, started in 1976, has run into operational difficulties all over the country. About 90% of the female and 30% of male doctor positions in rural health centres are lying vacant. The vacancy rate for paramedical staff is about 44%. Due to shortage of doctors, referral care could not be provided to the basic health units. The beds and operating facilities at rural health centres are grossly under-utilized again due to non-availability of doctors. Non-availability of ambulance facilities has weakened the link between rural health centres and the hospitals. The paramedics have no career structure whatsoever and schools of training of paramedicals are virtually non-existent and do not have the same status as other educational institutions. This situation calls for a complete review of the programme in order to minimize the wastage of development funds on this scheme. However, the career structure of paramedics and doctors is under active consideration of the Government.

4. Progress in respect of addition of hospital beds remained low as only 1218 hospital beds were added against the target of 5038 beds giving an achievement of 40%. The targets set for production of health manpower *viz.* doctors, nurses and paramedics have, however, been met. Agency-wise achievements are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Federal Programme

5. Out of 32 schemes under implementation by the Federal Health Ministry, 100% utilization rate was achieved in 25 schemes during 1980-81. In 6 schemes the allocated funds were not utilized whereas 5 per cent utilization rate was reported in one scheme. Nine schemes were, however, completed during the year. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 348.395 million, the estimated utilization up to June, 1981 has been Rs. 310.294 million *i.e.* 89 per cent. Physical progress of some of the major on-going federal programmes is summarised below :

6. *Bolan Medical College, Quetta.*—Rs. 82.50 million were provided to this project during 1980-81. Revised estimates indicate full utilization. The construction work on different components of the project remained in progress. External water supply and sewerage disposal was completed. The physical progress achieved during 1980-81 is given below :

(i) Hospital and nursing school	80%
(ii) College building	90%
(iii) Residential colony (Phase-I)	75%

(iv) Residential colony (Phase-II)	10%
(v) External electrification	90%
(vi) External sewerage treatment plant	20%
(vii) External water supply and sewerage disposal	100%

7. *Islamabad Hospital*.—The project has two phases. The Nuclear Medical Centre, Islamabad also forms part of the Complex. Construction work remained in progress on Phase-I and 70% of the work of indoor patient block has been completed. Work on out-patient department, emergency department, laboratories, operation theatres, X-ray block, services block and residential colony has been completed from 30 to 50%. A sum of Rs. 70 million was spent which shows complete utilization of funds provided for during the year. The Nuclear Medical Centre, Islamabad had an allocation of Rs. 3 million which was utilized in full. In physical terms about 50% of project work has been completed.

8. *Ayub Medical College, Abbotabad*.—Rs. 30 million were provided to this project which were fully spent during the year. Work on improvement of DHQ Hospital for its conversion into teaching hospital remained in full swing. Construction of female block, paediatric block, OPD and nurses home has been completed up to 80%. Work on casualty block, operation theatre, general ward and accommodation for 20 house officers has been fully accomplished.

9. *Malaria Control Programme*.—This programme was provided Rs. 50 million during the year 1980-81 which were fully utilized for the purchase of equipment, insecticides and anti-malarial drugs. During the transmission season, 30% of the houses in the operational area were to be sprayed with malathion and BHC. Nearly 90% of the planned houses were sprayed. Surveillance activities continued throughout the year to diagnose and treat the malaria cases. The incidence of malaria has come down to a manageable level where it is no longer a major public health problem. However, there is a high falciform ratio in certain areas which needs appropriate remedial measures.

10. *Expanded Programme of Immunization*.—This was the second year of the project with an allocation of Rs. 42.850 million. By June, 1981, 30% of target population in urban areas was expected to be covered by immunization. It is expected to save 36% of death rate in target group from six infectious diseases. The target has been achieved during the year.

11. *Polio Vaccine Preparation Projects*.—Rs. 23.3 million were provided during 1980-81 for the three projects related to the preparation of polio vaccine. These projects aimed at establishment of Polio Vaccine Laboratory at National Institute of Health, import of laboratory equipments, import of polio concentrate vaccine, training of local talents in polio vaccine preparation techniques and hiring of technical experts. Implementation of polio vaccine and equipment project, a major project costing Rs. 22 million, could not be initiated. The other two projects related to establiishment of polio vaccine laboratory at N.I.H. have been completed.

12. *Improvement of JPMC, Karachi*.—Rs. 12.6 million were provided for JPMC, Karachi. It included a number of schemes like construction of residential accommodation for essential staff, improvement of combined blood bank building and school of paediatrics, construction of boundary wall around the centre and construction of underground water tank. Two schemes have been completed consisting of remodelling of JPMC, including purchase of equipment and construction of 48-H type quarters for the staff.

13. *Improvement of National Institute of Health (NIH)*.—An amount of Rs. 13.416 million was allocated for NIH, Islamabad. The allocation was spread over 6 schemes. The major allocation of Rs. 9 million was for general improvement of NIH (Rabies Vaccine Unit), which could not be utilized because of unapproved status of the project. The achievements include completion of three projects *viz.* establishment of frozen dried smallpox vaccine production unit, construction of overhead water reservoir and construction of 4-B type bungalows.

14. *Azad Kashmir*.—Rs. 20 million were provided to complete six rural health centres and 110 hospital beds in Azad Kashmir during the year. The revised estimates indicate full utilization of the funds. The major share of ADP was utilized for the under construction Medical School at Mirpur and District Hospital, Kotli. The physical achievement include completion of 48 dispensaries. The target of RHCs and hospital beds could not be accomplished.

15. *Northern Areas*.—Out of an allocation of Rs. 14.2 million, a sum of Rs. 12.2 million was for general health services and Rs. 2 million were for rural health project. By the end of the year, 29 dispensaries and 66 hospital beds became functional against target of 27 dispensaries and 100 hospital beds.

16. *Federally Administered Tribal Areas*.—Rs. 23 million were allocated for health sector. In terms of physical facilities one rural health centre, 23 basic health units and 60 hospital beds were required to be added by the end of the year. Besides this, six dispensaries were to be upgraded to basic health units and completion of a hostel for 200 students in Khyber Medical College to provide residential facilities for medical students of FATA. The revised estimates are placed at Rs. 12.402 million showing the utilization rate of 54%. Achievement in physical facilities include completion of 19 BHUs, one RHC, 10 beds, hostel for 200 tribal medical students in Khyber Medical College, upgradation of 2 dispensaries into BHUs and provision of residential accommodation in Zarghum Khel Hospital in FR Kohat.

17. *Science and Technology Division*.—The allocation for Pakistan Medical Research Council for reseach projects was Rs. 5.4 million. This included Rs. 0.7 million for Data Generation Cell. Three research cells, one each in Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan provinces became operational. Research studies under Phase-I have been completed. Revised estimates show utilization of Rs. 5.0 million.

18. *Interior Division*.—Rs. 2.66 million were provided to the Interior Division for Buner Pilot Project for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents. The revised estimates show full utilization of the allocated money.

Provincial Programmes

19. *Punjab*.—The targets set for physical facilities included addition of 152 basic health units, 19 rural health centres and 1572 hospital beds. The achievements in rural health programme are completion of building of 94 BHUs, which would be equipped during 1981-82. Three 60-bedded tehsil hospitals one each at Pindigheb, Hazro and Pakpattan have been completed adding 180 beds at small towns. Another 160 beds have been added in the general hospitals through completion of a number of schemes *viz.* expansion of DHQ hospital at Faisalabad, Holy Family Hospital at Rawalpindi, Allama Iqbal Memorial Hospital at Sialkot, construction of ward block No. 7 at Nishter Hospistal, Multan and upgradation of Civil Hospital, Murree.

20. In the field of medical education the targets set for production of health manpower have been fully met. Addition of residential accommodation in medical colleges include completion of hostel for 210 medical students at Rawalpindi Medical College, hostel for 80 internees at B.V. Hospital, Bahawalpur, hostel expansion in Fatima Jinnah Medical College, Lahore and construction of residences for staff of Rawalpindi Medical College. Expansion work was also undertaken in Rawalpindi Medical College, F.J. Medical College and Postgraduate Medical Institute.

21. On the financial side the revised estimates show utilization of Rs. 330.6 million against an allocation of Rs. 320.750 million. This also included Rs. 11.5 million for scholarships and stipends for medical students, nurses and paramedics.

22. *Sind*.—The targets set for physical facilities were completion of construction work of 22 BHUs/dispensaries, 23 RHCs and 592 hospital beds. The achievements in the rural health programme are completion of building of 5 RHCs which would be equipped during 1981-82. A total of 242 hospital beds have been commissioned in the general hospitals and rural health centres *viz.* Sheikh Zayed Hospital at Mirpur Sakro, Anwar Piracha Hospital at Sukkur and rural health centres.

23. In the field of medical education targets set for production of 1750 doctors, 181 nurses and 581 paramedics were fully achieved. Construction work on buildings for the Chandka Medical College, Larkana and Nawabshah Medical College and Hospital, Nawabshah progressed satisfactorily. During the year, 92 teaching beds have been added in the Chandka Medical College Hospital. With the completion of these two hospitals, 800 additional beds will be made available in the province in future.

24. Revised estimates show an expenditure of Rs. 67.129 million. This gives 95 per cent utilization rate of allocated resources.

25. *N.W.F.P.*—Health has been accorded high priority in the Annual Development Programme during the last few years. In the last ten years health sector ADP has increased from Rs. 24.772 million to Rs. 117.5 million in 1980-81. The increase in other words is nearly four times. The revenue budget of Health Department has also increased proportionately. The increase in revenue expenditure has been by an annual growth of 33.9 per cent.

26. The health sector allocation for 1980-81 was Rs. 117.5 million and targets for infrastructure were completion of 84 BHUs, 2 RHCs and 150 hospital beds. Revised estimates are placed at Rs. 123.603 million showing an expenditure of Rs. 6.103 million over and above the original allocation. The achievements include addition of 264 hospital beds, completion of 76 BHUs and two RHCs. Distribution of hospital beds consist of addition of 20 beds each at RHCs, THQ at Haripur, Civil Hospital at Swabi, Civil Hospital at Sherwan and Civil Hospital at Balakot; and 40 beds each in Civil Hospital at Mansehra, DHQ Hospital at Bannu, Civil Hospital at Berwa and Civil Hospital at Timergirah. Residential accommodation has also been constructed in hospitals at Hangu, Kohat, Swabi and Sherwan. Hostel accommodation has been completed in Lady Reading Hospital for 80 house officers and 100 nurses.

27. Health manpower production targets have been fully achieved. Building for dentistry has been completed in Khyber Teaching Hospital and Casualty Block has been added in the Lady Reading Hospital. Construction work on hostel accommodation and administration block has been completed in Para-medical School, Saidu Sharif.

28. *Baluchistan*.—An allocation of Rs. 20.138 million was earmarked for 1980-81 to accomplish the target of 158 hospital beds and construction of 20 BHUs and RHCs. Estimated financial utilization is to the tune of 100 per cent. Achievement exceeded the targets. Thirty two BHUs and 7 RHCs have been completed during the year with a cost of Rs. 8.992 million. An addition of 208 hospital beds has been made during 1980-81. The work on expansion of Sundeman Hospital has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3.751 million.

29. In order to improve the residential facilities an amount of Rs. 1.4 million has been spent during the year for construction of residential accommodation for the medical staff working in various parts of the province. Various hospitals and dispensaries in the province have been provided additional equipment worth Rs. 0.5 million. The MCH centres received commodities worth Rs. 0.8 million under World Food Programme.

PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

30. The Annual Development Programme for Health Sector is Rs. 1076.301 million. While the Federal Programme is for Rs. 493.917 million, the Provincial component is Rs. 582.384 million. Agency-wise allocations are given below :

TABLE 1

Agency-wise ADP Allocations for Health, 1981-82

(Million Rs.)

Agency	Allocation 1980-81	Allocation 1981-82
1	2	3
I. **Federal :**		
(*i*) Health Division	348.395	424.125
(*ii*) Azad Kashmir	20.000	22.230
(*iii*) Northern Areas	14.200	13.650
(*iv*) FATA	23.000	25.000
(*v*) Science and Technology Division	5.400	8.000
(*vi*) Interior Division	2.660	0.912
Sub-Total ..	413.655	493.917

1	2	3
II. **Provincial :**		
(*i*) Baluchistan	20.138	21.382
(*ii*) NWFP	117.500	139.202
(*iii*) Sind	70.415	100.000
(*iv*) Punjab	320.750	321.800
Sub-Total ..	528.803	582.384
GRAND TOTAL ..	942.458	1076.301

31. The allocation for 1981-82 for Health Sector has registered 14.2% increase over the previous year which would be just sufficient to sustain the price escalation. However, there is a big gap between the allocation proposed in the Fifth Plan and those for Annual Development Programme for the year 1981-82. Fifth Plan had suggested Rs. 1594.74 million for 1981-82.

32. Programme-wise distribution of Rs. 1076.301 million is given in the table below :

TABLE 2

Programme-wise ADP for Health Sector 1981-82

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Programme	1980-81	1981-82	Percentage
1.	Rural Health Programme	285.763	271.130	25.19
2.	Preventive Programme	124.175	89.729	8.34
3.	Hospital Beds including Teaching Hospitals ..	246.603	345.640	32.11
4.	Health Manpower Development	245.097	303.452	28.19
5.	Medical Research	11.920	21.457	2.00
6.	Miscellaneous	28.900	44.893	4.17
	TOTAL ..	942.458	1076.301	100.00

33. The Annual Plan lays emphasis on speedy completion of on-going schemes. Nearly 75% of the allocations have been reserved for the on-going schemes. Allocations by Sub-Sectors and executing agencies are at Annexure III.

34. The policy guidelines for the Annual Plan 1981-82 are briefly summarized as under :

(*i*) Shift in emphasis from curative to preventive measures will be continued. The major preventive activities include Expanded Programme of Immunization and Malaria Control Programme.

(*ii*) To achieve a better balance between the urban and rural health facilities.

(*iii*) Integration of special programmes like clinical component of family planning programme with general health services without jeopardising their objectives.

(*iv*) Consolidation of expansion programmes undertaken in the higher medical education.

(*v*) Linkages of health with other programmes will be strengthened.

35. The targets set for 1981-82 and those envisaged in the Fifth Plan are not comparable as the size of the ADP is not matching with the proposed allocations in the Fifth Plan due to financial constraints. The expansion of physical facilities for 1981-82 compared with Fifth Plan targets are given below :

TABLE 3

Physical Targets 1981-82

Sl. No.	Category	Fifth Plan targets (1981-82)	ADP Targets (1981-82)
1.	Basic Health Units	1,119	345
2.	Rural Health Centres	175	56
3.	Hospital Beds	5,860	2087
4.	Doctors and Dental Surgeons	2,976	3210
5.	Nurses/Paramedics/auxiliaries	6,512	4017

The Agency-wise targets are given in Annexure IV.

36. The targets set for containment of communicable diseases are as follows :

(*a*) Maintenance of Zero level of smallpox.

(*b*) Maintenance of current low level of malaria incidence by providing insecticidal umbrella to areas having high malariogenic potentials. Continuance of case detection and radical treatment in the operational areas.

(*c*) Immunization against six preventable diseases *viz.* tuberculosis, whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, measles and poliomylitis will be extended to cover 40% of the targets population by June, 1982.

Federal Programme

37. The allocation for Federal Health Programme is Rs. 493.917 million. The break-up of the allocations by executing agencies/major programme is given below :

Agency/Major Projects	(*Million Rs.*)
(*i*) Health Division	424.125
(*a*) Bolan Medical College, Quetta	90.000
(*b*) Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad	50.000
(*c*) Islamabad Hospital, Islamabad	100.231
(*d*) Children Hospital, Islamabad	10.000
(*e*) Nuclear Medical Centre, Islamabad	11.436
(*f*) Expanded Programme of Immunization & Production of vaccines	35.107
(*g*) Improvement of J.P.M.C., Karachi	21.503
(*h*) Malaria Control Programme	50.000
(*i*) Improvement of N.I.H., Islamabad	12.000
(*j*) Construction of 2nd floor in NICVD, Karachi	8.000
(*k*) Pakistan Medical Research Centre, Lahore	10.330
(*l*) Airconditioning of Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar	10.000
(*m*) Miscellaneous	15.518

Agency/Major Projects	(*Million Rs.*)
(*ii*) Azad Kashmir	22.230
(*iii*) Northern Areas	13.650
(*iv*) FATA	25.000
(*v*) Science and Technology Division	8.000
(*vi*) Interior Division	0.912
TOTAL ..	493.917

38. The salient features of important Federal Programmes are given below :

Health Division :

(*a*) *Bolan Medical College, Quetta.*—The allocation for this project is Rs. 90 million including foreign exchange of Rs. 50 million. The project is in an advanced stage with more than 80% of work already completed. The project is under revision and the revised cost is estimated at Rs. 478 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 130 million. The project is likely to be become fully functional by 1984.

(*b*) *Ayub Medical College, Abbotabad.*—Rs. 50 million including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 10 million have been allocated for this project. The district headquarters hospital has been up-graded as a part of this project. The agreement with the consultants for the new college building and new 500 bedded hospital is in the final stage. Work on female ward, paediatric blocks, OPD and nurses home has been completed up to 80%. The work on construction of remaining civil work of DHQ Hospital will be continued apart from initiation of work at the new college and hospital site.

(*c*) *Islamabad Hospital.*—Rs. 100.231 million including foreign exchange component of Rs. 66.119 million have been allocated for this project. The Phase I of the project will be completed by June, 1982, to make 300 beds operational besides construction of residences, out patient department, casualty block and remaining civil work.

(*d*) *Children Hospital, Islamabad.*—A sum of Rs. 10 million has been allocated for this Project. The project, costing Rs. 65.11 million, on completion will form part of Islamabad Hospital Complex. It will consist of 200 beds and will serve as referral unit for specialised treatment of cases from all hospitals around Islamabad. Forty per cent work will be completed during 1981-82.

(*e*) *Nuclear Medical Centre, Islamabad.*—Rs. 11.436 million have been provided for this Project during 1981-82. Fifty per cent of the project has already been completed. The project was initially approved at a cost of Rs. 21.793 million. Now it is under revision and revised cost is estimated at Rs. 58.429 million. This project on completion will have 75 beds and also form part of Islamabad Hospital Complex.

(*f*) *Expanded Programme of Immunization and related projects.*—Allocation of Rs. 13.382 million has been made for the expanded programme of immunization. The whole amount covers the foreign exchange component to be provided by WHO and CIDA. This allocation is primarily meant for establishment of cold chain and purchase of vaccines and equipments. The second major project is polio vaccine and equipment project with an allocation of Rs. 6.00 million. Last year Rs. 22.00 million were allocated but could not be utilized because of unapproved status of the project. This project aims at import of polio vaccine concentrate training of local talents in polio vaccine preparation techniques, purchase of laboratory equipment and hiring of technical experts. The ultimate aim is to make the country self-sufficient in manufacture of polio vaccine. This project will be completed by 1984. The other project is establishment of measles vaccine at N.I.H. with an allocation of Rs. 3.000 million. The target set for 1981-82 is to provide coverage up to 40% of target population against six preventable diseases.

(*g*) *Improvement of J.P.M.C., Karachi.*—Rs. 21.503 million have been provided for J.P.M.C., Karachi. It includes a number of schemes like construction of residential accommodation for essential staff, improvement and airconditioning of Department and School of Paediatrics, establishment of Prosthetic Production Workshop, general improvement of J.P.M.C. and procurement of equipment.

(*h*) *Malaria Control Programme.*—Rs. 50 million including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 47.348 million have been earmarked for the purchase of insecticides, equipments, spare parts and anti-malarial drugs. Insecticidal spray will be carried out in 20—25 per cent of operational area depending upon the malariogenic potentials and receptivity of different areas. The surveillance activities will continue to detect malaria cases and treatment thereof. Pakistan Medical Research Council is conducting evaluation of this programme on the directive of ECNEC. Continuation or otherwise of the programme is based on the results of evaluation.

(*i*) *National Institute of Health, Islamabad.*—Rs. 12.00 million have been allocated for National Institute of Health. This includes Rs. 2 million for Clinical Research Division, Rs. 4 million for New Rabies Production Unit, Rs. 5.6 million for Expansion Plan and construction of residential accommodation etc.

(*j*) *National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Karachi.*—Rs. 8 million have been allocated to this project for 1981-82. It is proposed to construct two floors on the existing 4 storeyed building for additional 120 beds and procurement of new-electro-medical equipment. The project is phased out in three years and 1981-82 is the first year of the project.

(*k*) *Pakistan Medical Research Centre, Lahore.*—Pakistan Medical Research Centre, Lahore is engaged in research activities since 1962. It is supported by the University of Maryland and US AID At present emphasis is being placed on mosquitoe borne disceases, genetic manipulation of mosquitoes and research on other arthropod-borne infections. US AID has agrred to finance this project for another two years through PL-480. Rs. 10.330 million have been allocated for 1981-82.

(*l*) *Airconditioning of Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar.*—The airconditioning of Phase II of Khyber Teaching Hospital has been allowed by the President. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 52.05 million out of which Rs. 10 million have been allocated during 1981-82.

Azad Kashmir

39. The size of health sector A.D.P. for Azad Kashmir is Rs. 22.230 million. A sum of Rs. 0.9 million under rural development for health and sanitation has also been provided. There has been an increase of 7.4% over the previous year's allocation. In terms of share from total A.D.P., Health Sector has 8% allocation which is less than last year in terms of percentage. The physical facilities to be added during 1981-82 include completion of 31 rural dispensaries and provision of 90 hospital beds. The major share of allocation is for the under-construction para-medical school at Mirpur and District Hospital, Kotli.

Northern Areas

40. The allocation for Northern Areas is Rs. 13.650 million during 1981-82; of this Rs. 12.65 million is for general health services and Rs. 1.00 million for Rural Health Project. The allocation is less than the previous year. By the end of 1982, 119 hospital bed are likely to be added besides completion of civil work of two dispensaries, addition of residential accommodation for medical staff and improvement of existing health institutions.

FATA

41. Rs. 25.00 million have been earmarked for the Health Sector. In physical terms 16 BHUs will be added. Besides this, 12 dispensaries will be upgraded into BHUs and hostel accommodation for 400 medical students of tribal areas will be added in Khyber Medical College.

Science and Technology Division

42. Rs. 8 million have been allocated to Pakistan Medical Research Council for medical research activities. It includes Rs. 3.5 million for research programme on the study of national health problems (Phase-II), Rs. 1.0 million each for Data Generation Cell for Health Planning and Establishment of Health Services Research Project and Rs. 2.5 million for establishment of new research cells in four Medical Colleges.

Provincial Programmes

43. *Punjab*.—Rs. 321.8 million have been provided for Health Sector which constitutes 10.06% of total provincial ADP. High priority has been given to rural health programme. A provision of Rs. 135.930 million *i.e.* 41.45% of the total allocation for health sector has been made for this programme. Physical targets include completion of 44 Rural Health Centres and 200 Basic Health Units adding 352 hospital beds in rural areas. Due to limited availability of doctors in rural areas, rural health programme is facing operational difficulties which are likely to be removed during the years with addition of 1400 to 1500 doctors annually. A scheme for rotation of doctors between urban and rural posting is also being introduced to take care of this problem.

44. In order to strengthen the referral care for the rural health programme and to improve the teaching hospitals, Rs. 93.469 million have been allocated. A total of 880 beds will be added in various hospitals. D.H.Q. Hospitals at Kasur and Vehari with addition of 250 beds will be completed. Sixty bedded tehsil hospitals at Nankana Sahib, Kamoki, Gujar Khan and Pind Dadan Khan will be completed increasing 240 beds in small towns. An addition of 390 beds in different teaching hospitals in Lahore will be made by completion of 200 bedded new Eye Ward and 150 bedded Children Ward in Mayo Hospital and of 40 bedded Neuro-Surgery Ward in Lahore General Hospital.

45. Provision for health manpower development is Rs. 81.026 million which includes Rs. 13.327 million as stipends for doctors, nurses and paramedics. Hostel accommodation for 350 students in Nishter Medical College and 600 students in Allama Iqbal Medical College will be added by June, 1982. The health manpower development targets include output of 1094 doctors, 611 nurse and 1224 paramedics.

46. Break down of ADP by various sub-sectors is given in the table below :

TABLE 4

ADP Allocation for Healh—Punjab

(Million Rs.)

	On-going Schemes	New Schemes	Total
Hospital Beds :			
Teaching Hospitals	43.030	12.292	55.322
District H. Q. Hospitals	13.009	5.632	18.641
Tehsil H.Q. Hospitals	16.950	2.556	19.506
Medical Education	60.100	7.599	67.699
Rural Health Programme :			
Rural Health Centres	13.600	12.600	26.200
Basic Health Units	61.180	48.550	109.730
Stipends :	12.297	1.030	13.327
Miscellaneous :	3.500	7.875	11.375
Total	223.666	98.134	321.800

47. *Sind*—Health sector ADP for the Sind Province is Rs. 100.00 million. There is nearly 38% increase over the previous year's allocation. Sub-sector-wise break down of allocation is given in the table below :

TABLE 5

ADP Allocation for Health— Sind

(Million Rs.)

Sub-sector	Total Allocation	On-going Schemes	New Schemes
Rural Health Programme	33.074	10.015	23.059
Hospital beds	25.900	20.485	5.435
Health Manpower Development	36.656	35.256	1.400
Preventive Programme	1.270	1.270	—
Miscellaneous	3.080	2.265	0.815
Total	100.000	69.291	30.709

48. Rural health programme has been given a very high priority with allotment of nearly one-third of the total allocation. Rs. 10.015 million is earmarked for execution of 10 on-going RHCs and 6 BHUs . A block allocation of Rs. 13.059 million is made for constructionfo 20-B type RHCs. A sum of Rs. 10.0 million has been set aside as block grant-in-aid to local bodies for provision of health facilities in rural areas. Physical targets set for 1981-82 are completion of 5 RHCs and 5 BHUs beside equipping five already completed rural health centres.

49. For health manpower development the allocation is Rs. 36.656 million including Rs. 1.306 million as stipend fcr medical students. Major share of allocation *i.e.* Rs. 27.5 million is for Chandka Medical College and Hospital and Nawab Shah Medical College. For hostel accommodation, the allocation is Rs. 3.0 million for three projects. The remaining amount of Rs. 5.55 million is for different schemes meant for improving the facilities in the established medical colleges. Health manpower output targets for 1981-82 are graduation of 1750 doctors, 231 nurses and 600 paramedics. On the revenue side, 18 additional posts of professors/associate professors/assistant professors will be created during 1981-82.

50. The share for the general hospitals is Rs. 25.92 million. Highest priority has been given to THQ hospitals with an allocation of Rs. 10.45 million for 16 under-construction tehsil/taluka hospitals. Rs. 8.32 million have been set aside for the improvement of existing hospital. Physical targets for 1981-82 are addition of 190 hospital beds.

51. *N.W.F.P.*—As compared to the allocation of Rs. 117.500 million during the previous year, a provision of Rs. 139.202 million has been made for the Health Sector under Annual Development Programme 1981-82. This is 13.4% of the total ADP outlay of N.W.F.P. During the year, work will be undertaken on 112 schemes out of which 39 will be new schemes. Sub-sector-wise breakdown is given below :

TABLE 6

ADP Allocation for Health—NWFP 1981-82

(Million Rs.)

Sub-sector	Total Allocation	On-going Schemes	New Schemes
Rural Health Programme	56.359	35.659	20.700
Hospital beds including teaching hospitals	58.450	39.356	19.094
Medical Education and training	15.348	13.430	1.918
Miscellaneous	9.045	6.257	2.788
	139.202	94.702	44.500

52. Provision of adequate health cover to the common man in the rural areas continue to be a major objective of the Government. The rural health services are being allocated an amount of Rs. 56.359 millions which constitutes 40.5% of the total resources allocated for the Health Sector. Out of this allocation, programmes to the tune of Rs. 47.037 million will be controlled by the District Councils in the province.

53. The salient features of the health programme to be implemented during the year are as follows :

(*i*) Out of the total of 112 schemes to be undertaken during the year, 56 schemes are expected to be completed ;

(*ii*) An allocation of Rs. 5.719 million has been made for providing stipends and scholarships to the various categories of under-training personnel ;

(*iii*) Funds to the tune of Rs. 12.309 million have been provided for Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar and Rs. 14.000 million for the Khyber Hospital, Peshawar ;

(*iv*) A total of 59 Basic Health Units and 2 Rural Health Centres will be completed during the year, beside addition of 80 beds ;

(*v*) Estimated health manpower output targets are graduation of 133 doctors, 125 nurses and 553 paramedics.

54. *Baluchistan.*—Rs. 21.382 million have been allocated to implement 21 schemes in health sector. About 64% of the total allocation *i.e.* Rs. 13.653 million, are provided for new schemes. More than 65% of the allocations have been earmarked for rural health programme.

55. The outline of likely achievements during 1981-82 is as under :

(*i*) Completion of improvement/expansion of Civil Hospital, Mach.

(*ii*) Addition of 10 beds in Loralai Civil Hospital, 20 beds in Zhob DHQ, Hospital, 10 beds in Gawadar rural health centre and construction of 10 beds' ward for Leprosy patients at Turbat.

(*iii*) Construction of 8 rural health centres besides providing equipment to 5 rural health centres continuing from last year.

(*iv*) Construction of 32 Basic Health Units.

(*v*) Construction of residential accommodation for medical staff at Sibi, Panjgoor, Quetta, Uthal, Gawadur and Kharan.

Annexure I

ALLOCATION IN 1980-81 ADP AND REVISED ESTIMATES BY EXECUTING AGENCIES

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Executing Agency	Original Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percentage Utilization
1.	Health Division	348.395	310.294	89.06
2.	Azad Kashmir	20.000	20.000	100.00
3.	Northern Areas	14.200	14.200	100.00
4.	F. A. T. A.	23.000	12.402	53.92
5.	Interior Division	2.660	2.660	100.00
6.	Science and Tech. Division	5.400	5.000	92.60
7.	Baluchistan	20.138	20.138	100.00
8.	N. W. F. P.	117.500	123.603	100.00
9.	Sind	70.415	67.129	95.3
10.	Punjab	320.700	330.600	100.00
	Total ..	942.458	906.026	96.00

Annexure II

RECURRING EXPENDITURE BY EXECUTING AGENCIES

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Executing Agency	Budget Estimates 1981-82	Revised Estimates 1980-81
1.	Health Division	170.418	147.580
2.	A. K. and Northern Areas	10.496	9.676
3.	F. A. T. A.	19.721	17.387
4.	Science and Tech. Division	3.422	2.300
5.	Interior Division	9.392	7.881
6.	Baluchistan	80.086	45.796
7.	N. W. F. P.	171.600	135.913
8.	Sind	136.800	120.700
9.	Punjab	360.389	307.588
	Total ..	962.324	794.821

Annexure III

ALLOCATION 1981-82 BY SUB-SECTORS AND EXECUTING AGENCIES

(Million Rs.)

Programme	Health Division.	Azad Kashmir	Northern Areas	FATA	Science & Tech.	Interior Division	Baluchistan	NWFP	Sind	Punjab	Total
Rural Health											
Total	4.850	10.042	5.963	10.151	—	—	14.761	56.359	33.074	135.930	271.130
On-going	4.850	9.657	4.678	9.051	—	—	5.861	35.659	10.015	74.780	154.551
New schemes	—	0.385	1.285	1.100	—	—	8.900	20.700	23.059	61.150	116.579
Hospital Beds											
Total	145.970	6.242	4.550	8.171	—	—	2.868	58.450	25.920	93.489	345.640
On-going	111.667	6.242	4.550	4.000	—	—	0.868	39.356	20.485	72.989	260.157
New Schemes	34.303	—	—	4.171	—	—	2.000	19.094	5.435	20.480	85.483
Medical Education											
Total	159.600	3.413	0.863	6.346	—	—	0.200	15.348	36.656	81.026	303.452
On-going	157.600	3.413	0.863	6.346	—	—	—	13.430	35.256	72.397	289.305
New Schemes	2.000	—	—	—	—	—	0.200	1.918	1.400	8.629	14.147
Preventive Programme											
Total	86.107	0.640	—	—	—	0.912	0.800	—	1.270	—	89.729
On-going	76.382	0.542	—	—	—	0.912	—	—	1.270	—	79.106
New Schemes	9.725	0.098	—	—	—	—	0.800	—	—	—	10.623
Research											
Total	13.457	—	—	—	8.000	—	—	—	—	—	21.457
On-going	2.627	—	—	—	7.000	—	—	—	—	—	9.627
New Schemes	10.830	—	—	—	1.000	—	—	—	—	—	11.830
Miscellaneous											
Total	14.141	1.893	2.274	0.332	—	—	2.753	9.045	3.080	11.375	44.893
On-going	2.650	1.892	1.104	0.232	—	—	1.000	6.257	2.265	3.500	18.900
New Schemes	11.491	0.001	1.170	0.100	—	—	1.753	2.788	0.815	7.875	25.993
Total Allocation	424.125	22.230	13.650	25.000	8.000	0.912	21.382	139.202	100.000	321.800	1076.301
On-going	355.776	21.746	11.195	19.629	7.000	0.912	7.729	94.702	69.291	223.666	811.646
New Schemes	68.349	0.484	2.455	5.371	1.000	—	13.653	44.500	30.709	98.134	264.655

Annexure IV

PHYSICAL TARGETS 1981-82

Sl. No.	Executing Agency	Doctors	Nurses	Paramedicals	BHUs/ Dispy.	RHCs	Hospital beds
1.	Health Divisions	—	169	—	—	—	296
2.	Azad Kashmir	40	—	134	31	—	90
3.	Northern Areas	18	—	48	2	—	119
4.	FATA	45	—	176	16	—	—
5.	Baluchistan	130	34	112	32	5	80
6.	N.W.F.P.	133	125	553	59	2	80
7.	Sind	1,750	231	600	5	5	490
8.	Punjab	1,094	611	1,224	200	44	1,232
	Total ..	3,210	1,170	2,847	345	56	2,087

CHAPTER 21

POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING

Background

Population Programme is an on-going activity since 1965. The programme after having remained suspended for almost 1-1/2 years was reactivated during 1978. As the programme implementation was not entirely satisfactory, a structural reorganization was undertaken and it continued during the fiscal year 1980-81.

REVIEW OF 1980-81

2. During 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 159.5 million (foreign assistance of Rs. 52.45 million) was allocated in the ADP. Besides, a token allocation of Rs. 0.5 million was made for a research programme entitled "Population Research and Development Project" which could not be initiated due to non-availability of foreign assistance.

3. It is estimated that the total expenditure during the year is Rs. 130.697 million or 81.94 per cent of the ADP allocation. It shows that the previous year's level of progress has been maintained and the activities during 1980-81 did not gain a visible momentum. This situation is once again partially attributed to very low availability of foreign commodity assistance in comparison to the estimated requirement.

4. The programme during 1980-81 primarily concentrated upon the fertility control measures and offered five different methods including both clinical and conventional devices. The performance of various methods is given in the following table :

TABLE 1

Contraceptive Targets and Achievements 1980-81

S. No.	Method	Unit	Target 1979-80	Achievement	
				Actual July–June	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
(*i*)	Conventional Contraceptives	Million Units	154.08	26.21	17.0
(*ii*)	Oral Pills	Million Cycles	5.55	1.21	21.8
(*iii*)	IUDs	No. of cases	2,51,660	92,103	36.6
(*iv*)	Sterilization	No. of cases	21,882	24,764	113.2
(*v*)	Injectables	No. of vials	72,000	23,899	33.2

5. In general terms the achievement level appears to have fallen in comparison to that of the previous years, however, in view of higher targets (column 4) to previous years, the overall performance can be considered at par with that of 1979-80; nevertheless the performance level of most of the devices except sterilization indicate a low key operation.

Conventionals

6. The conventional method caters to the needs of male target group, and have been popular in the past. However, during the recent past these have shown downward trend and has touched the lowest ebb during the period under review. A close examination shows a positive co-relation between the price-tag and the demand level. During the year under reference, the price of conventionals was nominally increased which appears to have resulted in a lower demand. This however, is not so as the higher price actually provided a realistic demand level. The achievement of this particular method has, over a period of one year, fallen from 61 per cent to 17.0 per cent. This deserves serious consideration.

Oral Pills

7. The target for Oral Pills was stated as 5.5 million cycles; against this the achievement is estimated at 1.2 million cycles only. In terms of percentage performance it is higher to the male oriented conventional contraceptive device. Its trend should be keenly observed by the programme managers for future programme direction from the point of view of its easy distribution, and self-administration by the users. However, the medical care for side effects and regularity in use needs to be considerably improved.

IUD's

8. In case of this semi-clinical device a target of 2,51,660 was fixed. On the basis of reported performance, however, only 36.6 per cent achievement is estimated. The downward trend in the acceptance can be attributed to the lack of adequate follow-up services. Other factors contributing to lack of its popularity are the low retention rate as well as requirement of a new insertion every three years. The Copper Ts etc. have been favourably accepted but the very high price range would interfere with project replication at national level.

Sterilization

9. The Population Planning Programme caters mainly to female clientele for sterilization. Male oriented service is, however, available on a very limited scale in the general hospitals of the Health Departments only. For the second consecutive year the performance of this method, the achievement is estimated at a little over 113 per cent and equals the past year's performance. Such an achievement indicates a high level of confidence among the clients as well as a reasonable level of clinical service.

Injectables

10. Administration of Norigest and Depo-provera is of recent origin and is still at experimental stages. Nevertheless, over a period of last two years it has gained popularity due to relatively higher protection rate, and less combersome administration. In spite of an upward trend the achievement of 33 per cent only is far below the target and leaves much to be desired.

11. Considering the generally low rate of acceptors and more so of the continuous users (6 per cent of eligible couples) together with the overall shortfall of targets much remains to be achieved on the fronts of motivation and education towards small family norms. With the current level of users it may not be possible to achieve the national target of birth avertions (0.329 million). It is also important to keep track of the trends of contraceptive performance, and use prevalence through the programme's realistic reporting/recording system as it is too soon to consider the possibility of use prevalence or other similar national surveys.

POPULATION PLAN 1981—84

12. A Three-Year Population Plan 1980—83 was developed in pursuance of the active attention of the government to the needs of the population sector. Later, this became co-terminus with the Three-Year Public Sector Investment Programme covering some 43 major and minor projects which have been recently considered by the appropriate agency and 25 projects having

been approved are now ready for implementation. Out of the remaining, 15 have been referred back to the Population Division for necessary revisions, two are awaiting preliminary action from Population Division for policy decisions and one project has been transferred to the Women Division.

13. With the launching of the above plan through the project approach, it is hoped that the twin objective of creating awareness and behavioural change and establishing comprehensive service delivery system will be achieved.

14. As a result, it is estimated that the Plan will achieve the primary objectives *i.e.* effective motivation (33%), effective knowledge (55%), trial (25%) and contraception adoption (19.4%), while on the demographic side, it is projected that the crude birth rate will reduce from 41 to 37.5/000 and the growth rate will fall from 2.9 to 2.7 per cent by 1984.

15. The strategy of the new Plan is based on the concept that Population and Development are inter-related, therefore, decentralized structure cattering to multi-sectoral and broad-based approach has been created and the project approach has been envisaged as a vehicle for programme implementation. There are three main segments of the Plan *viz*: Core Programme, Complementary Programme and Support Activities.

Organizational Structure

16. For undertaking the plan implementation the re-organized structure includes a three-tier administrative structure at federal provincial and field levels. Functions relating to planning, information, training, supplies, monitoring, evaluation and research, coordination and foreign assistance will be managed at the federal level. Programme implementation responsibility will rest with the provincial organizations under the overall supervision of the Provincial Director Generals', Population. The population planning districts will be co-terminus with the administrative districts. These will be the focal point for population programme activities and will be headed by the District Population Welfare Officers who will organize and coordinate the programme activities. Besides, various other activities would be identified and encouraged through other on-going development programmes, with the aim of bringing about a favourable change in the socio-economic conditions of the families with the ultimate hope of encouraging small family norms among them.

Finances

17. The Investment Programme has tentatively provided an amount of Rs. 679 million for the Population Welfare Plan. Much would, however, depend upon the implementation capabilities, absorp tion capacity, programme management and the demand level.

PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

18. Within the overall frame-work of the Population Welfare Plan,the programme for 1981-82 will comprise of the following projects :

I. Core Programme

19. The core programme includes three major projects *viz* : Family Welfare Centres, Reproductive Health Services and Family Health Manpower Development. These are discussed below :

20. (*i*) *Family Welfare Centre Project.*—The project cost is estimated at Rs. 217.883 million (FEC of Rs. 103.053 million). It proposes to establish 900 Family Welfare Centres by re-locating the existing clinics and thus providing population welfare coverage to approximately 25 to 30 thousand rural/urban population per centre. The main focus will be directed towards the welfare of women and children, besides, serving as a referral point for those desiring contraceptive surgery. These centres will also undertake the organization of a net-work of voluntary extension workers. Ultimately it envisages to involve the local communities through management committees established for supervising the functioning of these centres. Initially, the provincial governments would undertake performance evaluation of each Centre after one year.

21. (*ii*) *Re-Productive Health Services Project.*—The project has been approved at a cost of Rs. 57.620 million (FEC Rs. 46.135 million). It includes a net-work of surgical contraceptive facilities as well as training of medical and para-medical staff. It is proposed to provide staff and equipment for contraceptive services in 25 teaching hospitals; besides 75 hospitals would also provide population services on collaborative basis. In addition some extention services would also be provided for coverage of rural areas.

22. (*iii*) *Family Health Manpower Development Project.*—The project will be undertaken at a total cost of Rs. 51.683 million (FEC of Rs. 32.750 million). It is designed to provide training and re-training to the clinical and technical personnel of both health and population programmes. It aims at re-cycling of the para-medical staff of both health and population to convert them into polyvalent workers for meeting the need of comprehensive family health care programme. Besides, strengthening of the existing institutions *i.e.* Regional Institutions of Population Programme and Public Health School of the public health departments is also included. These institutes will provide training facilities to professional, supervisors, mid-level and front-line workers numbering 5,300. Another 12,700 persons such as medical colleges/nursing schools, teaching staff, managers and like personnel will also receive training.

II. Complementary Projects

23. It would lend support to the Core Programme through a variety of complementary activities to be established in the provinces, non-government sector, and the Corporations etc :

24. (*i*) *Provincial Population Welfare Plans.*—Population welfare planning services will be offered in the provinces. Punjab will establish Family Welfare Centres in 290 IRDP Marakaz. Sind will offer services through 1,500 medical and para-medical outlets. The NWFP programme would focus on converting 1,309 health facilities for health and population welfare services. In Baluchistan population services would be integrated with 54 centres for cottage industries.

25. (*ii*) *National Population Education Project.*—The National Population Education Project will provide population education through various formal and non-formal activities

26. (*iii*) *Target Group Institutions.*—The project will be under taken at a total cost of Rs. 2.292 million and will be funded purely by the Government of Pakistan. This will cater to the family health needs of the employees of large public sector organizations such as Armed Forces, Fauji-Foundation, PIA, Railways, WAPDA and the like organizsations. The project will train medical and paramedical staff and provide family health and contraceptive services to the union members and their families.

27. (*iv*) *Involvement of Hakims Project.*—The project will be undertaken at a total cost of Rs. 6.039 million and will be supported through foreign assistance. The project is based on the concept of involvement of local leaders and those involved with traditional medicine. As the Hakims enjoy credibility with the local population, therefore they have been accepted as local leader by the project. It will initially involve about 1,200 Hakims and 400 Tabibas through their respective professional organizations in 17 districts through-out the country inlcuding Azad Kashmir. Hakims will provide population planning advice, contraceptive service and follow up. Hakims will be selected on voluntary basis and would be provided orientation/training. Furthermore, population planning would be included as a component in the Tibi Colleges. Each participating Hakim would be given performance related honorarium for providing contraceptive services and referal work.

III. Support Activities

28. A number of support activities have been envisaged. The Population Development Centre will provide macro-level programme evaluation, and extensive data analysis. Policy oriented research will be undertaken to discover inter-relationships and linkages of socio-economic factors influencing fertility. Bio-medical research will receive due attention. An important support activity in the form of training and orientation programme will be implemented through various training projects for the non-clinical personnel. The programme personnel and functionaries from various government and non-government organizations will also enjoy the benefit of training and retraining.

29. Timely, continuous and un-interrupted flow of clinical and conventional methods to all distribution points in the country would be ensured through logistics of supply and distribution. At least one distribution point will be established in each of the 45,000 villages. Transport facilities will be provided by adding new transport units and repairing the existing vehicles.

Financial Allocation

30. A provision of Rs. 190.125 million (foreign assistance component of Rs. 80.1 million) has been made in the ADP 1981-82. This allocation is 19.2 per cent more than the allocation for 1980-81. Unlike previous years, the projects during 1981-82 have been provided specific financial allocations rather than a block allocation (Annexure I). The foreign assistance component would cover the commodity requirements of the programme.

Physical Targets

31. As a result of the programme implementation, crude birth rate is estimated to fall from 41.6 to 40.3 by June 1982 and the overall population growth rate to reduce to 2.87 per cent. The level of effective knowledge will be raised to cover 40 per cent of the eligible couples, while the practice level is estimated to increase from 12.5 per cent to 17 per cent. The level of current practice is thus estimated as 0.285 million couples.

32. In order to facilitate the above stated targets the following contraceptive mix would be offered. However, regional and local acceptance in favour of any method will be encouraged.

TABLE 2

Physical Targets 1981-82

Sl. No.	Method	Targets
(*i*)	Conventional Contraceptives (Million Units)	107
(*ii*)	Oral Pills (Million Cycles)	1.5
(*iii*)	IDU's (No. of Cases)	150,000
(*iv*)	Sterilizations (No. of Cases)	35,000
(*v*)	Injectables (No. of Injections)	80,000

33. For background information the financial allocations and expenditure and contraceptive achievements for the last decade have been provided at Annexure II and III, respectively.

Annexure I

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR POPULATION PROGRAMME DURING 1981-82

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost	Foreign Component	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Administrative Organization, Federal	53.673	—	14.886
2.	Administrative Organization, Punjab	53.253	—	15.361
3.	Administrative Organization, Sind	34.274	—	10.183
4.	Administrative Organization, N.W.F.P.	23.665	—	7.000
5.	Family Welfare Centres	217.883	103.053	56.050
6.	Pakistan Reproductive Health Services	57.626	48.135	16.219
7.	Family Health Manpower Development	51.693	32.750	19.104
8.	Training of TBAs	43.561	42.361	9.564
9.	Contraceptive Requirements	64.169	64.169	0.611
10.	Transport	50.620	33.850	12.340
11.	Communication Plan	43.179	23.292	9.781
12.	Administrative Organization, Baluchistan	13.469	—	4.400
13.	Involvement of Hakims	6.039	6.039	1.822
14.	Contraceptive Use Prevalence Survey	6.300	6.300	0.800
15.	Target Group Institutions	2.292	0.600	0.717
16.	Azad Jammu and Kashmir Population Welfare Programme	1.883	—	0.279
17.	MCH Population Services for Northern Areas	1.845	—	0.061
18.	Bio-medical Research and Support Activities	4.660	—	1.301
19.	Family Health Care	0.612	—	0.200
20.	Population Welfare Programme through other Departments, Punjab	2.117	—	0.042
21.	Population Welfare Programme through other Departments, Sind	3.069	—	0.369
22.	Population Welfare Programme through other Departments, NWFP	1.825	—	0.319
23.	Population Welfare Programme through other Department, Baluchistan	8.221	—	2.110
24.	Orientation through Two PWTIs, Karachi and Lahore	11.335	—	1.607
25.	Education Projects	16.285	—	5.008
	Total	773.548	393.264	190.125

Annexure II

ALLOCATION/EXPENDITURE 1970—81

(Million Rs.)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1970-71	48.1	42.5
1971-72	27.9	25.7
1972-73	24.1	41.9
1973-74	102.0	103.3
1974-75	145.0	104.5
1975-76	189.5	187.8
1976-77	243.0	193.0
1977-78	243.0	104.5
1978-79	174.1	114.1
1979-80	169.0	126.6
1980-81	160.0*	130.7

*This includes Rs. 0.5 million allocated to Population Research and Development Project (Planning Division).

Annexure III

CONTRACEPTIVE ACHIEVEMENTS

(Million)

Year	Sterilization	IUDs	Oral Pills (Cycles)	Conventional Contraceptive	Injectables
1970-71	0.005	0.238	0.005	68.4	—
1971-72	0.003	0.124	0.006	25.2	—
1972-73	0.003	0.107	0.163	28.8	—
1973-74	0.004	0.082	1.265	48.0	—
1974-75	0.008	0.137	2.540	82.2	—
1975-76	0.014	0.224	5.510	148.0	—
1976-77	0.015	0.176	4.100	98.45	—
1977-78	0.007	0.072	1.456	57.8	—
1978-79	0.013	0.078	1,882	67.1	—
1979-80	0.025	0.140	3.46	78.1	0.014
1980-81	0.025	0.092	1.21	26.2	0.024

ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE 1970–71

| | | |

CHAPTER 22

SOCIAL WELFARE

The social welfare services under the Annual Plan of 1981-82 are reflected in various development programmes of Social Sectors. In fact, its content and scope do not confine to one small and isolated sector of Social Welfare which represents only a fraction of total welfare activities to be carried-out during the Annual Plan period of 1981-82. In order to co-relate social welfare programmes to the total socio-economic development efforts, the Annual Plan targets have been designed functionally in such a manner that promotional, developmental, preventive and rehabilitative programmes get priority over remedial and palliative programmes.

REVIEW OF 1980-81

Financial Allocation

2. The Sector was allocated Rs. 38.334 million during 1980-81, against which the actual development expenditure stood at Rs. 31.273 million. Table 1 gives agency-wise details of financial allocations and expenditure during 1980-81.

TABLE 1

Allocation and Expenditure, 1980-81

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Executing Agencies	ADP Allocation for 1980-81	Expenditure for 1980-81
I.	**Federal Agencies :**		
	(*i*) *Health and Social Welfare Division :*		
	(*a*) Social Welfare Wing	2.296	2.296
	(*b*) National Council of Social Welfare	3.500	3.500
	(*ii*) *Establishment Division :*		
	Staff Welfare Organization	2.000	2.000
	Sub-Total—I ..	7.796	7.796
II.	**Provincial Agencies :**		
1.	Punjab	21.666	16.227
2.	Sind	1.500	1.079
3.	N.W.F.P.	5.000	5.471
4.	Baluchistan	2.372	0.700
	Sub—Total—II ..	30.538	23.477
	GRAND TOTAL—I & II ..	38.334	31.273

Physical Targets and Achievements

3. The development programme for 1980-81 envisaged establishment and expansion of 190 Social Service Units, out of which 185 units were established, consolidated and expanded. During 1980-81, preliminary works on 4 Rehabilitation Centres, one each for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and the Disabled at Islamabad were initiated by Social Welfare Wing of Health and Social Welfare Division. The Wing also consolidated the on-going projects of Community Development, one each at Gilgit, Skardu and Islamabad. It also disbursed grants-in-aid to 5 Universities and 27 Colleges and organized 3 In-service Training Courses for Social Welfare personnel in the private and public sectors. The National Council of Social Welfare disbursed grants-in-aid to 700 Voluntary Welfare agencies, organized 20 Social Welfare Conferences and conducted 4 Evaluative Research Studies on the problems and programmes of Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies. At the Provincial level the Government of Punjab confined itself to the continuation and consolidation of 138 Social Service Units which include Child Welfare, Women Welfare, Community Development, Medical Social Work, and Vocational Rehabilitation programmes. The Government of Sind started 5 new Medical Social Service Units in district hospitals and expanded 3 on-going Social Service Units which include 2 Homes for Destitute Women—one each at Hyderabad and Sukkur, and one Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled at Karachi. The Government of NWFP started a new programme of Women Welfare which includes establishment of 44 Industrial Training Centres and one Darul-Aman for Destitute Women at district level. Besides, it further strengthened and expanded the on-going 8 Community Development Projects in urban and rural areas and one Artificial Limbs Centre for the physically handicapped. The Government of Baluchistan carried out expansion and construction work for 3 Rehabilitation Centres, one each for the Disabled, the Blind and the Mentally Retarded at Quetta. Table 2 gives details of agency-wise physical targets and achievements during 1980-81.

TABLE 2

Physical Targets and Achievements, 1980-81

Sl. No.	Executing Agency	Physical Targets Throw-forward for 1980-81		Physical Achievements for 1980-81	
		Social Service Units	Infrastructural supportive programmes/ units/ agencies	Social Service Units	Infrastructural/supportive programmes/ units/ agencies
I.—Federal Agencies					
1.	*Health and Social Welfare Division :*				
	(*a*) Social Welfare Wing	7	35	7	35
	(*b*) National Council of Social Welfare	21	1,013	21	724
2.	*Establishment Division :*				
	Staff Welfare Organization	—	5	—	5
	Sub-Total—I ..	28	1,053	28	764
II.—Provincial Agencies					
1.	Government of Punjab	138	1,650	138	1,650
2.	Government of Sind	8	220	8	220
3.	Government of N. W. F. P.	11	121	11	121
4.	Government of Baluchistan	5	65	—	63
	Sub-Total—II ..	162	2,056	157	2,054
	GRAND TOTAL—I and II ..	190	3,109	185	2,818

PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

Financial Allocations

4. The Development Programme for 1981-82 stands at Rs. 46.443 million. Out of this, Rs. 41.749 million are for on-going programmes and Rs. 4.694 million for new programmes. Agency-wise details of allocations are given below :

FEDERAL ALLOCATIONS

5. *Health & Social Welfare Division* has been allocated Rs. 11.612 million, out of which Rs. 5.295 million have been provided for Social Welfare Wing and Rs. 6.317 million for the National Council of Social Welfare. Health and Social Welfare Division will consume major portion of the allocation *i.e.* Rs. 10.612 million for on-going programmes and only Rs. 1.000 million for a new project.

6. *Establishment Division* (*Staff Welfare Organization*) has been allocated Rs. 3.013 million, out of which Rs. 2.793 million will be consumed by on-going projects and only Rs. 0.220 million by new programmes.

PROVINCIAL ALLOCATIONS

7. *Punjab.*—Out of Rs. 22.000 million, Rs. 15.682 million will be consumed by completed social welfare project units which are over-due for transfer to revenue budget and only Rs. 6.318 million for other programmes.

8. *Sind.*—Out of Rs. 3.000 million, Rs. 1.086 million will be consumed by the on-going projects and Rs. 1.914 million will be utilized by the new programmes.

9. *N.W.F.P.*— A total of Rs. 5.500 million has been provided, out of which Rs. 4.930 million are for execution of on-going programmes and Rs. 0.570 million for initiation of new programmes.

10. *Baluchistan.*—The Annual Plan for Baluchistan provides, Rs. 1.318 million for Social Welfare Services out of which Rs. 1.118 million are for on-going programmes and Rs. 0.200 million for new programmes.

11. Details of the Annual Plan allocations (1981-82) are given in the following Table 3.

TABLE 3

Revised Estimates (1980-81) *and Allocations* (1981-82) *by Executing Agencies*

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Executing Agencies	Revised Estimates 1980-81	Allocation for 1981-82		
			On-going	New	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Federal Agencies :					
(*i*)	Health & Social Welfare Division ..	5.796	10.612	1.000	11.612
	(a) Social Welfare Wing	2.296	5.295	—	5.295
	(b) National Council of Social Welfare.	3.500	5.317	1.000	6.317
(*ii*)	Establishment Division :				
	(Staff Welfare Organization) ..	2.000	2.793	0.220	3.013
	Sub-Total—I ..	7.796	13.405	1.220	14.625

1	2	3	4	5	6
II- Provincial Agencies :					
1.	Punjab Government	16.227	21.210	0.790	22.000
2.	Sind Government	1.079	1.086	1.914	3.000
3.	NWFP Government	5.471	4.930	0.570	5.500
4.	Baluchistan Government	0.700	1.118	0.200	1.318
	Sub-Total—II ..	23.477	28.344	3.474	31.818
	GRAND TOTAL—I & II ..	31.273	41.749	4.694	46.443

Physical Targets

12. The physical targets during 1981-82 envisage establishing, expanding, promoting and continuing Social Service Units as well as infrastructure and supportive programmes. During the year, 228 on-going Social Service Units and 3074 on-going infrastructure and supportive programme units will be carried-over for expansion and consolidation. Only 17 new Social Service Units and 129 new infrastructure and supportive programme units will be started. The Social Service Units include Child Welfare, Women Welfare, Medical Social Service, Community Development, Vocational Rehabilitation, Youth Welfare and Self-help programmes. The Infrastructure and Supportive programme targets include disbursement of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Welfare Agencies, Universities, Colleges, and Lady Industrial Homes as well as establishment of administrative units, organization of In-service Social Work Training Courses and District Conferences, completion of Research Studies, food assistance to Social Welfare Institutions, construction of buildings to house Social Service Units, and supply of equipments and materials to Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies dealing with rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. The Table 4 gives sub-sector-wise and agency-wise details of physical targets for 1981-82.

Agency-wise Targets

13. *Health and Social Welfare Division.*—The Social Welfare Wing and the National Council of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will implement the following programmes during 1981-82 :

(*i*) Grants-in-aid/financial, technical and professional assistance to 982 Voluntary Welfare Agencies for improvement and standardization of Voluntary Social Work, 5 Universities and 27 Colleges for field training in Social Work.

(*ii*) Expansion of 3 Community Development Projects, 1 each at Gilgit, Skardu and Islamabad.

(*iii*) Preliminary Works for establishment of 4 Rehabilitation Centres for assessment, treatment and care, specialized education and vocational training, and job placement for the Blind, the Deaf, the Mentally Retarded, and the Disabled at Islamabad.

(*iv*) Initiation of 22 Self-help projects (Punjab 8, Sind 6, NWFP 5, Baluchistan 3).

(*v*) Organization of 4 In-service Training Courses for Social Welfare personnel in the public and private sectors.

(*vi*) Organization of 22 Divisional Social Welfare Conferences (Punjab 10, Sind 6, NWFP-4 and Baluchistan 2) to arouse social and public awareness towards social welfare problems and needs.

TABLE 4

Sub-sector-wise Physical Targets during 1981-82 *by Executing Agencies*

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Federal Agencies		Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
		On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I.	**Social Service Units :**												
1.	Child Welfare Units ..	—	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	1
2.	Women Welfare Units ..	—	—	37	—	2	1	45	—	—	—	84	1
3.	Community Development Projects	3	—	69	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	80	—
4.	Rehabilitation Service Units for the handicapped.	4	—	3	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	9	3
5.	Medical Social Service Units in District Hospital.	—	—	15	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	20	10
6.	Youth Welfare Projects ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7.	Self-help Projects ..	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	22	1
	Total Social Service Units.	29	—	137	10	8	5	54	2	—	—	228	17
II.	**Infrastructure/Supportive Programme Units :**												
8.	Training Courses ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
9.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Welfare Agencies, Colleges and Universities ..	1014	—	500	—	200	100	115	—	60	—	1889	100
10.	Divisional Social Welfare Conferences	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
11.	Research Studies ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
12.	Grants-in-aid to Existing Lady Industrial Homes in Public Sector ..	—	—	1142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1142	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Inspectorate for maintenance of Uniform Standard in Rehabilitation Services.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
14.	Creation of Research, Evaluation and Planning Cell in Social Welfare Directorates	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
15.	Food Assistance to Social Welfare Institution in Punjab and N.W.F.P.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
16.	Construction of buildings to house Social Serivice Units	7	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	12	3
17.	Supportive Assistance to Supplement equipment and related facilities of voluntary agencies dealing with the disabled ..	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
	Total—Infrastructural/ Supportive Programmes.	1051	26	1643	—	200	103	117	—	63	—	3074	129

(vii) Initiation and Completion of 3 Evaluative Studies of Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies and programmes.

(viii) Expansion of the Inspectorate for maintenance of uniform standard in Voluntary Rehabilitation Services for the physically handicapped.

14. *Establishment Division.*—The Staff Welfare Programmes for 1981-82 comprise on-going construction of 7 buildings to house 4 Multi-purpose Community Centres, one Vocational Training Centre, one Lady Industrial Home and one Holiday Home. The new Staff Welfare project relates to establishment and construction of a Day Care Centre for children of working mothers at Islamabad.

15. *Punjab.*—The Government of Punjab will again carry-over 137 completed project units which are over-due for tansfer to revenue budget. These completed project units, which will consume the major portion of the financial allocation of Rs. 15.682 million out of the total A.D.P. provison of Rs. 22.000 million, consist of the following:

On-going completed project units

(*i*) *Thirteen Child Welfare Units*—consisting of 5-day Care Centres to look after the children of working mothers, 5 Social Services Centres for lost and kindnapped children, 2 model orphanages and 1 Abonodoned Babies Home.

(*ii*) *Thirty Seven Women Welfare Units*—consisting of 21 District Lady Industrial Homes for supervision of women craft training and income raising programmes for poor families, 5 Hostels for Working Women, 5 Darul Aman (Rescue Home) to provide shelter to insecure women against abuse and exploitation, and 6 Widow Homes to provide skill training and earning facilities to widow mothers.

(*iii*) *Sixtynine Community Development Projects*—to mobilize and organize local resources, initiatives and leadership in an effort to establish Social Welfare Services at community level.

(*iv*) *Three Rehabilitation Service Units*—for treatment training and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded children and the old and Infirm persons.

(*v*) *Fifteen Medial Social Work Projects in District Hospitals*—for after-care and convalscence services to the needy and poor patients.

16. The other programmes which will utilize only Rs. 6.318 million out of the total allocation of Rs. 22.000 million comprise establishment of 10 new Medical Social Work Project Units, Grants-in-aid to 500 Voluntary Welfare Agencies and 1,142 Lady Industrial Homes and Food Assistance to Child Welfare Institutions.

17. *Sind.*—The Government of Sind will expand the 2 on-going projects of Women Welfare *i.e.* Home for Destitute Women—1 each at Sukkur and Hyderabad. The on-going Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped at Karachi will be further strengthened in order to provide assessment treatment and care, vocational training and job placement services to the handicapped beneficiaries ; 5 on-going Medical Social Work projects 1 each at Sukkur, Nawabshah, Larkana, Mirpurkhas and Dadu will be further expanded. The new programmes include (i) establishment of a Child Welfare and In-service Training Institute and construction of its building at Sukkur (ii) establishment of a Rehabilitation Centre for the physically handicapped at Hyderabad, (iii) construction of a building to house the Home for Destitute Women at Sukkur, (iv) establishment of socio-economic centres as well as self-help and training programmes of rural communities in Sind, (v) initiation of a Pilot Youth Welfare Project and (vi) Setting up a Research, Evaluation, Planning and Monitoring Unit in the Provincial Directorate of Social Welfare. Additionally, the Government of Sind will provide financial assistance to 300 Voluntary Welfare Agencies.

18. *N.W.F.P.*—The on-going programme of the Government of NWFP for expansion include (i) expansion of 8 Community Development Projects in urban and rural areas, (ii) strengthening of 1 Artificial Limbs Centre at Peshawar for the physically handicapped (iii) establishment of 44 Women Industrial Training Centres at District and Tehsil level, (iv) initiation of a Darul Aman (Rescue

Home) at Peshawar (v) construction of 2 buildings to hous e the Beggar's Welfare Home (Peshawar) and the School for Deaf and Dumb, Peshawar (vi) disbursemet of Grants-in-aid to 115 Voluntary Welfare Agencies including 15 agencies dealing with institutional care and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped children. The new programme consist of (i) establishment for a Vocational Training and Rehabilitation Centre for drug addict, handicapped at Nawagai and (ii) setting-up of an institution for specialized education and vocational skill training of the mentally retarded children at Peshawar.

19. *Baluchistan.*—The Government of Baluchistan will carry on construction of 3 buildings to house rehabilitation centres for the disabled, the blind and the mentally retarded children. Additionally, the Government will also disburse the financial and technical assistance to 60 Voluntary Welfare Agencies.

State Support to Private Sector

20. The private sector has played a pioneering and major role in the development and provision of social services in Pakistan. The Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies are mostly active in the fields of Child Welfare, Women Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation of the Physically handicapped, Recreation and Youth Welfare, Social Education/adult Literacy/Library facilities, Health Education/Nutrition and Charitable Dispensaries. The number of registered Voluntary Welfare agencies stands at 3,500. It has been the established policy of the Government to provide financial support to such agencies. During 1980-81, the Federal Government disbursed Rs. 22.900 million among 700 voluntary social welfare agencies, while the Provincial Government disbursed Rs. 3.175 million among 880 agencies. These agencies were able to expand their activities in 1208 projects.

21. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare under the auspices of the National Council of Social Welfare has taken special interest in the growth and development of the fields of vocational rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in order to stimulate the work of voluntary sector during 1981-82, which coincides with the celebration of International Year of the Disabled persons. In this connection, 2 projects have been included for (i) setting-up uniform and minimum standards for those Voluntary Welfare Agencies which are dealing with the Disabled as well as (ii) supply of equipment/materials to such Agencies and improvement of their physical facilities.

22. According to the audited accounts of these agencies, the private investment as mobilized by them amounted to Rs. 15.89 million in cash only. In other words for every rupee given as grant the agency's own contribution comes to about Rs. 6. During 1981-82, 1857 Voluntary Social Welfare agencies will be provided financial and technical assistance. The grants-in-aid programme on the basis of achievements of previous year aims at mobilization of Rs. 18.00 million private investment in social welfare by aided agencies during 1981-82. During the year, it is estimated that 1500 social service projects will be organized and 65,000 needy persons will be benefited from the social services of these project activities in the private sector against 60,000 beneficiaries during 1980-81.

23. In addition to the on-going grants-in-aid project, the Federal Government (NCSW) has undertaken self-help programme of motivation of the private sector in social welfare during 1981-82. The underlying objective of this self-help programme is to mobilize and organize private efforts, initiatives, and resources to meet the community's felt-needs at local level in cooperation with both the local government institutions and local voluntary welfare agencies. Most of the activities of the self-help programme will pertain to the construction and repair of link roads, small culverts, ponds, construction and repairs of buildings of schools, dispensaries and community centres at local level. These activities will be organized with a maximum government grant of Rs. 25,000 for purchase of equipment and material to attract voluntary labour and additional funds.

CHAPTER 23

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

The process of development, among other variables, is dependent on the availability of skilled human capital which is acquired through investment in education and training. Without human capital it is inconceivable to think of socio-economic and technological developments which are the essential requisites of modernization. Human resource development has been given due recognition in the planning process of the country.

Labour Force

2. Since the results of the latest Labour Force Survey have not been made available by the Statistics Division, the size of the labour force was determined for the period from 1974-75 to 1981-82 on the basis of the Labour Force Survey 1974-75 (LFS). The details are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Population, Labour Force, Employment and Productivity

	1974-75	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Population	69.21	75.62	77.86	80.16	82.49	84.76
Labour force	20.42	22.22	22.94	23.68	24.45	25.24
Labour force increase ..	—	0.62	0.72	0.74	0.77	0.79
Growth rate of labour force %	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Employment (internal) ..	20.07	21.84	22.48	23.13	23.81	24.51
Productivity* in rupees. ..	434	454	466	482	487	502

*GDP per employee per month 1974-75 prices.

3. The population of the country is estimated to have increased from 82.49 million in 1980-81 to 84.76 million in 1981-82. With the participation rate provided in the LFS 1974-75 remaining unchanged, the size of the labour force during the year 1981-82 is estimated to be 25.24 million, an increase of 0.79 million over the preceding year. The internal employment is estimated as 24.51 million, indicating unemployment of about 0.73 million workers. Productivity for the year 1980-81 was estimated as Rs. 487 which is likely to go up to Rs. 502 during the year 1981-82.

4. Table 2 provides perspective about the distribution of labour force among various sectors of the economy.

TABLE 2

Sector-wise Employment 1974-75 *to* 1981-82

Sectors	1974-75	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Agriculture	11.00	12.36	12.67	12.98	13.31	13.64
Manufacturing, including mining	2.74	2.92	3.02	3.13	3.24	3.55
Electricity, gas and water ..	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13
Construction	0.84	0.90	0.93	0.96	0.99	1.03
Trade	2.23	2.30	2.39	2.48	2.58	2.68
Transport and Communications	0.98	1.02	1.06	1.09	1.13	1.17
Services and others ..	2.15	2.23	2.30	2.37	2.44	2.51
Total ..	20.07	21.84	22.48	23.13	23.81	24.51

5. Agriculture sector provides employment to the bulk of the labour force *i.e.* 13.64 million. Next is the manufacturing sector which provides employment to 3.35 million, followed by wholesale and retail trade 2.68 million, and services sector 2.51 million.

6. The country is beset not only by the problem of open unemployment and underemployment but also of disguised unemployment in agriculture sector. Disguised unemployment in agriculture is estimated to be of the order of over two million workers. This means that more workers could be withdrawn from agriculture without upsetting its production. Disguised unemployment in agriculture, entry into labour force at young age, and absence of job opportunities in the rural areas have led to rural-urban migration aggravating the socio-economic problems of the urban areas.

Emigration

7. To overcome the problem of restricted job opportunities within the country and to help meet balance of payment deficits, the Government has all along adopted liberal policy of not only allowing the workers to proceed abroad but also created necessary infrastructure to facilitate and promote their emigration. The Fifth Five-Year Plan projected estimated emigration of 0.4 million workers over the Plan period. This means that the yearly target for emigration had been 80,000 workers which has been exceeded so far. The year-wise emigration both in the public and private sectors, and the annual remittances of emigrant workers are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Year-wise Emigration and the inflow of Remittances

Year	Private Promoter	Public	Direct	Total	Remittances US $
1971	3,340	194	—	3,534	—
1972	3,359	1,171	—	4,530	130
1973	7,654	4,646	—	12,300	136
1974	14,652	1,676	—	16,328	213
1975	21,766	1,311	—	23,077	235
1976	38,516	3,174	—	41,690	578
1977	77,664	2,606	60,175	140,445	1,227
1978	78,685	3,246	47,206	129,533	1,395
1979	80,615	3,058	34,586	118,259	1,725
1980*	91,582	17,114	24,801	133,397	1,920 (estimates)

*The emigration figures are for calendar year and remittances for the fiscal year.

The outflow of skilled workers has created critical shortages within the domestic labour market adversely affecting the pace of development in the country. In view of this situation the programmes of skill development have received priority in the allocation of resources.

REVIEW OF 1980-81

8. The overall allocation of the sector was Rs. 44.80 million, Rs. 13.10 million for the federal programmes and Rs. 31.70 million for the provincial projects. Against the Federal allocation, Rs. 21.842 million was spent. The excess expenditure of Rs. 9.30 million was due to cost escalation of machinery and equipment supplied by the UNDP for the Federal Programme for Skill Development.

Federal Programmes

9. The Federal programmes have been divided into two distinct groups : (a) Skill Development ; and (b) Research and other programmes. Under group A falls ; (i) Federal Programme for Skill Development ; (ii) Crash Programme for Training of Skilled and Semi-skilled workers ; (iii) National Vocational Training Project. The programmes under Group B are : (i) National Talent Pool ; (ii) Employment, Income and Basic Needs ; (iii) Survey of Pakistanis working/ studying abroad ; (iv) Studies in Population, Labour Force and Migration. The projects under each of these groups are discussed below :

A. SKILL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) *Federal Programme for Skill Development.*—The programme was launched in collaboration with ILO/UNDP at a total cost of Rs. 17.94 million of which Rs. 15.537 million were UNDP inputs in the form of equipment, fellowships, and expert advisory services. Due to escalation of the cost of equipment, the cost of the project has been revised upward to Rs. 30.117 million, of which the UNDP share is Rs. 28.398 million. The programme was almost brought to the culmination point during the period under review. The main objectives of the programme were to develop the training curricula for 11 trades, *i.e.* machine tool operators, electrical workers, refrigeration and air-conditioning workers, plumbers and pipe fitters, and expansion of the existing national classification of occupations initially for approximately 40 occupational areas The programme was provided an allocation of Rs. 5.0 million against which an amount of Rs. 14.30 million has already been spent during the period under review.

(*ii*) *Crash Programme for Training of Skilled and Semi-skilled Workers.*—The emigration of the skilled manpower to the OPEC countries of the Middle East created shortages within the domestic labour market. To overcome the internal deficiencies of skilled manpower and to meet the external demand for overseas employment, a Crash Programme was launched by the Government during 1976-77 at a cost of Rs. 19.248 million. The duration of the courses under this programme ranged from 6—9 months. So far 21,382 persons have been trained.

(*iii*) *National Vocational Training Project.*—A National Vocational Training Project costing Rs. 425.853 million (World Bank/ILO/UNDP inputs of Rs. 239.62 million) was approved in February, 1981. A token provision of Rs. 0.10 million was made in the ADP 1980-81.

B. RESEARCH AND OTHER PROGRAMMES

(*i*) *National Talent Pool.*—The programme was launched during 1976 at a cost of Rs. 3.60 million. The objective of the programme was to collect and compile data relating to various categories of educated and skilled manpower available in the country. In its initial phase the particulars of doctors, engineers, scientists, and agricultural experts had to be compiled. The National Talent Pool was provided an amount of Rs. 1.188 million during 1980-81 against which Rs. 0.668 million were spent, completing Phase-I of the Project.

(*ii*) *Employment, Income and Basic Needs.*—This project was approved at a cost of Rs. 4.60 million during 1979-80. Funds for this project were made available by the Netherlands Government. Rs. 2.70 million were provided in the ADP which has been fully utilized.

(*iii*) *Survey of Pakistanis Working/Studying Abroad.*—A token provision of Rs. 0.10 million was made available to the Manpower Division for initial work on this project.

(*iv*) *Studies in Population, Labour Force and Migration.*—The Project was approved at a total cost of Rs. 2.272 million during 1979-80. It was undertaken with the assistance of ILO/UNDP. An amount of Rs. 0.992 million was made available for the project during the period under review. The survey work has reached quite an advanced stage and final report is expected to be published by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics in the near future.

Provincial Programmes

10. In the allocation of resources by the provincial governments, the skill development programmes have received priority. The programme-wise and province-wise allocation and utilization can be seen in Table. 4.

11. In the Punjab, out of an ADP of Rs. 23.7 million, Rs. 17.50 million were meant for skill development. Similar was the case with other provinces, where major allocations were claimed by skilled development programmes.

TABLE 4

Programme-wise and Province-wise ADP Allocation and Utilization

Programmes	Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
	ADP	R.E.	ADP	R.E.	ADP	R.E.	ADP	R.E.	ADP	R.E.
Skill Development ..	17.51	16.68	0.80	0.94	3.51	3.51	1.30	1.30	23.11	22.43
Employment Services.	1.40	1.33	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16	1.56	1.49
Safety & Security ..	4.40	1.97	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.33	4.73	2.30
Industrial Relations.	0.40	0.40	—	—	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.73	0.73
Research & Others.	—	—	0.20	0.18	0.10	0.10	0.27	0.27	1.57	1.55
Total ..	23.71	20.38	1.00	1.12	3.79	3.79	3.21	3.21	31.70	28.50

12. The overall provincial allocations were of the order of Rs. 31.70 million against which an amount of Rs. 28.50 million was utilized.

PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82

13. As mentioned earlier, the allocation for the Annual Development Programme of the Manpower and Employment Sector for the year 1981-82 has been substantially increased which is unprecedented in the planning history of the country. A sum of Rs. 109.246 million has been provided in the ADP of 1981-82, compared to Rs. 44.80 million in the preceding year. This increase is attributable to the financing of the National Vocational Training Project, the share of which in the ADP is Rs. 59.60 million (F.E.C. of Rs. 37.0 million). The agency-wise and programme-wise allocation of the ADP can be seen in table 5.

TABLE 5

Distribution of ADP Allocation 1981-82, *Agency-wise and Programme-wise*

Agency	Skill development	Employment services	Safety & Security	Industrial relations	Research and others	Total
Federal	64.18	—	—	—	0.800	64.98
Punjab	25.80	1.0	5.56	—	—	32.36
Sind	2.08	—	—	—	1.53	3.61
N.W.F.P.	2.94	—	—	0.15	1.46	4.55
Baluchistan	1.70	—	—	1.00	1.05	3.75
Total ..	96.70	1.0	5.56	1.15	4.84	109.25

Federal Programme

14. Five projects have been provided funds in the ADP 1981-82. Four projects are on-going for which an amount of Rs. 5.30 million has been provided. The amounts allocated for each are listed below. There is only one new project, *i.e.* National Vocational Training Project for which an allocation of Rs. 59.60 million has been made.

	(Million Rupees)
(*i*) Federal Programme for Skill Development	3.30
(*ii*) Crash Programme for Training of skilled and semi-skilled workers ..	1.28
(*iii*) National Talent Pool	0.60
(*iv*) Employment, Income and Basic Needs	0.20

15. The National Vocational Training Project aims at improving coordination among various agencies by restructuring the national and provincial training management systems. Annual output from the training systems would increase both qualitatively and quantitatively. In the industrial sector it would double to about 19,588. A total of 1,280 instructors, senior instructional staff and in-company training personnel would also be trained. Qualitative improvement will be achieved by provision of appropriate equipment and training materials, upgradation of instructors and implementation of a nation-wide skill testing and certification system.

16. The project comprises four major components, *i.e.* (a) Training infrastructure ; (b) industrial training ; (c) instructor training, and (d) inplant training. A National Training Development Institute will be established, Six new training centres to be located at Karachi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Islamabad, Sialkot and Mardan will be established. Twenty-four existing training centres will be rehabilitated and staff for a limited number of instructors as well as students hostels provided. The Project is phased over a period of five years.

17. The major physical targets to be achieved during 1981-82 are : construction of building for the National Training Development Institute ; Supply of equipment to Apprenticeship Training Centres, additional operating costs of the 14 existing training centres, strengthening of three vocational institutes.

Provincial Programmes

18. *Punjab.*--The Government of Punjab have provided Rs. 32.36 million in the ADP 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 31.16 million has been provided for 13 on-going schemes, whereas Rs. 1.20 million have been provided for establishment of a Technical Training Centre at Pakpattan. Skill development and training received priority in terms of allocation of resources. A sum of Rs. 24.60 million has been provided to the 6 technical training centres at Lahore, Sahiwal, Sargodha, Kasur, Bahawalnagar and Mianwali ; upgradation of technical training centres in Barani tracts and expansion of Dehi Mazdour training and credit programme.

19. An amount of Rs. 5.56 million has been provided in the ADP for three on-going projects of mines safety, and security. These projects are : Mines Rescue and Safety Station Khushab (Rs. 2.46 million) ; Training Centre for Mines Supervisors and Technicians at Choa Saidan Shah (Rs. 1.20 million) ; and Mines Sample Testing Laboratory, Khushab (Rs. 1.90 million).

20. An amount of Rs. 1.00 million has been provided for an on-going scheme of Introduction of Interviewers System in the Punjab.

21. *Sind.*—The Sind Government have provided Rs. 3.61 million for the manpower sector in their ADP. These allocations are meant for four on-going and two new schemes as detailed below :

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	ADP Provision
1.	Technical Training Centre at Sukkur	1.16
2.	T.T.C. Kotri	0.02
3.	Rescue Research Station at Lakhra	0.20
4.	International Weights and Measures Laboratory, Karachi	0.33
5.	Establishment of T.T.C. for women at Karachi	0.90
6.	Construction of building for the Directorate of Manpower	1.00
	Total	3.61

22. *N.W.F.P.*—The Government of N.W.F.P. have earmarked Rs. 4.55 million for the manpower and employment sector. The details of the schemes and the ADP allocation are as follows :

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	ADP Provision
1.	Mobile Training Unit for Mine workers	0.15
2.	Technical Training Centre Mingora	2.00
3.	Construction of workshop and store room in T.T.C. Peshawar	0.50
4.	Construction of Labour Directorate Building	1.46
5.	Improvement of hostel and administrative block of T.T.C. Peshawar	0.44
	Total	4.55

23. *Baluchistan.*—The Government of Baluchistan have provided an amount of Rs. 3.75 million for the manpower and employment sector in the ADP. The details of allocation for each scheme are as under :

(Million Rupees.)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	ADP Provision
1.	Labour Colony, Quetta	0.50
2.	Low cost housing colonies at Naukundi, Bagh and other places	0.55
3.	Modernization of Vocational Training Institute, Loralai	1.11
4.	Health Centre for workers at Quetta	1.00
5.	Introduction of one additional trade at Artisan Training School, Quetta	0.10
6.	Acquisition of land for residential accommodation for the staff of Artisan Training School, Quetta & Vocational Institute, Khuzdar	0.49
	Total	3.75

Organizational and Legal Matters

24. A National Training Board composed of representatives of the concerned Federal Ministries and Provincial Departments has been set up under an ordinance. Similar boards have either been established or likely to be established by the Provincial Governments. These boards as an integral part of the National Vocational Training Projects will be responsible for the formulation as well as execution of national training policies. The existing National Training Bureau at Islamabad will serve as a secretariat for the National Training Board. Setting up of a National Training Development Institute at Islamabad is also an integral part of the National Vocational Training Project. The institute will carry out job analysis, curriculum development, training material design and production, skill standard setting and evaluation of training methodology and delivery systems. It will also organize courses for instructors, training centre senior staff and in-company training personnel.

CHAPTER 24

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the Fifth Five-Year Plan the objective of rural development was, to principally improve the quality of rural life by providing basic amenities and a productive socio-economic environment to be realized through an institutional framework governed by the representatives of the people at the gross-root level.

2. Improvements in rural life are being brought about primarily through the planning and operation of a number of major organisations in the country. Rural Development Organisation, so far, has been playing a limited role in the handling of total resources for the development of rural areas. With the advent of the local bodies, it is expected that its share of operations would progressively increase.

3. It has been made responsible for coordinating/undertaking the following programmes with the participation of local councils :

(a) Farm to Market Roads.

(b) Drinking Water supply.

(c) Primary Education.

(d) Basic Health.

(e) Village Sanitation.

4. A network of 76 District Councils with 2,489 elected representatives, 222 Tehsils/Taluka/Markaz Councils with 42,797 elected representatives have been inducted into office primarily with the object of ensuring people's participation in rural development programmes. With greater cooperation from the link departments the local participation will become more effective with the passage of time.

5. Keeping in view the priority accorded to rural welfare in the current Five-Year Plan and the Three-year Investment Programme (1981—84), concrete programmes for rural development were chalked out by all the four provinces, Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas, FATA and Federal Capital Areas. The Markaz which is the centre of the planning and executing activities for development projects continued to operate during 1980-81. Progress on development of certain components is presented below.

Punjab

6. In 1980-81, Rs. 140.000 million (excluding allocation for Farm to Market Roads) were provided in the ADP for rural development projects. Actual expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 169.420 million. Physical achievements include the construction of 297:8 Km. of metalled roads, completion of 14,994 small village level schemes, construction of 40 marakez complexes, construction/renovation of 143 project manager's residences, *Wat bundi* of 387 hectares, afforestation of 1,945 hectares, restocking of 2,796 hectares, establishment of 55 seed exchange stores, and organizing of adult education programme.

7. The allocation for 1981-82 has been increased to Rs. 294.900 million (excluding allocation for Farm to Market roads programme). The programme would include construction of 208 Km. metalled roads, completion of 4,997 small village level schemes, construction of 84 markaz office complexes, construction of 66 Project Managers' residences, completion of Bogehad Pilot Project area in Jhelum, completion of on-going pilot project, Lalamusa. A beginning will be made to develop focal points in each union council and marakaz. An amount of Rs. 70.000 million has been allocated for growth of such focal points by providing physical and social infrastructure. Besides, an allocation of Rs. 40.000 million has been made to provide matching grants to zila councils/union councils which will be mobilizing their local resources.

8. *Farm to Market Roads.*—Punjab Government intends constructing 161 Kilometres, new farm to market metalled roads in each district, in the next couple of years. During 1980-81 Rs. 208.538 million were allocated in the ADP, against which Rs. 128.00 million were utilized. Roads measuring 338 kilometres were constructed.

9. During 1981-82, Rs. 300.000 million have been provided under this programme and a road length of 805 Kilometres is proposed to be completed during the year. Communications and Works Department would be undertaking construction of rural roads in the Province, in consultation with District Councils.

Sind

10. An allocation of Rs. 30.000 million was made for rural development projects during 1980-81, which was fully utilized. The major physical work included construction of bridges and roads, completion of small development schemes of local importance by 561 union councils.

11. During 1981-82, Rs. 24.080 million has been allocated as block provision for grant-in-aid to Rural Councils to undertake small development schemes of local importance.

N.W.F.P.

12. A sum of Rs. 41.000 million was allocated for rural development programme in 1980-81. This was utilized by 12 District Councils and 437 union councils on construction of rural roads, spurs, water supply and sanitation works, their extension and maintenance. The union councils carried out other minor works which include improvement and maintenance of street lights, pavement of village streets, improvement of internal village roads, village drainage system, ponds, village sanitation and minor irrigation works.

13. Rs. 45.000 million have been allocated for rural development programme in 1981-82. This will be spent by 12 district councils and 437 union councils of the province. An amount of Rs. 23.150 million has been earmarked for works programmes of 12 district councils in the province. The balance amount of Rs. 21.500 million is to be distributed among 437 union councils for minor works of maintenance.

Baluchistan

14. A sum of Rs. 22.00 million was provided in the ADP during 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 24.500 million was utilized. This shows 114% utilization. Physical achievements include completion of 1,565 small schemes pertaining to sanitation, drinking water supply, small irrigation/ Karez and small link roads.

15. An allocation of Rs. 22.000 million has been made during 1981-82. The physical targets envisage completion of on-going projects and initiation of two new projects during the year.

Federal Programme

16. In the Annual Development Programme, 1980-81, Rs. 65.544 million were allocated for Federal Rural Development Programme, including the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (Rs. 12.844 million), Ministry of Interior (Rs. 6.550 million), Azad Kashmir (Rs. 27.150 million), Northern Areas (Rs. 10.000 million), FATA (Rs. 9.000 million). According to revised estimates, Rs. 65.090 million have been spent : Ministry of Local Government and Rural Deveolpment Rs. 11.340 million, Interior Division Rs. 6.100 million, Azad Kashmir Rs. 27.150 million, Northern Areas Rs. 10.000 million, FATA Rs. 10.500 million.

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

17. In 1980-81 an allocation of Rs. 12.844 million was made to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for undertaking rural development projects against which an expenditure of Rs. 11.340 million was incurred by the end of June, 1981. The amount was utilized on the establishment of training institutions like National Centre for Rural Development and Vocational Guidance and Rural Entrepreneurship Centre ; Data Centre; Establishment of Federal Rural Roads Engineering Cell ; construction of hostel for elected local councillors ; and grant-in-aid to provinces for development of rural infrastructure.

18. The allocation for 1981-82 amounts to Rs. 15.398 million. It has been provided for the continuation of on-going projects and three new projects *viz.* establishment of Municipal Training and Research Institute at Karachi ; optimization of irrigation water use through Local Councils and for undertaking rural development and Local Government Research.

Federal Capital Area

19. During 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 6.550 million was allocated to Interior Division for implementation of on-going development projects in the Federal Capital Area. It was fully utilized by the end of June, 1981 for construction of 9.66 Km. of rural roads, construction of infiltration gallery, electrification of 2 villages, digging of 30 shallow wells, construction of IRD Marakaz building at Bharakau, 2 shops and residential buildings at Tarlai and Sihala and pavement of streets in the Federal Capital Area.

20. In 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 6.035 million was made for undertaking similar infrastructure work in Federal Capital Area.

21. For the year 1981-82, Rs. 76.941 million have been allocated to Rural Development programmes. The Rural Development Division will have Rs. 15.398 million, Interior Division Rs. 6.035 million, Azad Kashmir Rs. 29.250 million, Northern Areas Rs. 12.285 million and FATA Rs. 13.973 million.

22. The Financial Allocation and utilization, Agency-wise, appears in Annexure I.

[illegible] 1

[illegible] DURING 1980-81 AND ADP 1981-82 ALLOCATION

(Million Rupees)

Agency	1980-81 Allocation	1980-81 Revised Estimates	1980-81 Percentage utilization	A. D. P. 1981-82 Provision	Percentage increase/decrease over 1980-81 Revised Estimate
Federal					
Rural Development Division	12.844	11.340	88	15.398	+ 35.8
Interior Division	6.550	6.100	93	6.035	— 1.1
Azad Kashmir	27.150	27.150	100	29.250	+ 7.7
[illegible]	10.000	10.000	100	12.285	+ 22.8
F. A. T. A.	9.000	10.500	117	13.978	+ 33.0
Sub-total (a) ..	65.544	65.090	99	76.911	+ 18.20
Provincial					
Punjab :					
Rural Development	140.000	169.420	121	294.900	+ 74.1
Farm to Market Roads	208.538	128.000	61	300.000	+134.4
Sind	30.000	30.000*	100	24.080	— 19.8
N. W. F. P.	41.000	41.000*	100	45.000	+ 9.7
Baluchistan	22.000	24.500	114	22.000	— 10.21
Sub-total (b) ..	441.538	392.92	89	685.98	+ 74.6
Grand Total—(a+b) ..	507.082	458.01	90	762.921	+ 66.6

CHAPTER 25

SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME

The term " Special Areas " is used for the areas comprising Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), FATA Development Corporation FATA-DC of NWFP. The Government is determined to accelerate the development of these areas to bring them at par with comparatively developed parts of Pakistan as soon as possible. For this reason, these areas are given a special treatment in the Annual Development Programme as well as in the Three-year Investment Programme (1981—84) of the country.

2. These areas, which are mainly hilly, are spread over 109,276 sq. km: Azad Kashmir 11,639 sq. km; Northern Areas 70,416 sq. km. and Federally Administered Tribal Areas 27,221 sq. km. The total population (1980 Census) is 4.717 million : 1.980 million in Azad Kashmir, 0.562 million in Northern Areas and 2.175 million in Federally Administered Tribal Areas. In view of the hilly terrain and difficult communications and scattered population, special attention is accorded to evolve such development strategy as may result in quick and visible impact on the life of the local people.

3. During 1980-81, ADP provision of Rs. 657.524 million was made for the development of these special areas. Against this, the utilization stood at Rs. 640.175 million. The agency-wise allocation and utilization for 1980-81 for these areas are indicated in the table below :

TABLE I

ADP Allocation and Utilization 1980-81

(Million Rs)

Agency	Provision for 1980-81	Utilization 1980-81	% Implementation
1. Azad Kashmir	225.000	225.000	100.0
2. Northern Areas	139.000	127.677	91.8
3. FATA (Provincial)	225.000	223.583	99.4
4. FATA-DC	68.524	63.915	93.3
Total ..	657.524	640.175	97.4

4. During 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 806.957 million has been made for these special areas, an increase of 23% over Rs. 657.524 million provided in 1980-81. The agency-wise programme for 1980-81 and 1981-82 alongwith their percentage increase is given in the following table.

TABLE 2

ADP Allocation 1981-82

(Million Rs)

Agency	Provision for 1980-81	Provision for 1981-82	% increase of col. 3 over col. 2
1	2	3	4
1. Azad Kashmir	225.000	278.533	24
2. Northern Areas	139.000	152.561	10
3. FATA (Provincial)	225.000	292.500	30
4. FATA-DC	68.524	83.363	22
Total ..	657.524	806.957	23

5. The review of programme for 1980-81 and the programme for 1981-82 for these Special Areas is discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (F.A.T.A.)

Review of 1980-81

6. During 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 293.524 million was made for the development programme of FATA. Of this, Rs. 225.000 million was placed at the disposal of the Government of NWFP for the development of social and physical infrastructure, agriculture and extension of power in the FATA while the remaining Rs. 68.524 million was allocated to Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Corporation (FATA-DC) for utilisation on schemes pertaining to the development of water resources, industries and minerals. By the end of June, 1981 an expenditure of Rs. 287.498 million (Rs. 223.583 million by FATA-NWFP and Rs. 63.915 million by FATA-DC) is reported to have been incurred showing about 98 per cent utilization. The sector-wise details of financial allocation and utilization are given in Annexure I.

7. The physical progress achieved in various sectors, during the year under review, is discussed below :

FATA—NWFP

8. *Agriculture.*—In this sector, major programmes under execution related to agriculture extension, agriculture engineering, animal husbandry and forestry etc. During 1980-81, an area of 10,401 hectares was sprayed, 16,580 hectares was rodent controlled, 1,141 hectares of land were levelled and 127,061 fruit plants, were distributed against the original targets of 8,140 hectares, 15,400 hectares, 2,633 hectares and 191,000 fruit plants, respectively. Besides, 20 scholarships were awarded to B. Sc. (Agriculture) students against the target of 22.

9. In the animal husbandry sub-sector, the target of opening of 4 dispensaries was fully achieved while work continued on 64 existing dispensaries and 2 hospitals according to the target. About 130,345 animals were treated and 12,580 were castrated. As many as 15 scholarships were awarded.

10. Under the forestry sub-sector, block plantation on 250 hectares and linear plantation on 152 avenue km. were completed against the original targets of 324 hectares and 64 avenue km., respectively, while nurseries were also established on 13 hectares against the target of 12 hectares.

11. *Industrial Training.*—Under the industrial training programme, as many as 44 persons completed their training while 61 were under training against the target of 90 in various crafts in 2 metal and 1 woollen training-*cum*-production centres, of which one is located at Kohat pass while the other two are at Miranshah.

12. *Communications.*—In this sector, the achievements included construction of 104 km of shingled roads, 68 km of black topped roads and improvement of 63 km of roads against the original targets of 108 km, 75 km and 97 km, respectively. Besides, two bridges were also completed against the original target of 3.

13. *Power.*—The following table indicates the physical targets and achievements :

TABLE 3

Physical Targets & Achievements, 1980-81

Sector	Original Target (1980-81)	Revised Target (1980-81)	Achievement (1980-81)
1. Erection of H.T. Lines	142 km	145 km	146 km
2. Completion of H.T. Lines	163 km	170 km	141 km
3. Erection of L.T. Lines	131 km	156 km	149 km
4. Completion of L.T. Lines	133 km	168 km	200 km
5. Installation of Transformers	86	96	96
6. Electrification of villages	109	113	157

14. *Physical Planning and Housing.*—In this sector, 17 schemes relating to public health engineering and 3 to housing were completed during the year under review. The housing schemes completed include: (i) Construction of office and residential accommodation for political and B&R staff at Khar, Bajaur Agency, (ii) Construction of Tehsil building at Spinwam (N.W. agency) and (iii) Construction of residential accommodation for APA and his staff at Latha (S.W. agency). Implementation of the scheme for feasibility study for housing colony at Parachinar could not make much head-way.

15. *Education.*—The physical targets *viz-a-viz* achievements made in the education sector during 1980-81, are indicated below :

	Original Target (1980-81)	*Achievement (1910-81)*
(i) Establishment of new primary schools	50	37
(ii) Construction of buildings for existing primary schools	48	36
(iii) Up-grading of primary schools to middle status	14	12
(iv) Construction of buildings for existing middle schools	2	1
(v) Upgrading of middle schools to high school status	1	1
(*vi*) Construction of college buildings	5	1
(*vii*) Residential accommodation for female teachers	12	9
(*viii*) Construction of hostels	2	Nil
(*ix*) Construction of science laboratories	7	7
(x) Opening of technical workshop	1	1

16. *Health.*—In this sector, during the period under review, 18 basic health units and a hostel were completed against the original targets of 21 and one, respectively. Targets set in respect of opening of one RHC and upgrading of 6 dispensaries into BHUs could not be achieved.

FATA-DC

17. In FATA-DC, against the allocation of Rs. 68.524 million provided for the schemes of water resources, industries and mineral sectors, the utilization during 1980-81 stood at Rs. 63.915 million, thereby showing an achievement of 93.27 per cent. The physical achievements, during the year under review, in different segments of economy are as under :

18. *Water.*—In this sector, 33 schemes relating to surface water were in hand; out of 23 schemes scheduled for completion, 22 were completed while the remaining one could not be completed mainly due to delay by the nominated contractor. In the ground water sector, out of 11 schemes, 7 were completed. On completion of these schemes 8,543 hectares of new area would be brought under cultivation while 4,239 hectares of existing areas would be improved.

19. *Industry.*—The progress registered in respect of 4 schemes under execution during 1980-81 is as follows : (i) Oil Expelling and Refining plant at Bajaur agency ; Machinery to the extent of 95 per cent has been transported to the site while civil work was badly delayed due to the inability of the nominated contractors. An overall progress of 49 per cent has been made ; (ii) Balancing of fruit factory at Kurram agency : The implementation of the project was deferred till re-appraisal was made and a viable proposal was put up; (iii) Setting up of looms at Mir Ali (N. W. agency). The entire civil works have been completed except internal water supply. Out of 40 looms to be installed, 36 have been erected while work on the remaining 4 progressed. The scheme has been delayed due to late supply of machinery and inefficiency of Corporation staff; (iv) Survey and investigation for preparing industrial projects in FATA : Tenders for appointment of consultants for the preparation of feasibility studies of (i) Cement plant, (ii) Bicycle unit and (iii) Bricks plant have been floated. Survey for availability of raw material for cement and bricks has been undertaken.

20. *Minerals.*—The work on exploitation of soapstone in Daradar Valley, Kurram agency remained suspended for want of approach road to the deposit. Under the scheme investigation and exploitation of prospective areas of FATA, survey of 300 sq. km area in Khyber agency and 180 sq. km area in Kurram agency was carried out. In North Waziristan agency, six prospective areas for copper deposits were discovered in Boya and 268 meters strata has been drilled. Clearance was not provided for geophysical exploration of manganese in Bajaur agency and exploration of chromite/jade/marble/magnetite in Mohmand agency etc.

Programme for 1981-82

21. A sum of Rs. 375.863 million (Rs. 292.500 million for FATA-NWFP and Rs. 83.363 million for FATA-DC) has been earmarked for financing development projects in FATA, which indicates an acceleration of about 28 per cent over the previous year. The sector-wise financial break-up of allocation is given at Annexure II.

FATA-NWFP

22. The major physical targets for 1981-82 are briefly discussed below :

23. *Agriculture.*—The major programmes pertain to levelling of an area of 1,458 hectares, distribution of 757,000 fruit plants and awarding of 22 B. Sc. (Agriculture) scholarships, opening of one and improvement of 7 existing veterinary dispensaries under the animal husbandry sub-sector and raising/maintenance of 112 avenue km linear plantation and 12 hectares of nurseries under the forestry sub-sector.

24. *Communications.*—It is proposed to complete construction/improvement of 322 km of roads (101 km of shingled, 90 km black-topped and 131 km improvement). In addition, 3 bridges are also proposed to be constructed.

25. *Power.*—The plan envisages electrification of 173 villages, installation of 127 transformers and erection of 197 km of H. T. Lines and 180 km of L. T. Lines.

26. *Education.*—The physical targets proposed to be achieved included the following :

(*i*) Establishment of new Primary schools	31
(*ii*) Construction of buildings for existing primary schools	50
(*iii*) Upgrading of primary schools to middle status	6
(*iv*) Construction of buildings for existing middle schools	6
(*v*) Upgrading of middle schools to high school status	3
(*vi*) Construction of college buildings	4
(*vii*) Construction of hostels	2
(*viii*) Construction of science laboratories	1

27. *Health.*—The programme aims at completion of 15 basic health units, opening of one rural health centre and upgrading of 5 dispensaries into basic health units.

28. *Physical Planning and Housing.*—In this sector, as many as 90 schemes (29 relating to public health engineering and the remaining 61 to housing) will be completed.

FATA-DC

29. *Water.*—Out of 51 schemes under execution, 23 would be completed in all respects while 75 per cent work will be completed on 7 schemes.

30. *Industry.*—Work relating to (i) Oil expelling and refining plant in Bajaur agency and (ii) preparation of feasibility studies for industrial units is expected to be completed by 100 % in June, 1982. About 64% work will be done on survey and investigation for preparing industrial projects in FATA and 65 % on plantation of poplar trees in Miranshah. Preliminary work will be taken up on the setting up of brick manufacturing plant (Khyber) and bicycle manufacturing factory (Khyber).

31. *Mineral*.—Work in respect of " Exploitation of Soap-stone in Daradar Valley " is expected to be achieved by 59 per cent during 1981-82 subject to the availability of approach road. Fifty per cent construction work of the building for mineral laboratory is expected to be completed. Physical target of 55% for detailed investigation and exploration of prospective areas in FATA is expected to be achieved.

32. *Miscellaneous*.—Work relating to purchase of land and construction of residential accommodation for employees of FATA-DC (Phase I) would be completed in all respect by the end of 1981-82. Fifty per cent of construction work of residential accommodation of the staff in Kurram and N. W. agencies would be completed while similar work in S. W. agency and at HQ. would be completed to an extent of 40%. Feasibility studies for the establishment of agriculture and livestock farms in FATA would also be completed.

AZAD KASHMIR

33. A sum of Rs. 225.000 million was provided in the Annual Development Programme (ADP) 1980-81 for Azad Kashmir which was utilized in full. The sector-wise break-up of allocation and utilization is given at Annexure III.

Review of 1980-81

34. A brief account of the physical performance in each sector, during the year under review, is given in the following paragraphs :

35. *Agriculture*.—In this sector, the major programmes being executed included distribution of fertilizer, improved seeds, promotion of potato and vegetable cultivation, development of horticulture, besides strengthening of agriculture extension services. During 1980-81, 174 tonnes of wheat seeds, 32 tonnes of maize seeds, 9 tonnes of paddy seeds and 25 tonnes of potato seeds were distributed against the targets of 112 tonnes, 37 tonnes, 56 tonnes and 56 tonnes, respectively. The wheat seed distribution target exceeded by 52 per cent, while those of maize, paddy and potato fell short of the targets by 15%, 84% and 56%. Against 7,000 metric tons distribution programme of fertilizer, 4495 metric tons of fertilizer were distributed. Under plant protection programme, an area of 6,000 hectares was covered. Against the training programme of 35 field assistants, 14 were imparted training while 15 were under training ; 22 apple production technicians were trained while 20 were under training. Twenty field assistants were placed at 20 extension centres. For the development of horticulture, about 185,000 fruit plants were produced and distributed against the target of 220,000. Besides, 5 lakh chota stocks were purchased and planted against 2 lakh and about 2 lakh stock plants were budded and grafted. Under the programme of promotion of vegetable cultivation and seed production, an area of 364 hectares against 340 hectares was brought under vegetable cultivation and 4479 metric tons of fresh vegetables were produced.

36. In the animal husbandry sub-sector, the major achievements entailed treatment of 547,337 animals/poultry birds against 600,000 and 600,752 cases were vaccinated against 600,000 during 1980-81. As many as 4 poultry farms were opened ; 472,000 eggs were produced, 10,326 poultry meat birds/broilers and 690 layers were produced at Government Farms. Two artificial insemination centres remained in operation where 545 cases were inseminated.

37. Under the forestry sub-sector, 4,549 hectares gross area were closed, 2,923 hectares reforested, 990 hectares maintained, and 54,982 hectares were protected. For the protection and development of wild-life, parks/sanctuaries/game reserves in an area of 51,739 hectares have been protected. An area of 486 hectares was treated for scientific range management practices under Neelum valley range land project. Under water shed management in Chenab basin, 366,550 plants were planted in an area of 62 hectares besides levelling and terracing of 74 hectares of land. Moreover, for future plantation about 45 hectares of nurseries were raised and 1.42 million plants were extracted under the scheme for comprehensive forest nurseries. Two nurseries have been raised and 5,000 poplar plants planted for match manufacturing plant at Muzaffarabad. Under development of trout in Azad Kashmir, construction work on one watcher hut and one hatching room was completed and hatching material and trout feed purchased besides field equipment.

38. Under IDA Hill Farming Technical Development Project, as many as 10 schemes currently under execution registered some progress. The achievements included establishment of nurseries with an annual production capacity of 36,000 apple plants, registration of 3,600 apple growers in 4 project areas for apple plantation, import of apple seeds for raising seedlings, commissioning

of apple marketing study, procurement of 2.728 metric tons of vegetable seeds at Chattar Kalas Farm, procurement/ installation of seed processing machinery, plantation of fast growing fuel wood species in an area of 324 hectares, conducting of fodder trials, continuation of various trials on maize and pulses and finalisation of preliminary recommendations for both low and high technology packages, selection/deputation of 20 recruits for 6 months apple technicians course at Garhi Dupatta institute, 12 F.Sc. students for 4 years Degree Course in Agriculture at Faisalabad, training of 3 officers in 6 months maize agronomy course at CIMMYT, MEXICO, completion of annotation of aerial photography for 3 districts, preparation of land capability and land use maps of sub-water sheds each of Danna and Dhirkot, completion of field survey and data collection report and selection/commissioning of study on land tenure paper.

39. *Industry.*—In this sector, training was imparted to 20 persons in Inlay and Durree weaving from the training-*cum*-production centres, Muzaffarabad, Mirpur and Rawalakot. Twelve persons were deputed to various technical institutions of Pakistan for training in different trades. With a view to develop sericulture industry, 4 silk seed rearing halls each at Athmuqam, Leepa, Kahuta and Samahni were constructed. Silk seeds from Japan were imported. A Polytrade school was established at Kotli and a leather tanning, curring and leather goods training-*cum*-development institute was set up at Bhimber. Briefs for Manpower and Marketing Survey were prepared and statistical data collected. An industrial school for training of 50 women annually was established at Akalgarh. A commercial wing was added with the training centre, Muzaffarabad, and 10 women industrial schools started functioning in rented buildings. Work was initiated on the setting up of wood working, wood carving and wool weaving training centres, at Athmuqam and Leepa. Feasibility studies were undertaken for establishment of marble and wood processing plants at Kotli and Muzaffarabad. Work remained in progress on the setting up of an industrial estate at Bhimber.

40. *Mineral.*—In this sector, there were four schemes under execution namely (i) preliminary and detailed survey and mineral investigations of Poonch and Kotli districts and feasibility study thereof, (ii) Exploration of graphite deposits of Mohriwali, (iii) Exploration of precious stones and sulphide minerals in pegmatites and associated rocks of Neelum valley, and (iv) Detailed survey and mineral investigation around Muzaffarabad town. Under item No. (i) work on the reserve estimates of the bauxite deposits and fireclay *ex*-deposits of Dhanwan schister and quartizite deposits of Devigarh was completed while that of soapstone deposits at Newal was under completion. Lead mineralization at Sawar-samrot area was located and further works for downward extension in depth was being carried out. Under item No. (ii) extensive search for graphite near Tarli Domel was made where a bed of graphite schist was located having an average thickness of 6 ft. Under item No. (iii) work relating to the geological mapping of Ruby bearing limestone and altered zones around Lilum and Khandi Mali on scale 1: 15,000 was completed and an area of about 50 sq. km was covered and reserve estimation of Feldspar deposits of Bata and Kundalshahi was also completed, while under item No. (iv) work on geological map of Khilla area was completed; Geo-chemical prospection was underway. Samples have been collected for trace elements and instrumental survey was completed.

41. *Power.*—Under the programme of power development and distribution facilities, the achievements included laying of 284 km transmission lines (84 km HT and 200 km LT) against the original target of 161 km (32 km HT and 129 km LT). In physical term, the achievement exceeded the target by 76%. As many as 105 transformers were installed against the target of 65 ; 7,131 service connections were provided against 2,000 projected while villages electrified stood at 93 against 71. Under the programme of electrification of rural areas in Azad Kashmir, 369 km. transmission lines were laid (197 km HT and 172 km LT) against the original target of 210 km (90 km. HT and 120 km. LT), 73 transformers were installed against 100, service connections provided stood at 4,200 against 10,000 and villages electrified were 90.

42. *Transport and Communications.*—Major achievements included improvement/metalling by 6.5% on link roads in Muzaffarabad, 23% reconditioning of Mangla-Chechian-Sarai Alamgir road, tarring of 11% Banjosa-Trarkhal road, 26% improvement of Neli-Reshian road, 23% metalling of Jhola-Nar-Panyola road, 28% black topping of Dawarandi-Abbaspur-Kahuta road, 19% construction of Patikka-Bheri road, 2% improvement of Kohala-Muzaffarabad road, 19% surfacing of Azad Pattan-Pallandri-Hajira road, 26% construction of Rawalakot by-pass road, 11% metalling of Kotli-Pallandri road, 19% construction of Bhimber-Samani-Pirgali road, 8% improvement

of Chattar Kalas-Rangla road, 5% metalling of Chattar Kalas-Garhi Duputta road, 11% improvement of Ghaziabad-Minhasa road, 9% metalling of Dudyal-Siakh road, 23% improvement of Kotli-Nikyal road, 23% metalling of Kotli-Hotspring-Sehra road, 34% improvement of Dudyal-Bazar road, 100% completion of Sawa Mong and Khaigala-Hajira roads and part purchase of road making machinery. In addition, work done on Muzaffarabad-Shardi road entailed widening of 22.6 km, metalling of 8.4 km, surfacing of 10 km, construction of 25 culverts, 28 cause-ways and 27.256 cubic metre of retaining walls. Physical progress achieved on Kohala-Kuliari road involved widening of 8.5 km, metalling of 4.5 km and construction of 4 culverts and 21 cubic metre retaining walls. The work done on Kotli-Sattian-Kuliari road was metalling of 13.5 km, construction of 18 culverts, 8 cause-ways and 762 cubic metres of retaining walls.

43. Work in respect of bridges taken up for execution was at different stages of development. The suspension bridge at Ainpana was constructed to an extent of 18%, Bhimber Nullah Bridge was completed 100%, Domel bridge was constructed 12%, Garhi Dopatta and Azad Pattan Bridges were constructed up to sub-structure and pier level, suspension bridge over river Neelum at Kel was completed 23%, suspension bridge at Kahuta was constructed 14%, 4 suspension bridges each at Digar, Nampura, Dangali and Jamalpura were completed 14%, 22%, 13%and 33%, respectively.

44. *Physical Planning and Housing*.—The following table indicates the physical targets fixed *viz-a-viz* the achievements made during the year under review :

TABLE 4

Physical Targets and Achievements 1980-81

S. No.	Sector	Unit	1980-1981	
			Achievement	Target
I.	Water Supply :			
	(i) Urban	Additional population served	12,000	12,000
	(ii) Rural	-do-	2,000	2,000
II.	Sanitation :			
	Urban	-do-	15,000	5,000
III.	Urban Housing	No. of plots	268	268
VI.	Govt. Servants housing	No. of quarters	6	6
V.	Govt. Offices/Buildings	(Million sq.ft.)	0.034	0.034

45. Scheme-wise performance accomplished entailed installation of test tubewells to an extent of 87%, residential quarters for Government servants by 10%, Secretariat complex by 39%, rest house by 25% and Library and reading room by 45% at Kotli, Guest house at Muzaffarabad by 21%, housing schemes each at Kotli, Rawalakot and Chotagala by 15%, 31% and 7% and water supply schemes, Kotli and Rawalakot by 52% and 13%, respectively, High court circuit by 12%, purchase of land for Government housing scheme at Kotli by 16 ., 2 rest houses at Bagh and Kahuta by 18% and 20%. The water supply scheme at Pallandari was completed by 58% while that at Bhimber was augmented by 27%. The existing roads in Muzaffarabad town were improved to an extent of 19% while that of sewerage and storm water draining to 37%. The housing scheme at Upper Chattar was nearing completion. Dudyal and Pind Kurd and Pind Kalan water supply schemes were augmented by 30% and 20%, respectively. Link roads in Mirpur town were improved to 46%.

46. *Education*.—Progress achieved on provision of additional accommodation to 34 old and 60 new high schools in Mirpur, Poonch and Muzaffarabad districts was about 10%, acquisition of land and provision of equipment to 3 girls colleges 15.38%, construction of college at Dudyal 25.2%, acquisition of land for 40 new high schools 27.93%, provision of additional rooms to 33 high schools in Muzaffarabad and Poonch districts 19%, construction of building for 6 colleges each at

Dhirkot, Mong, Trarkhel, Hajira, Abbaspur and Kahuta (Poonch Distt.) 12.94%, provision of equipment to 3 colleges at Khuiratta, Schnsa and Khandhar (Kotli Distt.) 10%, construction of buildings for 3 colleges at Danna, Chinari and Chikar (M'abbad Distt.) 36.25%, provision of equipment and buildings to 4 colleges at Sumani, Afzalpur, Akalgarh and Dudyal (Mirpur Distt.) 24%, construction of main building with agro-technical teachers training centre, Muzaffarabad 41.41%, construction of additional rooms with 4 high school in Kotli 26.46%, purchase of 4 buses one for Public School, Muzaffarabad and 3 for Degree Colleges Bagh, Pallandari and Dudyal 45%.

47. *Health.*—During 1980-81, 20 bedded ward was constructed at Rawalakot, 4 rural health centres and 44 basic health units started functioning in new buildings, and work on dental clinics at Bagh, Sensa, Huttian and Bhimber progressed. Work on nursing school and nursing hospital also progressed. Work relating to maternity and child welfare centres, leprosy centres, 16 more rural health centres remained in different stages of development. Designing work of district H.Q. hospital at Kotli was at its final stage of completion. Under the scheme for supplementary feeding for infants, pre-school children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers under WFP in AJK, 265,682 kg of wheat, 21,658 kg of DSM and 1,600 kg of butter oil were received, of which 33,429 kg of wheat, 10,902 kg of DSM and 1,600 of butter oil were utilised. The number of doctors increased from 79 to 82, nurses from 12 to 13 and lady health visitors from 16 to 17.

48. *Rural Development.*—In this sector, the major physical achievements, in different segments of economy included construction/completion of 356 primary school buildings, repair/renovation of 83 primary schools, construction of 225.6 km, widening of 24 km. and repair of 22.4 km of roads, construction of 43 foot, 2 suspension and 4 concrete bridges, 7 culverts and 67 km. village paths. For rural water supply, 550,600 rft pipes donated by UNICEF were laid, 204 H/T pumps were installed. Forty four water channels (143 km length) were constructed to irrigate 3669 hectares of land. For soil conservation, 28 bunds were constructed to save 107 hectares of land. In addition, 3 marakiz were completed and 3 existing buildings were improved/extended. For the purposes of health and sanitation, 1.69 million sft streets were paved, a dispensary repaired and sewerage provided at 2 places.

Programme for 1981-82

49. During 1981-82, an allocation of Rs. 278.533 million has been made for the development programme of Azad Kashmir compared to Rs. 225.000 million during 1980-81, an increase by about 24 per cent. Highest priority has been accorded to transport and communications sector followed by power, agriculture, rural development, physical planning and housing and health. Sufficient allocation has also been made for other segments of the economy. The sector-wise break-up is given at Annexure IV. The major physical targets proposed to be achieved during 1981-82 are briefly discussed below :

50. *Agriculture.*—The programme for procurement and distribution of improved varieties of seeds *viz.* maize (75 tonnes), wheat (149 tonnes), paddy (19 tonnes) and potato seed (34 tonnes) will continue during 1981-82. The target for the off-take of fertilizer has been fixed at 7,000 m/tons. For the development of horticulture, Mangla nursery will be upgraded and a tubewell will be installed, 300,000 chota stock will be purchased and 150,000 stock locally produced will be planted in the nurseries, 250,000 plants will be produced for distribution and 200,000 fruit plants will be budded and grafted. Vegetable cultivation will cover an area of 401 hectares which will produce 5,039 tonnes of fresh vegetables and 7,711 kg. of vegetable seeds. Extension service programme will impart training to 30 field assistants and 15 technicians, extension course will be arranged for 45 ladies and short orientation course will be conducted for in-service agriculture graduates besides the recruitment of 20 new field assistants for the new extension centres. About 1,000 soil samples will be collected and tested.

51. In the animal husbandry sub-sector, major programme include opening of 3 veterinary hospitals, 20 veterinary dispensaries, 10 veterinary centres, treatment of 3 lakh each of animals and poultry birds, vaccination of 3 lakh animals and 3 million poultry birds, opening of 3 poultry farms, production of 5 lakh eggs, 13,000 poultry meat birds/broilers and 1,000 layers besides the operation of 12 artificial insemination centres.

52. Under the forestry sub-sector, the programme envisages closing of 4219 hectares of gross area, reforestation of 3,240 hectares, carrying out soil conservation work on 81 hectares, protection of 60,245 hectares and maintenance of 203 hectares. Work in respect of Neelum valley range land,

watershed management in Chenab basin, demarcation of forests, comprehensive forest nurseries, and raising of poplar plantation for match manufacturing plant, Muzaffarabad will continue. The targets set under these schemes include development of an area of 486 hectares of land, demarcation of 6,075 hectares of forest area, erection of 5,000 katcha and 600 pucca pillars, raising/maintaining of nurseries over an area of 45 hectares and planting of 5,000 poplar plants.

53. For the development of tourism in Azad Kashmir, the programme envisages completion of on-going works, construction of one office building, 5 chowkidar, 2 tourist and one supervisor huts at Chotagala, Dhirkot, Chikar and Mangla and furnishing of information centre at Kohala.

54. Under the IDA Hill Farming Technical Development project, the major targets include plantation of 54,000 apple plants in an area of 164 hectares, completion of couple of new extension buildings, production of 2,767 kg. vegetable seeds at Chattar Kalas farm, bringing of 200 hectares under vegetable cultivation, procurement of seed germinator, heavy duty vegetable seed thrasher, dehumidifire and heat sealing machine, establishment of 1.62 hactare forest nursery, plantation of 5 lakh firewood plants on an additional 425 hectares, continuation of cattle breed improvement trials, experimentation/demonstration for maize, pulses and fodder programme, deputation of an agriculture officer to CIMMYT, MEXICO for training in maize production, imparting training to 48 recruits in agriculture certificate course, grant of 2 overseas training in management of apple nursery and vegetable seed nursery, preparation of follow-up projects for lining up further IDA assistance. Besides, under socio-economic studies programme, a study on farming system and land tenure paper will be completed.

55. *Industry*.—Under the industrial training programme, it has been proposed to train 26 persons in Inlay and Durree weaving in the 3 training-*cum*-production centres besides completion of training of artisans. Four rearing halls at Leepa, Athmuqam, Samani and Kahuta will be completed in all respects. Silk seed will be imported for promotion of sericulture industry. Poly trade school at Kotli will be equipped. Work will be completed on leather tanning, curring and leather goods training and development institute at Bhimber. Service facilities at the industrial estate at Bhimber would be provided. In order to make ghee plant at Mangla and wool plant at Muzaffarabad, economically viable, debt equity ratio will be on the basis of 50 : 50.

56. *Mineral*.—In the mineral sector, the programme for 1981-82 includes continuation of work on 4 on-going and 2 new schemes. Work involves reserve estimation of bauxite and fireclay of Goi, Balmi, Khandar, Kareala and soap-stone of Newal, extraction of alumn salts, industrial tests of Ankerite limestone of Kamroti, industrial studies of pozzolana ash, detailed geological work on asbestos deposits of Bedori, detailed geological map of Tarli Domel graphite on scale 1: 5000, extensive exploration in Kalijandar area for ruby deposits, reserve estimation of Galana in Chillanan and soap-stone deposits for Machyara, detailed work on Zinc mineralization in Shonther area, reserve estimation of fireclay/bauxite of Batmong and Khilla, gypsum around Muzaffarabad, development of mines for exploitation of minerals.

57. *Water*.—For irrigation of 3925 hectares of land in Jari-Bhimber, a scheme based on the feasibility study prepared by WAPDA has been submitted. The work would start soon after its approval by the competent authority.

58. *Power*.—Under the programme of electrification of rural areas in Azad Kashmir, work would continue on the laying of 300 km power transmission lines (100 km HT and 200 km LT), installation of 180 transformers, 20,000 service connections and electrification of 150 villages. Besides, work in respect of ower development and distribution facilities would almost be completed except civil works. Preliminary survey of 6 Nulla and final survey of 3 Nulla under the scheme for "Investigation of small hydle project", would be undertaken.

59. *Transport and Communications*.—The programme includes completion of work on 9 road schemes *viz*: reconditioning of : i) Mangla-Chechian-Sarai Alamgir, improvement and metalling of (ii) link roads in capital area, Muzaffarabad, (iii) Jhola-Nar-Panyola, (iv) Neli-Reshian, (v) Patikka-Bheri, (vi) Pallandari-Hajira, (vii) by-pass road from Domel bridge to Neelum bridge, (viii) Dudyal-Bazar and (ix) Kotli-Nikyal. Besides, Dawarandi-Abbaspur-Kahuta road will be improved by 28%, Rawalakot by-pass road and Bhimber-Samani road will be constructed by 22% and 18%, respectively, road making machinery will be fully procured. On Muzaffarabad-Shardi road 24 km will be widened, 23 km surfaced, 60 culverts and 60 causeways will also be

constructed while on Kohala-Kuliari road 21.5 km will be metalled, 21.5 km surfaced, 30 culverts, 30 causeways and 12,000-*cum*-retaining walls will be constructed. Similarly, 18 km of road will be surfaced, and 1,000-*cum*-retaining walls will be constructed on Kotli-Sattian-Kuliari road.

60. The bridge at Domel over river Jhelum will be completed by 25%, bridge at Ghari Dupatta by 31%, bridge at Azad Pattan by 25%, five suspension bridges will be completed 46% at Kel, 72% at Kahuta, 54% at Digar, 56% at Nampura and 45% at Jamalpur.

61. *Physical Planning & Housing.*—The physical targets set for 1981-82 in this sector, are indicated below :

Sub-Sector	Unit	Target
I. Water supply :		
(*i*) Urban	Additional population to be served	18,000
(*ii*) Rural	do.	65,000
II. Sanitation :		
Urban	do.	10,000
III. Govt. Servants housing	No. of quarters	16
IV. Govt. offices/buildings..	million sq. ft.	0.030

62. Besides, work would either be completed or reach at an advanced stage of completion in respect of 15 schemes for sinking of water supply test tubewells at Bhimber, renovation of pavement and drains at Muzaffarabad, 17 quarters for non-gazetted government servants, Secretariat complex at Muzaffarabad, 5 rest houses at Kotli, Mirpur, Bagh, Kahuta and Muzaffarabad, paving of bus-stand, water supply at Kotli and Rawalakot, augmentation of water supply to Bhimber. Work will also be initiated on greater water supply scheme, Muzaffarabad.

63. *Education.*—The programme provides for completion of PTC hostel at Rawalakot, main building and hostel of Agro-Technical Teachers Training Centre, Muzaffarabad, 16 milddle school buildings, industrial arts workshop with pilot high school, Muzaffarabad, 212 additional rooms with 27 high schools located at different of places of Azad Kashmir. Besides, land will be acquired for 10 high schools and equipment and furniture, sports material will be provided to 5 high schools. Buildings will be completed for 8 colleges each at Dhirkot, Abbaspur, Kahuta, Trarkhel, Hajira, Mong, Danna, Chinari and Chikar while buildings for 2 girls colleges will be constructed at Akalgarh and Dudyal. Land for girls college building at Kotli will be acquired and work on main building will be started. Equipment for introduction of Home Economics and Psychology will be procured for girls colleges, Mirpur and Muzaffarabad.

64. *Health.*—The programme envisages completion of work on nursing school and hostel, and construction of para-medical institute at Mirpur, continuation of work on 50 bedded CMH, Muzaffarabad, 4 rural health centres, 60 basic health units, leprosy centres and staff quarters, recruitment of 9 doctors, 26 nurses, and 20 lady health visitors and training of 40 dais.

65. *Rural Development.*—The programme aims at construction and completion of 404 primary school buildings, construction of 212 km, and widening of 11 km of roads, construction of 15 suspension, 33 foot, 2 RCC bridges, 4 culverts and 55 km village paths, laying of 6 lakh rft. pipes donated by UNICEF, construction of 336 water tanks, 38 water ponds, 48 wells, 95 water channels, 3 irrigation ponds, and installation of 5 hand pumps and 2 lift pumps. The schemes on completion will irrigate 20,776 hectares. In addition, 31 protection dams will be constructed to save 2,733 hectares from erosion, 4 marakiz buildings will be constructed and 198,900 sft. streets will be paved.

NORTHERN AREAS

Review of 1980-81

66. An allocation of Rs. 139.000 million was made for Northern Areas in 1980-81. The highest priority was given to physical planning and housing followed by transport and communications, education, power and health sectors. The financial utilization, during the year under review, stood at Rs. 127.677 million showing about 92% achievements. The sector-wise break-up of allocation and utilization are given at Annexure V. The physical progress in various sectors is summarized below :

67. *Agriculture.*—Major achievements included distribution of 42,000 bags of fertilizer on subsidised rates, 2250 kg of improved wheat seed, 65,000 fruit plants of various kinds, raising of 140,000 fruit plants in all existing nurseries, treatment/spray of 37,000 fruit plants and 7203 hectares of land against the respective targets of 30,000 bags, 156 tonnes of improved seed, 7,500 plants, 165,000 fruit plants and covering almost all the affected crop area of Northern Areas. Besides 19.8 tonnes of wheat seeds, 10.6 tonnes of maize seeds and 27.6 tonnes potato seeds were produced, 97 per cent of the technical staff against three extension service centres was employed and all existing nurseries/farms/orchards were maintained. In the animal husbandry sub-sector, seven static dispensaries and one livestock disease control scheme was completed while 219,000 animals/poultry birds were treated and 30,000 layers/broilers chicks and pullets were procured. Under fisheries sub-sector programme, 5 trout hatcheries have fully been completed, two other projects have achieved progress ranging between 80 to 95 per cent, 1000 kgs fish and 50 mallard ducks were put to sale, 35,000 green ova brown trout were artificially bred, rainbow trout was stocked in Gudai, Darel and Kargah nullah while European corp was stocked in Kotwal, Jutial and Gina lakes and Indus river near partab bridge and brown trout was stocked in Shandur lake. In the forestry sub-sector, 340,000 plants were planted over an area of 282 hectares, all the 25 forest nurseries and 1821 hectares road avenue and parks were maintained, 80 HP diesel engine with accessories for lift irrigation were purchased and 5 huts and 20 check dams were constructed.

68. *Industry.*—In this sector, about 95 per cent achievement on the de-hydration of fruit plant in Gilgit, has been made while two vocational schools—one at Astore and the other at Gakuch—were opened and 3 existing schools were completed.

69. *Water.*—Work on 11 projects continued during the year under review. Construction work on 9 water channels measuring about 28,000 rft was carried out and 6' dia pipe line for irrigation purpose measuring about 1,000 rft has been completed.

70. *Power.*—Major achievements include completion of 6 power houses and forebays, construction of 10,000 rft power channels, 1250 rft waste ways, 2,900 km. transmission line and 2200 km distribution line besides the installation of 600 electric poles.

71. *Transport and Communications.*—The progress accomplished includes construction of 23 km metalled roads, 178 km jeepable roads and 67 km 3 tonner roads, besides the completion of 20 suspension bridges, one baily bridge and 5 rest houses.

72. *Physical Planning and Housing.*—Work on 4 C, 5 D, 19E, 33 F and 36 G & H type houses and 8 non-residential accommodation has fully been completed during the period under review. Under the drinking water supply programme 40,000 rft water channels, 520,000 gallon capacity storage tanks and 240,780 rft pipe line have been constructed/laid.

73. *Education.*—In this sector, the major achievements include construction of buildings for 6 new primary schools and 13 middle and high schools, repairing/improvement of 16 primary schools and 36 middle and high school buildings and construction of 5 residential/non-residential accommodation.

74. *Health.*—Progress achieved during the period includes construction of 7 hospital and 23 dispensary buildings and 3 residential and one non-residential accommodation. Under the rural health system which has now been merged with the regular health services, 60 health guards were given training, 197 health guards were given re-training, 3,702 children were vaccinated and 74 opium addicts were treated. Work on administration block, officer wards and officer mess for medical department at Gilgit also reached at an advanced stage of completion.

75. *Rural Development.*—Under the rural development programme, the physical achievements include construction of 221 small irrigation channels, 101 small water tanks, 93 small protective bunds, 189 small jeepable roads/pony tracks/culverts/bridges and 7 community centre/office buildings/ bath rooms. Besides 4 small water supply schemes have also been completed.

Programmes for 1981-82

76. During 1981-82, an allocation of Rs. 152.561 million has been made in the Development Programme of Northern Areas compared to Rs. 139.000 million in 1980-81, showing a rise of about 10 per cent. The first priority has been given to transport and communications, followed by physical planning and housing, power and education sectors. The sector-wise break-up of allocation is given at Annexure VI. The major physical targets proposed for various sectors are as under :

77. *Agriculture.*—Work on 25 schemes relating to distribution of fertilizer, procurement of improved seeds, plant protection measures, construction of two agriculture buildings and distribution of plants will continue under agriculture (main) sector. About 40,000 bags of fertilizer will be procured and distributed. Four schemes concerning raising of fruit nurseries in Ghizar area, improvement of seeds (Noori and Yakoora), fruit development, Skardu and plant protection in Skardu are expected to be completed during 1981-82. In the animal husbandry sub-sector, work on 11 on-going and 5 new schemes will be executed. Construction work on 19 new veterinary dispensaries, one hospital and one office building will be initiated while remaining construction work of two veterinary hospitals, 18 veterinary dispensaries and 2 government poultry farms will be completed.

78. Under the forestry sub-sector, work on 19 schemes (12 on-going and 7 new) including wild-life conservation scheme, national park and lift irrigation scheme will be executed out of which 5 schemes will be completed. About 300,000 plants will be planted, 80,000 plants will be distributed, direct sowing over an area of 8 hectares will be done, afforestation and re-generation work in Astore will continue and construction work on wildlife inspection bunglow at Gilgit and establishment of two new nurseries will be carried out, besides the maintenance of 35 forest plantation parks and 25 forest nurseries. Under the fisheries sub-sector, work on 7 on-going schemes will be completed by June, 1982. About 150,000 trout fry fingerlings and mallards will be procured from existing hatcheries and liberated in lakes and streams while 2500 kg fish will be put for sale.

79. *Industry.*—During 1981-82, hundred per cent achievement on the establishment of dehyderation plant and 5 vocational schools will be made. Work on 5 approved schemes concerning establishment of weaving centres, match unit in Chilas, furniture making factory in Chilas, training of artisans and credit facilities to industries in Northern Areas will be initiated.

80. *Power.*—Work would continue on 22 on-going schemes while 20 new schemes will be taken up for execution. Out of these, 6 schemes will be completed while work on three 500 kva hydel projects at Gupis, Hassanabad and Khyber will be continued.

81. *Water.*—About 15 on-going and 10 new schemes for construction of water channels and lift irrigation will be executed during 1981-82. Out of these, 6 on-going schemes for the construction of water channels will be completed thereby providing irrigation water to about 1416 hectares.

82. *Transport and Communications.*—The programme for 1981-82 envisages work on 66 on-going and new schemes out of which 25 schemes are proposed to be completed thereby achieving the target of construction of 145 kilometers jeepable road, 16 kilometers metalled road, 27 kilometers truckable road, 13 bridges (3,750 ft.) and 3 rest houses, besides the improvement of 84 kilometers existing jeepable roads.

83. *Physical Planning and Housing.*—About 75 on-going and new schemes will be executed during 1981-82, out of which 17 on-going schemes for the construction of residential and non-residential accommodation and 12 water supply schemes will be completed. In all, 53,000 sft. residential and 35,000 sft non-residential accommodation will be constructed and provision for the drinking water of 17,000 population will be made.

84. *Education.*—During 1981-82, work on as many as 90 on-going and new schemes for construction of school buildings, office/residential buildings, supply of equipment for schools and renovation/repair of schools will be executed. About 10 primary school buildings, 12 middle school buildings, 2 high school buildings and 3 office/residential buildings will be constructed besides the extension of 2 high schools, renovation/repair of 3 middle schools and supply of equipment to middle and high schools.

85. *Health.*—In addition to Rural Health System, 40 schemes (34 on-going and 6 new) will be executed during the year 1981-82. Construction of 3 hospital and 2 dispensary buildings, improvement/modification of 5 hospital buildings, construction of MT park for medical department, Gilgit, administration block and training school at agency hospital will be completed in all respect.

86. *Rural Development.*—Under the rural development programme, work on a number of small schemes for the construction of small irrigation channels, water tanks, small protective bunds, rural link roads, small bridges, culverts, bunds, 10 small village water supply schemes, 3 office buildings and community centres, 2 rural electrification schemes and 2 public parks will be executed.

Annexure I

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION 1980-81
(F A T A)

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sector	Allocation	Utilization (1980-81)	% Implementation
A.	**FATA/NWFP**			
1.	Agriculture (Incl. Irrigation)	22.000	20.083	91.29
2.	Power	26.700	27.252	102.07
3.	Industrial Training	2.000	0.785	39.25
4.	Transport & Communications	72.100	80.436	111.56
5.	Physical Planning & Housing	24.200	23.948	98.96
6.	Education	46.000	41.948	91.19
7.	Health	23.000	19.175	83.37
8.	Rural Development	9.000	9.956	110.62
	Sub-Total (A)	225.000	223.583	99.37
B.	**FATA-DC**			
1.	Water	55.161	58.038	105.22
2.	Industry	8.899	3.842	43.17
3.	Minerals	1.964	1.030	52.44
4.	Miscellaneous	2.500	1.005	40.20
	Sub-Total (B)	68.524	63.915	93.27
	Grand Total (A & B)	293.524	287.498	97.95

Annexure II

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1981-82
(F A T A)

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sector	Allocation	Percentage
A.	**FATA/NWFP**		
1.	Agriculture	19.045	6.51
2.	Power	35.700	12.21
3.	Transport & Communications	102.261	34.96
4.	Physical Planning & Housing	32.843	11.23
5.	Education	63.678	21.77
6.	Health	25.000	8.55
7.	Rural Development	13.973	4.77
	Total (A)	292.500	100.00
B.	**FATA-DC**		
1.	Water	66.100	79.29
2.	Industry	8.730	10.47
3.	Minerals	3.150	3.78
4.	Miscellaneous	5.883	6.46
	Total (B)	83.363	100.00
	Grand Total (A & B)	375.863	

Annexure III

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION 1980-81

(AZAD KASHMIR)

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sector	Allocation	Utilization (1980-81)	% Implemen-tion
1.	Agriculture	30.00	23.247	77.49
2.	Water	1.000	—	—
3.	Power	45.000	45.000	100.00
4.	Industry & Minerals (incl. AKMIDC)	12.000	8.510	70.92
5.	Transport and Communications	54.500	66.877	122.71
6.	Physical Planning & Housing	18.000	20.863	115.91
7.	Education (Incl. P & D)	17.350	17.130	98.73
8.	Health	20.000	16.317	81.59
9.	Rural Development	27.150	27.056	99.65
	Total	225.000	225.000	1000.00

Annexure IV

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1981-82

(AZAD KASHMIR)

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sector	Allocation	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	29.250	10.51
2.	Water	1.950	0.70
3.	Power	48.750	17.50
4.	Industry (including AKMIDC)	8.190	2.94
5.	Minerals	3.510	1.26
6.	Transport & Communications	91.333	32.79
7.	Physical Planning & Housing	24.375	8.75
8.	Education	19.695	7.07
9.	Health	22.230	7.98
10.	Rural Development	29.250	10.50
	Total	278.533	100.00

Annexure V

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION 1980-81
(NORTHERN AREAS)

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sector	Allocation	Utilization (1980-81)	Percentage Implementation
1.	Agriculture	13.842	13.409	96.9
2.	Water	5.066	2.116	41.8
3.	Power	15.000	11.774	78.5
4.	Industry	1.000	0.597	59.7
5.	Transport & Communications	26.194	29.732	113.5
6.	Physical Planning & Housing	34.598	30.862	89.2
7.	Education	19.100	18.530	97.0
8.	Health	14.200	11.263	79.3
9.	Rural Development	10.000	9.394	93.4
	Total	139.000	127.677	91.8

Annexure VI

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1981-82
(NORTHERN AREAS)

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sectors	Allocation	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	14.114	9.25
2.	Water	6.825	4.47
3.	Power	24.375	15.98
4.	Industry	1.492	0.98
5.	Transport & Communications	33.764	22.13
6.	Physical Planning & Housing	28.116	18.43
7.	Education	19.500	12.79
8.	Health	13.650	8.94
9.	Rural Development	10.725	7.03
	Total	152.561	100.00

GLOSSARY

1 Metre	=	1.09361	Yds.
1 Kilometre	=	0.62137	Mile
1 Yard	=	0.9144	Metre
1 Mile	=	1.609344	Kilometres
1 Litre	=	1.75980	Pints
1 Litre	=	0.87990	Quart
1 Litre	=	0.219976	Gallon (Imp)
1 Pint	=	0.56824	Litre
1 Quart	=	1.13649	Litres
1 Gallon (Imp)	=	4.54596	Litres
1 Gallon (U.S.)	=	0.83268	Gallons (Imp)
	=	3.78533	Litre

1 Kilogram	=	2.20462	Pounds
	=	1.07169	Seers
1 Metric Tonne	=	0.98421	Ton
	=	26.7922	Maunds
1 Ton	=	1.01605	Metric Tonne
1 Sq. Metre	=	1.19599	Sq. Yds.
1 Hectare	=	2.47105	Acres
1 Sq. Kilometre	=	0.386101	Sq. Mile.
1 Sq. Ft.	=	929.03	Sq. Centi Metres
1 Sq. Yd.	=	0.83613	Sq. Metre.
1 Acre	=	0.404686	Hectares.
1 Sq. Mile	=	2.58999	Square Kilometres.

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